



Year book 46

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South Australian Year Book

No. 30 : 1996

P.M. GARDNER

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE

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Preface

The *South Australian Year Book* is the major reference publication prepared by the South Australian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It provides a detailed statistical profile of the State and reflects its social, demographic and economic development in geographical and historical context. The *South Australian Year Book* utilises the wide range of social and economic data available from the ABS to produce a comprehensive picture of contemporary South Australian society.

Most of the statistics contained in this volume relate to the years ended December 1994 or June 1995. More detailed, or more recent, statistics may be available in other ABS publications. The more significant of these publications are listed at the end of the relevant chapters of the Year Book, while the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) lists all current publications of the ABS.

This, the thirtieth issue includes an article (with a pictorial section) on the Fleurieu Region in an ongoing series presenting detailed studies of various regions of the State.

Important events that occurred in the State during 1994–95 and cameos on the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Carrick Hill and the Cricket Academy are special features of this edition.

I extend my thanks and appreciation to all those staff involved in the preparation of the *South Australian Year Book* and the organisations who have kindly supplied material for inclusion in this edition.

P.M. GARDNER
*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statist*

November 1995

South Australian Year Book
1996

COVER: Autumn morning in Adelaide's Botanic Garden.

*Photo: ABC TV News Weather Program
Taken by Russell Smith*

Note of Appreciation

ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available for general use by the community. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the Census and Statistics Act.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
SOUTH AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH AUSTRALIA	1
Chapter 1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
1.1 Description	3
1.2 Climate and meteorology	5
Chapter 2 HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY	11
Chapter 3 GOVERNMENT	
3.1 System of government	31
3.2 Commonwealth Government	32
3.3 Government of South Australia	38
3.4 Public corporations	51
3.5 Local government authorities	52
Chapter 4 POPULATION	
4.1 Population estimates and projections	55
4.2 The Census	62
4.3 Characteristics of the population	63
4.4 Migration	66
4.5 Births and deaths	68
4.6 Marriages and divorces	73
4.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	75
Chapter 5 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT	
5.1 Law, order and public safety	79
5.2 Culture and recreation	99
5.3 Health	114
5.4 Social welfare	129
Chapter 6 EDUCATION AND SCIENCE	
6.1 Education	135
6.2 Scientific and research organisations	147
Chapter 7 LABOUR	
7.1 Employment	153
7.2 Industrial relations	158
7.3 Wages, hours and labour costs	161
Chapter 8 LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT	
8.1 Land tenure	167
8.2 Urban and regional planning	169
8.3 Water supply and sewerage	170
8.4 Irrigation and drainage	176
8.5 Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions	177

Chapter 9	HOUSING AND BUILDING	
9.1	Housing	181
9.2	Building	181
9.3	Housing finance	188
Chapter 10	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	
10.1	Rural industries	191
10.2	Forestry	216
10.3	Fisheries	219
Chapter 11	MANUFACTURING	225
Chapter 12	MINING AND ENERGY	
12.1	Mining	231
12.2	Energy	238
Chapter 13	COMMERCE	
13.1	Internal trade	243
13.2	Foreign trade	246
13.3	Prices	251
Chapter 14	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	
14.1	Land transport	257
14.2	Sea transport	265
14.3	Air transport	267
14.4	Communication	270
Chapter 15	PUBLIC FINANCE	
15.1	Framework of public finance	273
15.2	Inter-governmental financial relations	274
15.3	State authority finance	276
15.4	Local government finance	280
15.5	State accounts	281
Chapter 16	PRIVATE FINANCE	
16.1	Banking and currency	283
16.2	Other private finance	286
Regional Study	FLEURIEU	291
Appendix	STATISTICAL SUMMARY	309
Index		331
List of Special Articles		340

General Information

Symbols used	n.a.	not collected
	n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
	n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
	n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
	n.p.	not available for publication but included in totals where applicable
	n.y.a.	figures not yet available
	p	preliminary
	..	not applicable
	-	nil or less than half the final digit shown
	—	break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other forms of usage Yearly periods shown as 1994 refer to the year ended 31 December 1994; those shown as 1994-95 refer to the year ended 30 June 1995. Other periods are specifically indicated.

In general, statistics in this volume relate to South Australia. A few tables, which are appropriately footnoted, include details for the Northern Territory.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or \$A).

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Adjustments are made randomly to data from the Population Census to protect the confidentiality of individuals and may not add to totals.

Citation of Acts Acts of the South Australian Parliament are cited in italics e.g. *Planning Act 1982*. Acts of the Commonwealth Parliament are cited in italics immediately followed by jurisdiction (abbreviated) in parentheses e.g. *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth).

Services provided by ABS A comprehensive range of statistics is made available to clients in published form. Some statistics, including those which are not published, may be available in the form of microfiche, photocopy, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulation, floppy disk, magnetic tape and compact disk. A wide range of statistics can also be accessed electronically.

The *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (1101.0) shows the range of ABS products. These products are available for sale from the ABS Bookshop. The library holds copies of ABS publications and is open to the public.

The ABS has a publication subscription service. Readers are encouraged to subscribe to ensure they receive them on a regular and timely basis.

The Information Consultancy Service, which operates on a fee for service basis, has specialist staff to assist and advise clients with their statistical inquiries.

For more information about these services telephone the Information Officer on Adelaide (08) 237 7100 or call at the ABS, 55 Currie Street or write to Information Services, ABS, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide 5001.

A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Per cent (a)</i>
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					
Total area	'000 km ²		984	7,682	12.8
Length of coastline	km		3,700	36,735	10.1
POPULATION					
Estimated resident population	'000	June 1994p	1,470	17,843	8.2
Estimated resident population aged 0-14	No.	June 1994p	301,442	3,844,899	7.8
Estimated resident population aged 75 and over	No.	June 1994p	80,437	840,644	9.6
Rate of population growth	per cent	1993-94p	0.47	1.06	..
Projected population (Series A)	'000	2041	1,622	24,858	6.5
Indigenous population	No.	Census 1991	16,232	265,459	6.1
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Victims of armed robbery	No.	1994	1,515	13,983	10.8
Households: victims of crime	'000	April 1993	53.8	522.0	10.3
Homicides committed	No.	1994	77	850	9.1
EDUCATION					
Full-time school students	No.	1994	246,011	3,099,380	7.9
Students at universities	No.	1994	45,019	585,396	7.7
Apprenticeships completed	No.	1993-94	2,867	29,916	9.6
Total outlay on education	\$m	1993-94	1,662	18,654	8.9
LABOUR					
Employed	'000	1994-95	649	8,093	8.0
Unemployed	'000	1994-95	73	795	9.2
Labour force	'000	1994-95	722	8,888	8.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	'000	1994-95	1,168	14,031	8.3
Unemployment rate	per cent	1994-95	10.2	8.9	..
Unemployment rate 15-19 year olds looking for full-time work	per cent	1994-95	25.2	27.6	..
Participation rate	per cent	1994-95	61.8	63.3	..
Trade union members	No.	June 1994	294,000	3,000,100	9.8
Working days lost per 1,000 employees	days	1994	35	76	..
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)	\$	1994-95	608	634	..
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES					
Area of crops	'000 ha	1992-93	3,073	17,297	17.8
Area of vines	hectares	Mar. 1994	27,479	67,124	40.9
Barley production	'000 tonnes	1994-95p	1,139	2,791	40.8
Wheat production	'000 tonnes	1994-95p	1,507	9,046	16.7
Sheep numbers	'000	Mar. 1995p	13,367	120,651	11.1
Cattle numbers	'000	Mar. 1995p	1,248	26,187	4.8
Grape production	tonnes	1993-94	350,957	920,159	38.1
Estimated gross value of agricultural commodities produced	\$m	1994-95p	2,515	23,180	10.8
Total red meat production	tonnes	1994-95p	235,407	2,717,417	8.7
Total wool production	'000 tonnes	1992-93	98.9	712.0	13.9

**A STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
AND COMPARISON WITH AUSTRALIA (continued)**

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Australia</i>	<i>Per cent (a)</i>
HOUSING AND BUILDING					
Private dwellings.....	No.	Census 1991	569,163	6,449,964	8.8
Non-private dwellings.....	No.	Census 1991	41,923	581,624	7.2
Dwelling unit commencements.....	No.	1994	11,346	182,627	6.2
Buildings: value of work done.....	\$m	1994	1,455	27,561	5.3
Engineering construction, value of work done.....	\$m	1994	709.6	12,903.6	5.5
MANUFACTURING					
Employment.....	'000	June 1992	86.6	906.9	9.5
Manufacturing turnover.....	\$m	1991-92	15,387	168,019	9.2
Transport equipment turnover.....	\$m	1991-92	3,951	14,153	27.9
Food, beverages and tobacco turnover	\$m	1991-92	2,648	35,768	7.4
MINING AND ENERGY					
Mining establishments turnover.....	\$m	1993-94	1,065.1	29,000.1	3.7
Minerals metallic value.....	\$m	1993-94	300.8	10,884.7	2.8
Mineral exploration expenditure.....	\$m	1993-94	24.7	792.6	3.1
COMMERCE					
Imports.....	\$m	1994-95	3,098	74,638	4.2
Exports.....	\$m	1995-95	3,809	67,036	5.7
Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories.....	\$m	1994-95	331	1,078	30.7
Exports of wine.....	\$m	1994-95	249	384	64.8
Exports to Japan.....	\$m	1994-95	680	16,286	4.3
Turnover of retail establishments (1989-90 prices).....	\$m	1994-95	7,407	98,349	7.5
Consumer price index: change from previous year.....	per cent	1994-95	3.1	3.2	..
TRANSPORT					
New motor vehicle registrations.....	No.	1994-95	42,564	638,909	6.7
Road traffic accidents: deaths.....	No.	1993	209	1,956	10.7
PUBLIC FINANCE					
Gross domestic product (1).....	\$m	1993-94	31,858	425,566	7.5
Wages, salaries and supplements...	\$m	1993-94	16,180	211,298	7.7
Private final consumption expenditure:					
Current prices.....	\$m	1993-94	20,160	264,235	7.6
1989-90 prices.....	\$m	1993-94	17,918	237,716	7.5
Private gross fixed capital expenditure	\$m	1993-94	3,873	64,872	6.0
STATE FINANCE					
Secured housing finance commitments					
to individuals.....	\$m	1994-95	3,121	45,770	6.8
Personal finance commitments.....	\$m	1994-95	2,152	28,514	7.5
Lease finance commitments.....	\$m	1994-95	272	6,572	4.1
Commercial finance commitments...	\$m	1994-95	5,752	104,648	5.5
Private new fixed capital expenditure.	\$m	Yr ended Mar. 1995	2,000	33,348	6.0

(a) South Australia as a percentage of Australia.

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Size and
location

The State of South Australia has the Southern Ocean to the south and is flanked on the other sides by land. It lies south of the 26th parallel of south latitude and has as a western boundary the 129th meridian of east longitude. The eastern boundary, north of the River Murray, corresponds with the 141st meridian, while to the south, between the river and the sea, the boundary lies approximately three kilometres to the west of this meridian.

The State is approximately 1,201 kilometres from east to west at the northern boundary and 1,139 kilometres at the head of the Great Australian Bight; from north to south it varies from 630 kilometres near the western extremity to approximately 1,336 kilometres near the eastern boundary; its coastline, excluding islands, measures approximately 3,700 kilometres. South Australia covers a total area of 984,377 square kilometres (one-eighth of the area of the Australian continent); however, approximately one-third of this area has no significant economic use and more than one-half is devoted to extensive pastoral pursuits. Approximately 99 per cent of the population live south of the 32nd parallel.

A comparison of the areas, length of coastline and standard time of the various States and Territories is shown in the following table.

area, coastline and standard times, Australia

State or Territory	Estimated area (a)		Length of coastline (a)	Standard time	
	Total	Percentage of total area		Meridian selected	Ahead of GMT
	'000 km ²		km		hours
New South Wales	802	10.43	1,900	150°E	(b)10.0
Victoria	228	2.96	1,800	150°E	(b)10.0
Queensland	1,727	22.48	7,400	150°E	10.0
Western Australia	2,526	32.87	12,500	120°E	8.0
South Australia	984	12.81	3,700	142°30'E	(b)9.5
Tasmania	68	0.88	3,200	150°E	(b)10.0
Northern Territory	1,346	17.52	6,200	142°30'E	9.5
Australian Capital Territory	2	0.03	35	150°E	(b)10.0
Australia	7,682	100.00	36,735	..	..

(a) As determined by the Survey and Land Information Group. (b) Because of 'daylight saving' an hour should be added from late October to early March.

Distances between Adelaide and other capital cities
(Kilometres)

Method of travel	Canberra	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Perth	Hobart	Darwin
Road (a)	1,178	1,388	729	2,116	2,716	..	3,042
Rail	1,595	1,692	776	2,641	2,661	..	..
Sea . . . . .	..	1,833	949	2,761	(b)2,509	1,436	(c)5,799
Air	988	1,196	660	1,967	2,216	1,283	2,766

(a) RAA recommended routes. (b) To Fremantle. (c) Via Fremantle.

Physical features

South Australia is a land of generally low relief, the inland area being largely covered by featureless plains, or sand and gibber deserts. Approximately 50 per cent of the State is less than 150 metres above sea level and over 80 per cent is less than 300 metres. Even the dominant mountains, the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system, nowhere exceed 1,200 metres and have at no point proved difficult barriers to communications.

Kangaroo Island, approximately 480 kilometres in circumference and covering 4,350 square kilometres, is the predominant island off the South Australian coastline. There are, however, approximately 100 islands in all, relatively few of which are utilised.

The most important mountains are the Mount Lofty-Flinders Ranges system. Kangaroo Island structurally belongs to these ranges which, together with parallel subsidiary ranges, extend north from Cape Jervis some 800 kilometres to the northern end of Lake Torrens. In the south the rounded hills of the Mount Lofty Ranges are of comparatively low altitude with Mount Lofty, the highest peak, being 727 metres. The western side of these ranges presents steep scarps to the Adelaide Plains while on the eastern side more gentle slopes merge into the Murray Basin.

To the north the Flinders Ranges are of greater height and sharper outline than their southern counterpart. St Mary Peak of 1,168 metres is the highest point. North of Peterborough there is a divergence from the main range which stretches *via* the Olary Ridges to the Barrier Range and Broken Hill. In the far north the ranges again diverge; one spur circling the northern end of Lake Torrens and the other ending north of Lake Frome. The Flinders Ranges contain some unusual basins of which Wilpena Pound is perhaps the best known.

The western half of the State is largely occupied by a low plateau over which an intermittent series of low ranges, including the Warburton, Stuart, Denison, Peake, and Everard Ranges, stretch from the Flinders to the somewhat higher Musgrave Ranges in the far north-west. Mount Woodroffe (1,435 metres), the highest point in the State, is located in the Musgrave Ranges.

The comparatively low hills of the Gawler Ranges form the northern side of the Eyre Peninsula triangle, and to the west of Whyalla lie the economically important Middleback Ranges. Isolated peaks of volcanic origin are found in the extreme south-east of the State.

The River Murray, which drains approximately one-seventh of Australia, enters the sea in South Australia and is the State's only major river. The fall of the Murray is very slight, dropping less than twenty-two metres over the 642 kilometres between the border and the sea. For the 216 kilometres to Overland Corner the river occupies a wide valley and then passes through a narrower steeper-sided valley to Lakes Alexandrina and Albert at its heavily silted mouth.

Surrounding the northern Flinders Ranges is a series of vast lakes which are in reality lakes only after particularly heavy rainfall, normally appearing as shallow depressions with a salt or clay encrusted surface. Lake Eyre, the largest of these, is sixteen metres below mean sea level and is fed by a series of intermittently flowing rivers, including the Finke, the Diamantina and Cooper Creek, which traverse the plains of the north-east, constituting one of the largest areas of internal drainage in the world. To the south of Lake Eyre are Lakes Gairdner, Frome and Torrens, the last named being 240 kilometres in length.

1.2 CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The weather at mid-latitudes in the southern hemisphere is generally not as extreme as that in the northern hemisphere. This is because the southern hemisphere has extensive ocean areas and no large land masses linking the polar regions to the mid-latitudes. The ameliorating effect of land-sea distribution is particularly noticeable in southern South Australia.

Briefly, the basic features of the South Australian climate are hot, dry summers with relatively mild nights, and cool but not severe winters with most rainfall occurring during the months of May, June, July and August.

Rainfall

Average annual rainfall

South Australia is by far the driest of the Australian States with about four-fifths of the State normally receiving less than 250 millimetres of rain annually. By comparison only about one-third of the continent receives less than 250 millimetres.

As can be seen from the annual rainfall map, isohyets generally show highest annual averages along the Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges and near the southern coast. Averages fall off rapidly to less than 250 millimetres within 150 to 250 kilometres inland. They then decrease more gradually to below 150 millimetres near Lake Eyre. This area is the driest part of Australia: there have been protracted periods when the annual rainfall here has been less than 75 millimetres.

*Seasonal
distribution of
rainfall*

In the settled areas of the State, rainfall has a marked winter maximum. Rainfall from November to March is generally light and unreliable. A high evaporation rate during these months means that these rains are generally not significant from the agricultural point of view. The first significant rains generally arrive during late April or May; winter (June to August) is usually the wettest period, with rains tending to show a marked decrease during September and October. By contrast, the occurrence of rainfall over the interior of the State is quite erratic, but a trend towards a slight winter maximum is discernible in southern parts of this area.

Snow and hail

The occurrence of snow in South Australia is infrequent and is mainly confined to the Mount Lofty and southern Flinders Ranges. Most falls are very light and do not persist. Hail has been reported in all parts of the State but falls most frequently about the southern coasts and ranges during winter. Although hail is more frequent in winter, summer thunderstorms produce the largest hailstones.

Droughts

When dry conditions persist over wide areas for long periods of time, drought, the worst of all Australian climatic hazards, is experienced. The worst drought years in the settled areas of South Australia were 1863-67, 1896-98, 1901-03, 1913-16, 1926-30, 1939-40, 1943-45, 1959-62, 1965, 1982-83 and 1990-91 and in the interior, 1859-60, 1884-86, 1895-98, 1911-15, 1928-29, 1943-45, 1959, 1967, 1976-77, 1982-83, 1987-88, 1990-91 and 1994-95.

Humidity

In the north of the State the mean relative humidity in summer is under 35 per cent, this increases to about 50 per cent in winter. Most southern parts of the State have an average humidity of 45 to 55 per cent in summer, increasing to 70 to 80 per cent in winter.

Since relative humidity depends not only on the actual water vapour content of the air but also on air temperature, there is a tendency for highest relative humidities to be associated with low temperatures during the early morning hours. Conversely, the lowest values tend to occur during the warmest part of the afternoon.

*Sunshine and
cloud*

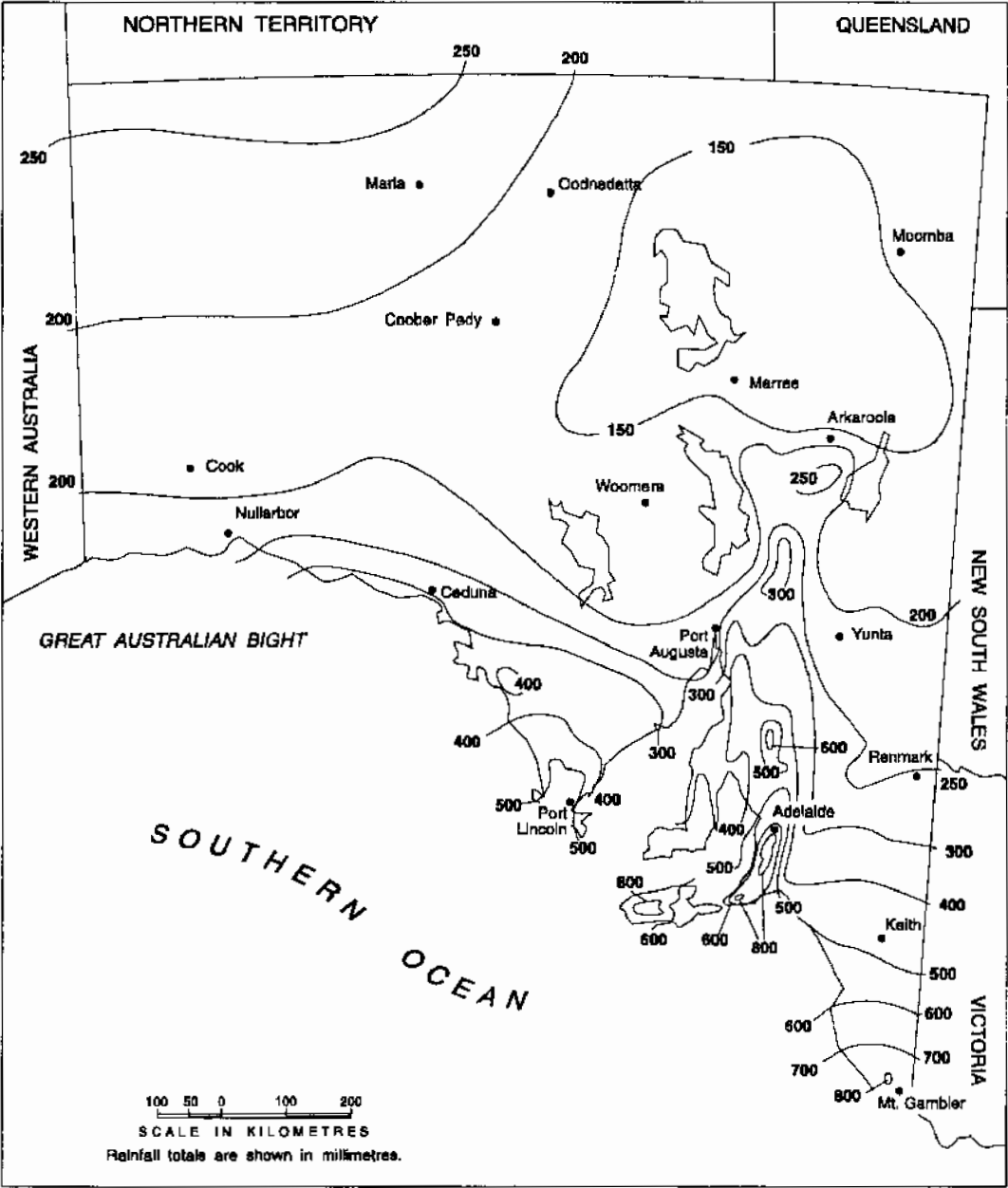
The annual average sunshine as determined from records of sunshine (and average cloudiness) ranges from about 2,000 hours along parts of the southern coastal fringe to 3,500 hours near the northern border of the State.

Wind

The prevailing winds across South Australia are generally south-easterly during the summer months. A well defined sea-breeze is common along the whole of the coastal fringe from October through to April or May. During the winter months north-westerly winds predominate, but the proportion of west to south-west winds is also high.

Temperature	Because of the ocean's moderating effects daily variations in temperatures tend to increase with distance from the coast. However, the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges are cooler than the surrounding country due to their altitude. During summer mean maximum temperatures range from less than 25°C along the southern coasts to more than 37°C in the far north. In winter minimum temperatures are generally greater than 7°C along the coasts and over the north-west of the State. Most of the inland has values higher than 3°C. However, mean minima of less than 3°C are found on the higher parts of the ranges. The highest temperature recorded in South Australia was 50.7°C at Oodnadatta on 2 January 1960, and the lowest -8.2°C at Yongala on 20 July 1976.
Evaporation	Evaporation is determined by measuring the amount of water evaporated from an exposed free water surface in a standard tank or pan. The annual average evaporation varies from below 1,500 millimetres in parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges and the lower South East to greater than 3,500 millimetres over an area around and north east of Oodnadatta in the far north of the State. About half the State has an average evaporation rate exceeding 3,000 millimetres which is all the more significant when it is considered that the average annual rainfall over most of the northern half is less than 175 millimetres.
Climate of Adelaide	Adelaide weather observations were originally taken at a site on West Terrace, Adelaide. In February 1977 the South Australian Regional Office moved to College Road, Kent Town. Data presented here are for Kent Town unless otherwise specified.
Rainfall	Adelaide is the driest Australian capital city. Summer rainfall is light and unreliable; completely rainless months are not uncommon. Monthly rainfall averages over 50 millimetres from May to September and is fairly reliable. June, the wettest month, averages under 80 millimetres. The annual average rainfall for Adelaide, at Kent Town, is 585 millimetres. At West Terrace the average was 528 millimetres, based on 139 years of records. Annual rainfall totals for Adelaide have ranged from a high of 882.4 millimetres (Kent Town 1992) to the lowest fall of 257 millimetres (West Terrace 1967).
Wind	The prevailing wind during the day in summer is south-easterly with a south-westerly sea-breeze. During summer evenings another common wind, known locally as the 'Gully Wind', blows from the east across the Adelaide Hills. These winds can be very strong and gusty at times. In winter the prevailing wind is north-westerly with a high proportion of south-westerlies.
Temperature	In January and February, Adelaide's warmest months, the mean maximum temperature is around 29°C. On average, temperatures in excess of 40°C are recorded on about three days each year. July is the coldest month with a mean maximum of 15°C.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA



Climatological data, Kent Town, Adelaide
 Temperature and rainfall based on a composite record of Greenwich Stand
 and Stevenson Screen observations

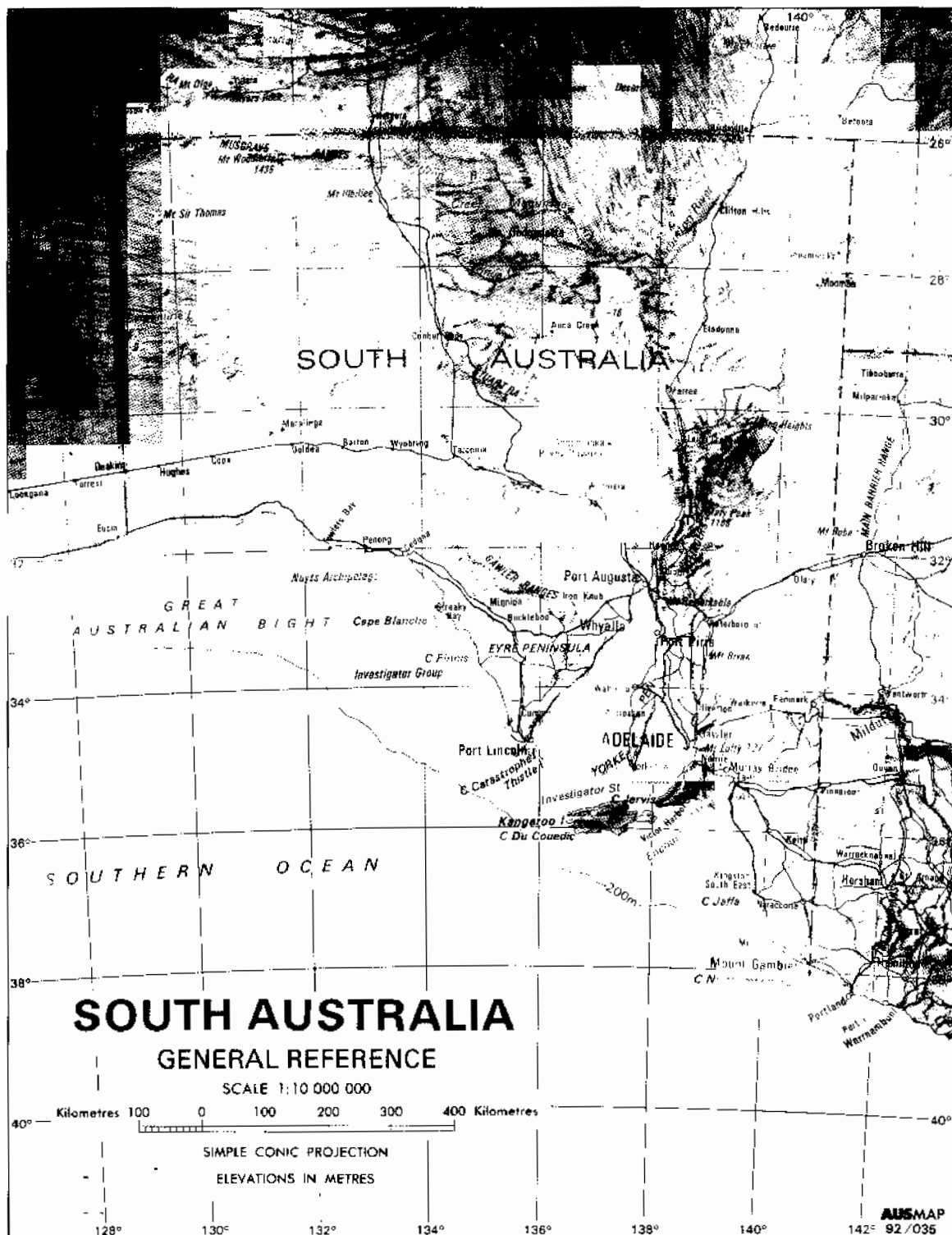
Month	Temperature				Rainfall	
	Maximum		Minimum		Mean	Highest monthly and yearly total
	Mean	Highest recorded	Mean	Lowest recorded		
	°C	°C	°C	°C	mm	mm
January.....	28.6	44.2	16.7	9.2	22	40
February.....	29.1	43.4	16.8	10.6	22	25
March.....	26.3	41.9	15.4	7.2	26	106
April.....	22.6	36.7	12.3	5.5	47	105
May.....	18.9	28.7	10.2	1.5	76	128
June.....	16.0	23.9	7.9	-0.4	79	175
July.....	15.1	22.6	7.4	0.4	75	160
August.....	16.5	27.8	8.2	1.8	69	129
September.....	18.6	34.3	9.4	2.6	57	152
October.....	21.7	39.0	11.3	5.2	51	105
November.....	24.8	41.4	13.8	6.6	33	107
December.....	27.0	42.0	15.5	8.0	28	69
Year.....	22.1	44.2	12.1	-0.4	585	882

Humidity

Relative humidity in Adelaide is at its lowest in January when the average 9 a.m. reading (which approximates the average for the whole 24 hours) is 41 per cent. This low value alleviates the stress associated with heat waves in Adelaide. In fact, the relative humidity is very low for most months of the year, only becoming higher in winter, with the average at 9 a.m. reaching 75 per cent in June.

Environmental management

A special article on environmental management including the condition of major sectors of the South Australian environment was included on pages 13-38 of the *South Australian Year Book 1995*.



- 1627 The first recorded sighting of the South Australian coast by Europeans, when Dutch ship *Gulden Zeepaard* examined the coastline from Cape Leeuwin to the islands of St Francis and St Peter in the far west of South Australia.
- 1792 The next recorded sighting of South Australia made by the French explorer Rear Admiral D'Entrecasteaux while searching for the lost French explorer La Perouse. In December he sighted land south of Cape Leeuwin and examined the cliffs of the Great Australian Bight.
- 1800 Lieutenant James Grant was the first British explorer to sail along the South Australian coast. He sighted the extreme easterly shores of South Australia and named Cape Banks, Cape Northumberland, Mount Schank and Mount Gambier.
- 1802 Matthew Flinders in the *Investigator* thoroughly explored the coast of South Australia in waters between Nuyts Archipelago and Encounter Bay. He discovered the Gulfs and Central Highlands and reported a very promising country for settlement.
- 1804 – 1836 A number of further discoveries took place at various parts of South Australian coastline by Captains Dillon (1815–16), Gould (1827–28), Hart (1831–33), and Jones (1833–34).
- 1829 While imprisoned in Newgate Gaol, Edward Gibbon Wakefield produced a number of writings including the now famous *A Letter from Sydney* series which contained his radical ideas for the colonisation of South Australia.
- 1830 Captain Charles Sturt explored the River Murray from New South Wales to its mouth; traversed Lake Alexandrina and located the Goolwa Channel, reaching the western shore of the Murray mouth on 12 February.
- 1833 Charles Sturt's *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia* was published. This glowing report of South Australia was welcomed by those in England seeking a suitable site to establish a colony where the Wakefield Plan could be applied without restriction.

- 1834** The South Australian Colonisation Act was assented to on 15 August. The territory allotted under the Act embraced 802,508 square kilometres, with the western boundary the 132nd meridian of east longitude and the other boundaries virtually as they are today. The colony was to be opened to settlement by British subjects, but under no condition were convicts to be admitted, making South Australia the only State to be settled entirely by free persons.
- 1836** First migrants landed at Kangaroo Island on 27 July. First South Australian newspaper published in London. Colony's first school opened on Kangaroo Island. The Surveyor-General, Colonel Light arrived in November and commenced survey of Adelaide. Governor Hindmarsh arrived in HMS *Buffalo* and proclaimed South Australia a Province on 28 December.
- 1837** Colonel Light completed survey of Adelaide and designed the city's present layout. First Adelaide land allotments made. First newspaper published in South Australia. South Australian Supreme Court established. First hospital opened on North Terrace, Adelaide.
- 1838** First overland cattle and sheep drives from New South Wales. First export from South Australia, a small clip of wool, dispatched. First German settlers under the leadership of Pastor Kavel arrived in South Australia. Formation of first police force.
- 1839** Colonel Light died at Thebarton and buried in Light Square. First road in South Australia built between Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Adelaide Chamber of Commerce founded.
- 1840** Eyre started overland journey to Western Australia. The Municipality of Adelaide incorporated, the first in Australia. McLaren Wharf, Port Adelaide, opened by Governor Gawler.
- 1841** First South Australian mine (silver-lead) opened near Glen Osmond. Assisted migration suspended because of depression. Following financial crisis Governor Gawler recalled and succeeded by Governor Grey. Eyre arrived at Albany in Western Australia.
- 1842** Registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced. Portions of South Australia divided for first time into counties. Copper discovered at Kapunda. Legislative Council constituted. The South Australian Board of Colonisation Commissioners abolished by the British Government.
- 1843** Agricultural stripper invented by Ridley. A flour mill built at Hindmarsh.
- 1844** First Colonial Census held, and showed a population of 17,366.

- 1845 Copper discovered at Burra. Sturt explored the north-eastern part of the State. Gold found in South Australia, near Montacute. Assisted migration resumed.
- 1846 First pastoral leases granted.
- 1847 First winery in the Barossa Valley commenced operation. St Peters College established.
- 1848 Opening of The Savings Bank of South Australia. First ferry across the River Murray commenced operations at Wellington.
- 1849 The Central Board of Main Roads established.
- 1850 An Act granting representative government to South Australia passed by the British Parliament.
- 1851 The Central Board of Education established.
- 1852 First overland gold escort arrived in Adelaide.
- 1853 W.R. Randell's *Mary Ann* and Francis Cadell's *Lady Augusta* initiated the navigation of the River Murray.
- 1854 State's first railway (horse-drawn) built from Goolwa to Port Elliot.
- 1855 First South Australian postage stamps issued.
- 1856 First telegraph line opened from Adelaide to Port Adelaide. The new Constitution Act embodying the principle of responsible government proclaimed; it provided for Parliament to consist of two Houses; a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. First steam railway from Adelaide to Port Adelaide constructed. Population of the State passed 100,000.
- 1857 Railway to Smithfield and Gawler opened.
- 1858 The Real Property Act, which embodied the principles of conveyancing formulated by Torrens, came into operation. First telegraph line to Melbourne opened.
- 1859 A jetty over 350 metres in length constructed at Glenelg. Copper discovered at Wallaroo.

History and Chronology

- 1860** Water supplied to the City of Adelaide by means of a main connected with the reservoir at Thorndon Park.
- 1861** Copper discovered at Moonta. Water laid on to houses in Adelaide. John McDouall Stuart set out to cross the continent from south to north. The South Australian boundary shifted west to coincide with the boundary of Western Australia.
- 1862** Stuart reached Chambers Bay on the coast of the Northern Territory.
- 1863** Administration of the Northern Territory taken over by South Australia. Shops of Adelaide lit for the first time with gas.
- 1865** Annual leases of pastoral lands sold by auction for first time. The Bank of Adelaide founded.
- 1866** Camels introduced by Sir Thomas Elder for the purpose of exploration. The Adelaide Town Hall opened.
- 1867** Visit of H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of the General Post Office.
- 1869** Foundation stone of St Peters Cathedral laid. Prince Alfred College opened. Adelaide Chamber of Manufacturers founded.
- 1870** Construction of the transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin commenced. John Forrest and party made first of two journeys of exploration from Perth.
- 1872** Transcontinental telegraph from Port Darwin completed and first direct telegram from London received.
- 1873** Eight-hour working day adopted. First Health Act, establishing a Central Board of Health, passed. First official cricket match played on Adelaide Oval.
- 1874** The University of Adelaide founded.
- 1875** The State Education Act passed. First Forestry Board established.
- 1876** Telegraph communication with New Zealand established. The Smith brothers invented the 'stump jump' plough. South Australia became first State to give legal recognition to trade unions.
- 1877** Overland telegraph line from Port Augusta to Eucla completed and first telegram from Perth transmitted. The Adelaide Bridge completed.
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- 1878** Provisions of the Education Act relating to compulsory school attendance brought into force in the Adelaide school district. First tramway (horse-drawn) in any Australian city commenced carrying passengers to Kensington and North Adelaide. The State's population passed 250,000.
- 1879** Foundation stone of the University of Adelaide laid. First bridge across River Murray in South Australia opened at Murray Bridge.
- 1881** First reclamation of swamp areas of River Murray. Art Gallery opened by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor. Construction of the weir which created the Torrens Lake completed.
- 1882** Fire Brigades Board established.
- 1883** The Telephone Exchange commenced operations. Roseworthy Agricultural College opened to students.
- 1884** Largs Bay Fort opened. Adelaide Trades and Labor Council, the first delegates society, inaugurated.
- 1885** Broken Hill silver mines opened. Column erected on Mount Lofty summit as a prominent landmark for mariners.
- 1887** Act authorising payment to members of Parliament passed. Renmark Irrigation Colony established. First express trains ran between Adelaide and Melbourne. The Jubilee Exhibition opened. Stock Exchange of Adelaide formed by amalgamation of Adelaide Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange of South Australia.
- 1888** Totalisator legally authorised by an Act of Parliament.
- 1889** The School of Mines and Industries opened. Smelting of silver-lead ore from Broken Hill commenced at Port Pirie.
- 1890** First South Australian built locomotive completed.
- 1892** Education made free to the compulsory age.
- 1894** Act granting the franchise to women passed. Inauguration of industrial arbitration by the establishment of Boards of Conciliation.
- 1896** State Bank of South Australia opened. Women voted for the first time at the general election. Happy Valley Reservoir opened. One of Adelaide's most severe droughts commenced, and continued for several years.
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History and Chronology

- 1899** Second referendum concerning the establishment of Federation held. In South Australia, 65,990 electors voted for Federation and 17,053 against. First military contingent left South Australia for the Boer War.
- 1900** Adelaide lit for the first time with electric light. The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act received Royal Assent and a Proclamation was issued uniting the States as the Commonwealth of Australia from 1 January 1901. Conservatorium of Music opened. First Workmens Compensation Act passed.
- 1901** Early closing of shops introduced. First Commonwealth Parliament elected. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in the *Ophir*. The Customs Act came into force. The Electric Light Works was opened. Iron Knob connected to Whyalla by railway.
- 1902** Flinders column, at Mount Lofty, dedicated to the public by the Governor, Lord Tennyson.
- 1905** First kindergarten in South Australia opened.
- 1906** Military cadet system inaugurated.
- 1907** High schools were established in a number of country centres. Municipal Tramways Trust incorporated. First Federal basic wage judgment – the ‘Harvester’ award – made.
- 1908** Penny savings bank accounts for children established. The Outer Harbor opened. Adelaide High School established.
- 1909** Adelaide electric tramways commenced operations. Payment of age pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced.
- 1910** Payment of invalid pensions by the Commonwealth Government commenced. First recorded monoplane flight in Australia made by F.C. Custance at Bolivar.
- 1911** ‘Penny Postage’ to all parts of the British Empire introduced. The Federal Defence Act came into operation. Administration of the Northern Territory transferred to the Commonwealth Government.
- 1913** Medical inspection of school children introduced. Commonwealth Bank formally opened. Metropolitan Abattoirs established.
- 1914** First South Australian military expeditionary force embarked at Outer Harbor. South Australia experienced its most severe drought.

- 1915 Prices of commodities fixed by a commission. A referendum approved the closing of liquor bars at 6 p.m. Women appointed as justices of the peace for the first time. First shipment of iron ore made from Whyalla to steelworks in Newcastle. First women police appointed. Opal discovered at Coober Pedy.
- 1916 Referendum proposing compulsory military service abroad defeated. First Public Service Commissioner appointed. First State living wage with general application declared.
- 1917 German private schools in South Australia were closed. East-West transcontinental railway completed and the first train ran to Perth. Mr R.G. Carey, in a Bleriot 60, made the State's first airmail flight from Enfield to Gawler.
- 1919 Captain Butler flew from Adelaide across Gulf St Vincent carrying air mail to Milaton. Soldier Settlement Bill passed by the South Australian Parliament. First Lord Mayor of Adelaide elected.
- 1920 Sir Ross Smith and party arrived at Adelaide by non-stop flight from Melbourne. Peace Exhibition held at the Jubilee Exhibition buildings. H.R.H. Edward, Prince of Wales visited South Australia.
- 1921 The State's population passed 500,000.
- 1922 First lock on the River Murray completed and opened at Blanchetown.
- 1923 The Government approved an extensive re-organisation of the railway system.
- 1924 Public Debt Commissioners were appointed. Air mail between Adelaide and Sydney inaugurated. Waite Agricultural Research Institute established. First radio stations commenced broadcasting.
- 1925 Showgrounds at Wayville opened. The first Federal election at which voting was compulsory took place. Foundation stone of Adelaide Teachers Training College laid.
- 1926 The South Australian barley exhibit won all prizes at the Brewers Exhibition in London. The State Bank opened for general banking business. Construction of a narrow gauge railway from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs approved. State petrol tax declared invalid following a Commonwealth Government writ against the State.
- 1927 Extension of the North-South railway commenced. The first train arrived at Renmark following the opening of the Paringa Bridge. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived in South Australia.

- 1929** The first air mail left Adelaide for Perth. The first train to Alice Springs left Adelaide. Compulsory military training abolished and replaced by a voluntary system. Electric tram service to Glenelg commenced.
- 1930** All officers of the South Australian public service over the age of sixty-five years were compulsorily retired. The South Australian basic wage was reduced by 18c to \$1.25 a day. Transport Control Board, State Finance Committee and Unemployed Relief Council established.
- 1931** City Bridge opened. Financial Plan formulated at the Premiers' Conference adopted and Financial Emergency Act passed. Federal basic wage reduced by 10 per cent for twelve months but was to be adjusted in accordance with a retail price index. State basic wage reduced from \$1.25 to \$1.05 a day. Basic wage for females reduced, first from \$3.95 to \$3.50 and later to \$3.15 a week.
- 1932** Boundaries and names of a number of local government areas changed and others abolished following the report of a commission.
- 1933** The Farmers Assistance Board, the Betting Control Board and the Metropolitan and Export Abattoirs Board established.
- 1934** Water restrictions in force from May until the following January.
- 1935** The Nomenclature Act of 1935 restored the former German names to a number of towns, the names of which had been changed in 1917.
- 1936** Centenary year of the State's foundation celebrated. Contract signed for the completion of Parliament House and the foundation stone laid by the Governor, Sir Winston Dugan.
- 1937** South Australian Housing Trust established. New Federal basic wage of \$7.40 per week, which incorporated a 'prosperity' loading, declared. First trolley bus service inaugurated. Mount Bold Reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 megalitres filled, almost doubling Adelaide's water storage. Schools closed and other precautions taken as a result of an epidemic of poliomyelitis.
- 1938** First South Australian Housing Trust dwelling completed.
- 1939** State's worst heat wave and disastrous bushfires experienced during the first two months of the year. Record high temperature of 47.6°C recorded in Adelaide. New Parliament House opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie.

- 1940** Coolwa Barrage completed at a cost of \$1,400,000. Birkenhead Bridge opened. A rapid development of secondary industry took place as munition annexes were added to existing factories and new factories were opened.
- 1941** Scriptural instruction in State schools commenced. First naval vessel built in South Australia launched. First blast furnace to be built at Whyalla went into operation. Child endowment payments inaugurated. Payroll tax commenced.
- 1942** Daylight saving of one hour introduced for almost three months. Wages and prices pegged and profits and interest rates restricted. Racing and bookmaking prohibited. Rationing of tea and clothing commenced. Widows pension instituted. The uniform Income Tax Act came into force. First coal obtained from Leigh Creek.
- 1943** Price stabilisation legislation came into force. Butter rationing commenced. Wage and price subsidies were introduced and the prices of tea, potatoes and other commodities were reduced in order to bring price indexes and wages to a lower level. Racing resumed but betting shops remained closed.
- 1944** Rationing of meat began. Morgan-Whyalla pipeline officially opened. The first State election with compulsory voting took place. Severe water restrictions imposed. First output of Leigh Creek coal for electricity generation.
- 1945** Unemployment and sickness benefits came into operation. Restrictions imposed on the use of gas and electricity for domestic and industrial purposes.
- 1946** Commonwealth Government munition factories leased to various private firms. Payment of government subsidies to hospitals commenced. Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity again imposed. The Electricity Trust of South Australia took over the property and functions of the Adelaide Electric Supply Company.
- 1947** Fruit fly detected in metropolitan orchards and efforts made to eliminate it by stripping gardens and orchards. Sugar rationing abolished. Conciliation commissioners appointed following an amendment to the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Severe restrictions imposed on imports from North America.
- 1948** Restrictions on the use of gas and electricity imposed on a number of occasions during the year because of the shortage of coal. Preparation of the Woomera rocket range commenced. Forty-hour working week introduced by Arbitration Court award. Serious bushfires occurred in January. Severe storms during April resulted in widespread damage including the destruction of the Glenelg jetty. The free medicine scheme came into operation. Clothing and meat rationing abolished. Full scale production of the 'Holden' car commenced.
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- 1949** Petrol rationing by the Commonwealth Government declared illegal but resumed later in the year under a State Act. An extended national coal strike occurred. Water pipeline to the Woomera rocket range completed. The Commonwealth and South Australian Governments ratified an agreement for the standardisation of railway gauges.
- 1950** Petrol, butter and tea rationing discontinued. Federal free drugs scheme came into operation. Water restrictions imposed in December and remained in force until June 1951.
- 1951** Serious bushfires occurred in January. Wool prices reached a record high level. Distribution of free milk to school children introduced.
- 1952** The hospital benefits scheme came into operation. Price control on clothing removed in South Australia. Severe import restrictions gazetted. Installations for the bulk handling of grain opened at Ardrossan. Compulsory chest X-rays introduced.
- 1953** Remaining controls on building removed. Port Pirie became the first country town to be proclaimed a city. The medical benefits scheme came into operation. Automatic quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage discontinued. Size of the State Cabinet increased from six to eight Ministers.
- 1954** A severe earthquake occurred in Adelaide on 1 March. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II visited South Australia. First unit of Port Augusta power station opened. Construction of dwellings in Elizabeth commenced. Water from the River Murray pumped into metropolitan reservoirs through the Mannum pipeline.
- 1955** Adelaide Airport at West Beach opened. The new satellite town at Elizabeth officially opened.
- 1956** River Murray flooded for several months and caused considerable damage in irrigation and reclaimed areas. Town Planning Committee established. Atomic device exploded at Maralinga. Salk Poliomyelitis vaccination program commenced.
- 1957** Centenary of responsible government in South Australia celebrated. Long service leave legislation passed by the South Australian Parliament.
- 1958** Visit of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, to South Australia. Introduction of parking meters to Adelaide. South Para Reservoir opened and connected to Adelaide water supply. Final run by a street tram in Adelaide, following conversion to diesel bus transport.

- 1959** South Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants from Grants Commission. Full-scale television transmission commenced. Sir Thomas Playford created record term as Premier in a British country (26 years 125 days). Aboriginals became eligible for age, invalid and widows pensions.
- 1960** First Adelaide Festival of Arts held (March 12–26). Completion of second unit and formal opening of Thomas Playford power station at Port Augusta.
- 1961** First United Kingdom Trade Commissioner appointed to South Australia. Compulsory driving tests introduced. The trailer ship Troubridge made its first run from Port Adelaide to Kingscote and Port Lincoln. Sturt's Desert Pea declared State's official floral emblem.
- 1962** Myponga Reservoir completed and linked to Happy Valley Reservoir. Duplication of Morgan–Whyalla pipeline commenced.
- 1963** Population of the State passed 1,000,000 mark. Port Stanvac oil refinery 'on stream'. School leaving age increased to fifteen years. Three weeks annual leave for employees governed by State awards and determinations introduced. First direct dialling for an overseas telephone call from South Australia. Major gas flow from Gidgalpa No. 2 well. Royal visit by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1964** Work commenced on conversion of Port Pirie–Broken Hill railway to standard gauge. First gas from Port Stanvac refinery piped for use in Adelaide's gas supply. Record wind gust (148 km/h) registered at Adelaide on 12 July. New world land speed record set by Donald Campbell on Lake Eyre.
- 1965** Election of first Labor State Government since 1933. First country television station opened at Port Pirie. Steel works including a basic oxygen steel making plant opened at Whyalla. First woman judge in Australia appointed to Supreme Court of South Australia. Size of the State Cabinet increased from eight to nine Ministers.
- 1966** Women sworn in for jury service for the first time. The Flinders University of South Australia at Bedford Park officially opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. New outlet tunnel 2,700 metres long from Happy Valley Reservoir completed. ELDO rocket *Europa-1* launched at Woomera.
- 1967** Totalisator Agency Board operated off-course in South Australia for the first time. First South Australian lottery drawn. Federal Basic Wage superseded by Total Wage concept. Liquor trading hours extended to 10 p.m. WRESAT-1, first Australian orbital satellite launched from Woomera. New record low annual rainfall for Adelaide (257 mm). Torrens Island power station commenced operations. First off-shore drilling rig – *Ocean Digger* – constructed and launched at Whyalla.
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- 1968** State Elections held. Labor Government returned but subsequently defeated on the floor of the House at the first meeting of the new Parliament. New Liberal Premier, R.S. Hall sworn in. Four weeks leave for State Government employees introduced. Sealed highway from Broken Hill to Adelaide opened. Sir James Harrison first Australian-born Governor of South Australia sworn in.
- 1969** Work begun on second major pipeline to bring River Murray water to Adelaide. Electricity Trust signed \$120 million contract for supply of natural gas. Natural gas flowed through completed 832 kilometre pipeline from Moomba-Gidgealpa to Adelaide.
- 1970** Abortion law reformed in South Australia. First direct telecast from England to Australia *via* satellite. Hairy-nosed wombat adopted as State's faunal emblem.
- 1971** Fluoridation of Adelaide water supply commenced. Age of majority reduced from twenty-one to eighteen. Commonwealth Government transferred power to levy payroll tax to the States. Daylight saving introduced in South Australia for the first time since the 1939-45 War. Death of South Australian Governor Sir James Harrison in office. Sir Mark Oliphant, the first South Australian born Governor, sworn in. Wearing of seat belts in motor vehicles made compulsory.
- 1972** New Stirling to Verdun freeway opened. New laws regulating door-to-door selling and used car dealing introduced. University of Adelaide's educational radio station VL5UV commenced broadcasting. Weather temperature reports changed to degrees Celsius. Daylight saving re-introduced for 1972-73 and subsequent summers. South Australian Film Corporation commenced operation. South Australia's first ombudsman appointed.
- 1973** New long service leave provision for three months leave after ten years service came into force. New \$11 million hospital opened at Modbury. Dunstan ALP Government returned at State election to become the first ALP Government to retain office after a general election in South Australia since 1910. Cross Lotto game introduced by State Lotteries Commission. Adelaide Festival Theatre opened by the Prime Minister. Legislation enacted for adult franchise and proportional representation for the Legislative Council. Compulsory blood tests for road accident victims introduced. \$50 note issued for the first time.
- 1974** World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie. H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, visited South Australia. First match held at the new South Australian National Football League headquarters at West Lakes. Conversion of road signs to metric measurements undertaken. Judgment handed down making four weeks annual leave standard for workers under State awards. Legislation allowing hotel trading to 12 midnight on Fridays and Saturdays came into force.

- 1975** Transmission of television in colour commenced. International Equestrian Exposition 1975 held in Adelaide and attended by H.R.H. Princess Anne. State Election held on 12 July, after the Legislative Council failed to pass the Railways (Transfer Agreement) Bill; the Dunstan ALP Government was returned with a reduced majority and the Bill was subsequently passed. Medibank commenced operations in South Australia. Legislation for the redistribution of House of Assembly electoral boundaries passed by the Legislative Council.
- 1976** A new commercial radio station (5AA) went to air, Adelaide's first for forty-six years. A new political party, the New Liberal Movement formed. Sir Douglas Nicholls appointed as Governor of South Australia from 1 December 1976. A total eclipse of the sun occurred in parts of South Australia on 23 October. Large deposits of copper ore discovered at Roxby Downs near Andamooka. Legislation passed making rape within marriage a criminal offence. Capital punishment abolished in South Australia.
- 1977** Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh visited South Australia. \$5.8 million Southern Plaza at the Adelaide Festival Centre officially opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II. South Australia's first million dollar lottery, the Celebration Lottery, drawn by the Lotteries Commission. A major deposit of sub-bituminous coal discovered near Lock. The South Australian Health Commission came into operation. Keith Seaman sworn in as the new Governor of South Australia. Adelaide first water filtration plant at Hope Valley commenced operations. Late night shopping in city and suburbs commenced.
- 1978** A Royal Commission held into the dismissal of Police Commissioner Salisbury. The last ship to be built at Whyalla shipyards, the *Denis O'Malley*, was launched. Adelaide tramways held centenary celebrations. Lotteries Commission introduced Instant Money Game with prizes of up to \$10,000. South Australian Heritage Committee was formed.
- 1979** A new public transport zone-fare system introduced. D.A. Dunstan, the State's second longest serving Premier resigned for health reasons. Adelaide's unemployment levels highest in Australia in March - 8.9 per cent of the workforce. Santos legislation passed, limiting maximum permissible single shareholdings to 15 per cent. State elections held; D.O. Tonkin, new Liberal Premier, sworn in. Merger of Bank of Adelaide with ANZ Banking Group approved. Charles Moore retail group ceased operating in South Australia.
- 1980** Norwood by-election, ordered by Court of Disputed Returns, won by ALP candidate G. Crafter. Bushfire destroyed thirty-five houses in Adelaide Hills, causing \$6 million damage. First of State Transport Authority's new 'Series 2000' railcars began service. Mitsubishi Motor Corporation purchased control of Chrysler Australia Ltd. New slogan 'The Festival State' for South Australian motor vehicle number-plates. Constitutional Museum opened. H.R.H. Princess Alexandra and her husband, Mr Angus Ogilvy, visited South Australia. The Tarcoola-Alice Springs rail link opened.

- 1981** By-election for Federal seat of Boothby, made vacant by the appointment of Mr J. McLeay as Consul-General in Los Angeles, won by Mr R. Steele Hall (Liberal). On 15 February, Adelaide had its hottest day since 1948. Temperature reached 43.4°C. H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales visited South Australia. On 1 June, Adelaide recorded its lowest barometric pressure ever (979 millibars).
- 1982** Commencement of Moomba-Stony Point liquids pipeline. An Australian register of ships established. Lt-Gen. Sir Donald Dunstan, KBE, CB, sworn in as the State's new Governor, in April. Mr Mario Feleppa, AM, endorsed to fill a casual vacancy in the Legislative Council, became the first Italian-born migrant to enter the South Australian Parliament. On 8 June, Adelaide experienced its coldest minimum temperature since the Bureau of Meteorology began taking records in 1857; -0.1°C. Following amendments to the Licensing Act, some hotels in 'tourist areas' began trading on Sundays, for one or two 2-hour periods. State elections held; J.C. Bannon, new Labor Premier sworn in. International air services commenced through Adelaide.
- 1983** First twins born in South Australia under Queen Elizabeth Hospital's *in vitro* fertilisation program. Large bushfires in February claimed 28 lives in South Australia. Damage estimated at over \$200 million. Fires at nine separate locations, including Clare, Adelaide Hills, and South-East. Adelaide recorded its lowest maximum March daytime temperature, 14.9°C (on 22 March) for 104 years. The State was visited by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales. Mrs Wendy Chapman was elected Adelaide's first woman Lord Mayor. Liquids pipeline from Moomba to Port Bonython completed.
- 1984** Maralinga Land Rights Bill was passed by State Parliament, returning 76,000 square kilometres of South Australia's Far North to the traditional Aboriginal owners. Australian National's new Adelaide Rail Passenger Terminal at Keswick began operating. Australia's new \$100 note and \$1 coin released for the first time. State Bank and Savings Bank of South Australia amalgamated. Snow fell in the Mount Lofty Ranges, in the Mid North, and at Peterborough.
- 1985** The Adelaide Station and Environs Redevelopment (ASER) Property Trust continued construction on the site of the old railway station yards. The Trust is building a 400-room international hotel, a convention centre, a new office block and two parking stations. ASER is also a partner in the company which operates the casino established in the station building. Australian Formula One Grand Prix motor race (in Adelaide's East Parklands) won by Keke Rosberg of Finland, driving a 'Williams'. Bannon Government re-elected in December. State Government appointed Australia's first Commissioner for the Ageing.
- 1986** Jubilee Celebrations, commemorating the 150th Anniversary of European settlement, began on New Year's Eve. Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh. Adelaide Festival of Arts held in March. Sixth World Three Day Equestrian Event Championships held at Gawler in May. Pope John Paul II visited the State. South Australian Maritime Museum in Port Adelaide opened in December.

- 1987** The River Murray Commission replaced by the Murray Darling Commission. Entry fees to Belair and Para Vista National Parks introduced. Grand Prix held in November. Tall ships visited Port Adelaide in December en-route to Hobart. A substantial part of the submarine construction contract for RAN awarded to South Australia. Home Detention Scheme introduced which allows selected prisoners to complete their sentence at an approved residence.
- 1988** Bushfire in January burnt 70 per cent of Wilpena Pound. World Fireball Championship at Glenelg. By-election for Federal seat of Adelaide on resignation of Mr C. Hurford, won by Mr M. Pratt (Liberal). Visit by H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales. Red-light cameras installed at selected traffic light sites. Mitsubishi Motors Australia Ltd commenced exports of cars to Japan. \$2 coin issued for the first time. A Poll Merino ram sold for \$188,000, a world record price. East End Market closed, replaced by new complex at Pooraka. Australia's first hospitality industry training hotel opened. Police Air Wing facility opened at Adelaide Airport.
- 1989** Apprenticeship scheme, the Retail Traineeship Scheme, launched. Stage one of Wilpena Pound tourist resort development approved. Construction of new metropolitan hospital at Noarlunga commenced. National Crime Authority Office opened in Adelaide. Natural gas supplied to Whyalla and BHP steelworks. Highest rainfall in South Australia in one day (273 mm) recorded at Motpena Station. Extensive flooding in the north of the State. Lakes Eyre and Torrens filled, Lake Torrens for the first time this century. Adelaide Childrens Hospital and Queen Victoria Hospital amalgamated to become the Adelaide Medical Centre for Women and Children. State Election, ALP formed a minority Government with two independents. Submarine facilities opened at Osborne. Botanic Gardens tropical conservatory opened.
- 1990** Festival of Arts held in March. Club Keno, the world's only on-line computer generated Keno game commenced. Free travel on STA services for children and students introduced. A \$1.3 million pipe organ was unveiled in the Adelaide Town Hall. Exhibition Hall, the final stage of the Adelaide Plaza opened. Adelaide recommended as a preferred site for the Multi Function Polis (MFP). Department of Local Government abolished. The five-millionth Holden rolled off Elizabeth's production line. Police introduced radar speed cameras.
- 1991** University of South Australia formed by merging South Australian Institute of Technology and three Colleges of Advanced Education. Electoral reform referendum held in February, approved by 89.9 per cent of voters. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, sworn in as new Governor. Commonwealth Government gave go-ahead for Australia's first Multi Function Polis. The \$40 million Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened in July.

- 1992** Hackney Bus Depot site to be developed by the Botanic Gardens. Australia's last metropolitan afternoon newspaper, Adelaide's *The News*, closed. The Hanson Centre for Cancer Research officially opened. The University of Adelaide commercial precinct opened giving commercial enterprises access to research. South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) introduced. The oldest rock carvings in the world discovered in the Olary region. Final marker on the 1,500 kilometre Heysen Walking Trail positioned. Wettest year on record with 882.4 millimetres of rain.
- 1993** Tantanoola's paper pulp mill opened. Seagrass from Kingston (SE) exported to Japan for use in fertiliser manufacture. The 888-kilometre border between South Australia and New South Wales marked with concrete marker slabs. First Collins class submarine, *HMAS Collins*, launched. Arid Lands Botanic Gardens at Port Augusta opened. Final report of the Royal Commission into the State Bank of South Australia and the State Bank Group of Companies released. The Liberal Party won the State election by a substantial margin. A new gas plant at Ballera in Queensland and a new gas pipeline from Ballera to Moomba in South Australia jointly opened. Poker machines introduced into South Australia. River Murray floods reached South Australia.
- 1994** A new bank, Adelaide Bank Ltd, launched. The Centenary of Women's Suffrage recognised by commemorative \$5 coin. Art Gallery of South Australia purchased a \$1 million 375-year old portrait by Sir Anthony Van Dyck. The driest March since 1870.

IMPORTANT EVENTS THAT OCCURRED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN 1994-95

The following important events occurred in South Australia in 1994-95. They are listed under broad category headings and by chronological order within their group.

GOVERNMENT

- August 1994* New shopping hours were announced and shops in the central business district will open from 11 am to 5 pm on Sunday from 1 November 1994. Suburban shops can have an extra night of trading until 9 pm (over the existing Thursday evening) and existing Saturday trade to 5 pm will continue.
- September 1994* Lynn Arnold resigned from Parliament and Mike Rann was elected unopposed as Leader of the Opposition. Mike Rann was Premier Don Dunstan's speechwriter and press secretary. He entered Parliament in 1985 and in 1989 was appointed a Minister.
- October 1994 – March 1995* The State Government has appointed Victorian hospital operator Healthscope Ltd to manage the 225-bed Modbury Hospital. This also involves the redevelopment of buildings and hospital services. The effective date of takeover of operations was 6 February 1995.
- On 9 March 1995 responsibility for the maintenance of the Repatriation General Hospital was transferred from the Commonwealth to the South Australian Health Commission.
- June 1995* Sale of BankSA to Advance Bank for \$730 million was announced. The bank will retain its name and logo; the head office will remain in Adelaide.
- July 1995* New cat and dog laws came into force on 1 July 1995. Owners must identify each cat with a collar and tag or a microchip or if not identified must be confined to its home territory. Dog owners must register their animals at three months of age, keep them under control on a leash or be close enough to give commands they will obey.

BUSINESS

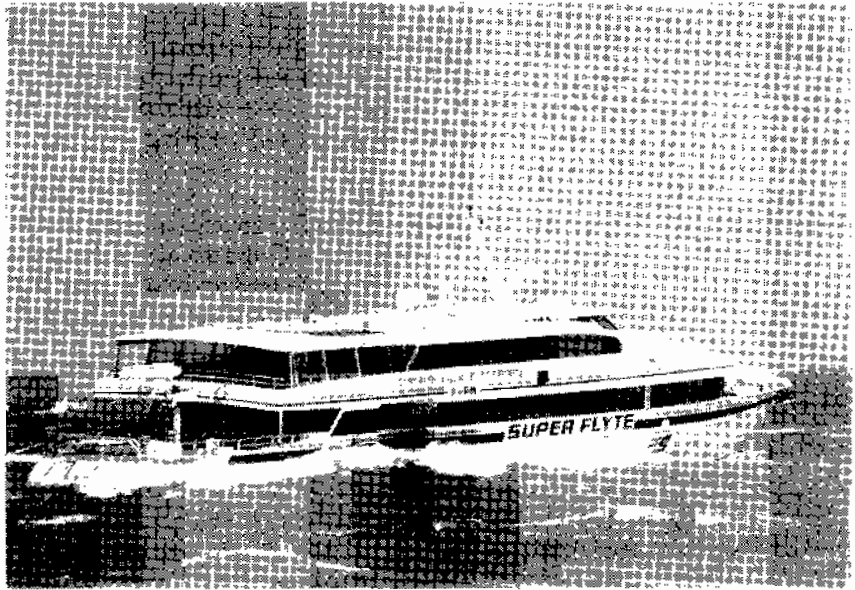
- July 1994* Wine exports from Australia in 1993-94 were 125 million litres (a 22 per cent increase on 1992-93) while grape crushings for 1993-94 were more than 777,000 tonnes, a 24 per cent increase on the previous year. One company became the first to export \$100 million of wine in one year.
- October 1994* Adelaide's Mitsubishi and General Motors-Holden's plants will train more than 5,000 workers over the next five years for the nationally recognised Vehicle Industry Certificate in a deal signed by the two companies and the State Government.

September 1994 Adelaide-based National Jet Systems won a \$300 million contract to run Australia's Coastwatch Service for nine years. Thirteen aircraft equipped with radar and opto-electrical sensing equipment will be used to search for smugglers, drug runners and illegal immigrants and fishing boats.

November 1994 A new high speed ferry service from Glenelg to Kingscote was due to commence on 1 November but was delayed by inclement weather for several days. The MV *Super Flyte* holds over 500 passengers and takes just over two hours for the trip.

MV *Super Flyte*

Photo:
The Advertiser



GENERAL

July 1994 Poker machines came into operation in hotels and clubs in South Australia on 25 July 1994. Punters queued from 9 am at some of the 662 machines installed at 28 venues around the State.

July 1994 The Whale Centre housed in a 130-year old heritage listed railway shed opened at Victor Harbor. The Centre features three floors of displays and exhibits on whaling history.

November 1994 A skin bank was opened at the Royal Adelaide Hospital's burn unit to help save the lives of serious burns victims. Donor skin will enable doctors to close large wounds, minimising infection and saving patients who might die.

November 1994 The replica Vickers Vimy flew into Adelaide in scenes reminiscent of Sir Keith and Sir Ross Smith's historic landing in 1920. The bi-plane was welcomed at Adelaide Airport after a 42-day journey from England delayed by rough weather and a crash landing.

April 1995

A \$30 million plant research centre was opened at Adelaide University's Waite Campus. Research will target reducing spoilage of fruit and vegetables, developing disease resistant crops and the use of computers in farming.

Plant research
centre, Waite
Campus

Photo:
The Advertiser



SPORT

August 1994

South Australian athletes successful at the Commonwealth Games in Victoria, Canada were: Rebecca Stoyel, gold, uneven bars; Sean Carlin, gold, hammer throw; cyclists Stuart O'Grady, gold, 16-kilometre scratch race and Brett Aitken, gold, 40-kilometre points score and both were also members of the winning 4,000 metres team pursuit; Phil Rogers, gold, 100 metres breaststroke, 4 x 100 metres relay and silver, 200 metres breaststroke.

August 1994

South Australian schoolgirl Kelly Dixon became the youngest Australian to conquer the English Channel taking 9 hours 40 minutes to cover the 40-kilometre stretch of water.

*October,
December 1994*

Port Adelaide defeated the Eagles by 37 points in the 1994 SANFL Grand Final in October. In December Port Adelaide was named as South Australia's second team to enter the national AFL competition.

*November 1994,
July 1995*

South Australian horse trainer David Hayes won the 1994 \$2 million Melbourne Cup with racehorse Jeune. He was also leading trainer in South Australia and Victoria for the 1994-95 season.

November 1994

The 1994 World Formula One Drivers Championship was decided between Damon Hill and Michael Schumacher at the Adelaide Grand Prix, with Schumacher being the victor. The race was won by Nigel Mansell.

March 1995 South Australia made the Sheffield Shield cricket final but suffered a crushing defeat when Queensland won (for the first time) by an innings and 101 runs.

May 1995 Temporary seating from the Grand Prix Circuit was relocated to Hindmarsh Stadium to boost capacity at the National Soccer League grand final when Adelaide City (current premiers) lost to the Melbourne Knights (minor premiers) 2-0.

ENVIRONMENT

July 1994 The South Australian Victoria Fossil Cave at Naracoorte was announced as Australia's eleventh World Heritage listed property. The World Heritage Bureau met in Paris and approved a Commonwealth Government recommendation to grant the cave World Heritage status.

April 1995 The new \$760,000 St Kilda Mangrove Trail Visitor Centre was opened replacing a transportable hut. Built on stilts to accommodate the changing tides, the centre has displays including photographs, models, interactive displays and aquariums.

St Kilda Mangrove
Trail Visitor Centre

Photo:
The Advertiser



May 1995 A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares has been proclaimed at the head of the Great Australian Bight. Fishermen will not be able to fish in this sanctuary and a management plan will be drawn up in the next twelve months.

July 1995 Above average rain (129.6 millimetres in Adelaide) ended a prolonged dry spell in many parts of South Australia and filled Adelaide's reservoirs. Gale force winds, high tide levels, rain and heavy showers caused local flooding in various parts of the State.

3.1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

South Australia is one of the six Australian States (originally constituted by Acts of the Imperial Parliament) which at Federation in 1901 ceded many of their powers on matters of national importance (e.g. international affairs and defence) to the Commonwealth of Australia. From time to time other powers on matters of local importance have been delegated to local governing bodies. As a result the people of South Australia are subject to the laws of a three-tier system of government. In addition, statutory powers within specified fields are exercised by certain public corporations such as the Electricity Trust of South Australia, the South Australian Housing Trust and the South Australian Meat Corporation.

Both the Commonwealth and the South Australian Parliaments are bicameral; in each the leader of the Government (the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of South Australia) is seated in the Lower House and in each the Upper House has restricted powers concerning money Bills.

*Cabinet and
Executive
Government*

Both the Commonwealth and South Australian executive government is based on the system which evolved in Britain in the eighteenth century and which is generally known as 'cabinet' or 'responsible' government. Its main principles are that the head of the State, Her Majesty the Queen (or her representative, the Governor-General or Governor, acting on her behalf) should perform governmental acts on the advice of her Ministers; that she should choose her principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the popular House; that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

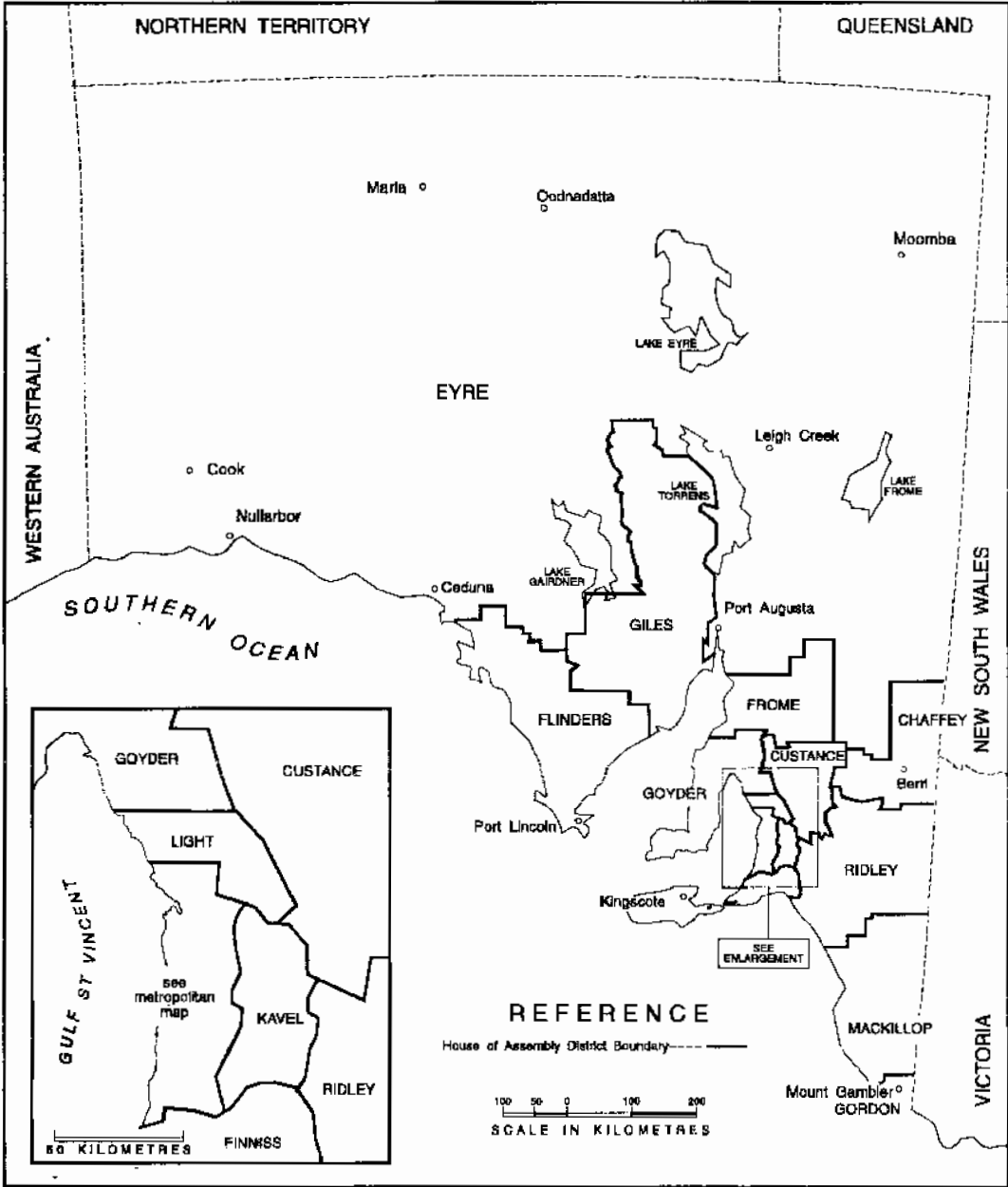
The cabinet system operates chiefly by means of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings and through institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of government at all. The executive power of the Commonwealth is exercisable by the Governor-General and that of South Australia by the Governor, each being advised by an executive council which meets only for formal purposes. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by some or all of the Ministers of State, meeting without the Governor-General or Governor under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister or Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Cabinet	As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls not only the general legislative program of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. In summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor-General or the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered by the Cabinet through the Prime Minister or Premier, although legally the discretion is vested in the Office of the Governor-General or Governor.
Executive Council	The Executive Council is usually presided over by the Governor-General or Governor, the members holding office during the Governor's pleasure. All Ministers of State must be members of the Executive Council. Commonwealth Ministers remain members of the Executive Council on leaving office, but are not summoned to attend its meetings, for it is an essential feature of the cabinet system that attendance should be limited to the Ministers of the day.
Appointment of Ministers	Legally, Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General or Governor, but in practice the discretion of the Queen's representative in the choice of Ministers is limited by the conventions on which the Cabinet system rests. When a Ministry resigns it is the custom of the Crown to send for the leader of the party which commands, or is likely to be able to command, a majority in the popular House and to commission that person, as Prime Minister or Premier, to 'form a Ministry' - that is, to nominate other persons to be appointed as Ministers of State and to serve as colleagues in the Cabinet.

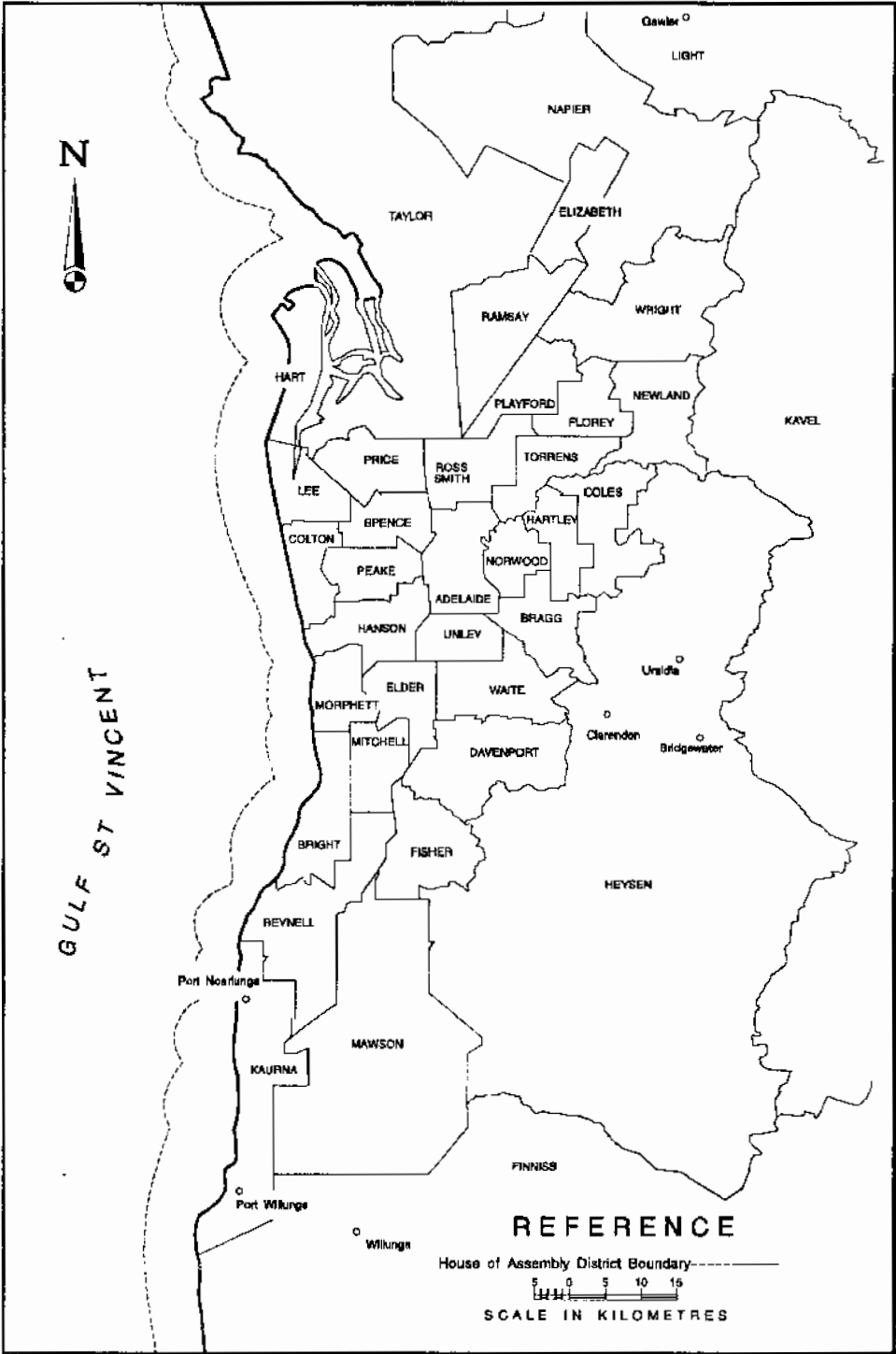
3.2 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

<i>Federation</i>	The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on 1 January 1901 in 'An Act to constitute the Commonwealth of Australia', a statute of the Imperial Parliament, which received Royal Assent in July 1900. The draft Constitution, which was enacted with only minor amendment, had been prepared at intercolonial conferences during 1897, 1898 and 1899, and was accepted at referendums during 1899 by South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, and in 1900 by Western Australia.
<i>Separation of powers</i>	The Constitution provides, in Sections 52, 69, 86, 90 and 115, for certain powers to be vested exclusively in the Commonwealth Government and, in Section 51, for certain specified fields of interest to be common to both the Commonwealth and State Governments until amendment is made to the Constitution Act or until the State Parliaments cede particular powers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS



Financial resources

Since Federation the distribution of financial resources between the Commonwealth and State Governments has been an almost constant problem. Under the original terms of the Constitution three-quarters of the net revenues from the duties of customs and excise, for ten years, was returned to the States; provision also existed for general and particular grants to the States. Significant changes have been made in the distribution of financial resources since 1910. Current information is contained in Chapter 15 Public Finance.

Commonwealth legislature

The Constitution provides that 'the legislative power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate, and a House of Representatives'. Provision for constitutional amendment includes a requirement that a proposed amendment must be submitted to a referendum.

Franchise

Qualifications for franchise are possessed by any Australian citizen, or any British subject who on 25 January 1984 was enrolled on a Commonwealth electoral roll. The person must be not under eighteen years of age and not disqualified on other grounds. (A person may enrol at seventeen years of age but is not entitled to vote until the eighteenth birthday.) Residence in a division for a period of one month before enrolment, is necessary to enable a qualified person to enrol. Enrolment and voting are compulsory although compulsory enrolment provisions did not apply to Aborigines before 21 February 1984.

Persons of unsound mind, or convicted of treason or treachery and not pardoned, or convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for five years or longer, or persons who are holders of temporary entry permits under the *Migration Act 1958* (Cwlth) or are prohibited non-citizens under that Act are excluded from the franchise.

Membership

Qualifications necessary for membership of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament are possessed by any qualified elector who is an Australian citizen of the full age of eighteen years.

The principal reasons for disqualification of persons otherwise eligible as members of either House are; membership of the other House, allegiance to a foreign power, being attainted of treason, being convicted and under sentence for any offence punishable by imprisonment for one year or longer, being an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, holding office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions), or having pecuniary interest in any agreement with the Public Service of the Commonwealth except as a member of an incorporated company of more than twenty-five persons.

Executive government

Governor-General

On 16 February 1989 His Excellency the Honourable William George Hayden, AC was sworn in as the twenty-first Governor-General of the Commonwealth. His authority as the Queen's representative is derived from Letters Patent, instructions under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, and the relevant sections of the Commonwealth Constitution.

Executive Council

Members of the Federal Executive Council are chosen, summoned and sworn by the Governor-General and hold office during his pleasure. All Ministers are members. Councillors usually retain membership for life but it is customary for attendance at meetings to be limited to Ministers of the day.

The Senate

The Senate is the Upper House. Originally it was intended that this House should protect the rights and interests of the States, but with the growth of the parliamentary system of party-line voting, its role has become mainly that of a house of review.

Elections for the Senate : voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
21 Nov. 1970	639,807	609,268	95.23	42,306	6.94
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	82,191	11.38
13 Dec. 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	75,540	9.95
10 Dec. 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	81,451	10.39
18 Oct. 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	70,359	8.72
5 Mar. 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	73,350	8.77
1 Dec. 1984	906,278	862,369	95.16	46,399	5.38
11 July 1987	942,880	890,556	94.45	33,514	3.76
24 Mar. 1990	966,431	931,561	96.39	23,438	2.52
13 Mar. 1993	1,014,400	968,365	95.46	22,390	2.31

Representation

At present the Senate consists of seventy-six members, twelve from each State, two from the Australian Capital Territory and two from the Northern Territory. The original provision was that each State, voting as a single electorate, should elect six Senators but by the Representation Act of 1983, which was effective for the 1984 elections, the number was raised to twelve. By the *Senate (Representation of Territories) Act 1973* (Cwlth), two Senators were added from both the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. The Territories were represented in the Senate for the first time following the general election of 13 December 1975. Except in extraordinary circumstances each Senator is elected for a term of six years. Six Senators from each State and all Territory Senators retire every three years.

The members representing South Australia in the Senate are:

To Retire 30 June 1996:

Hill, Robert (LP)
Crowley, Hon. Rosemary (ALP)
Coulter, John (AD)
Teague, Baden (LP)
Schacht, Hon. Chris (ALP)
Chapman, Grant (LP)

To Retire 30 June 1999:

Vanstone, Amanda (LP)
Bolkus, Hon. Nick (ALP)
Minchin, Nick (LP)
Foreman, Dominic (ALP)
Ferguson, Alan (LP)
Lees, Meg (AD)

The House of Representatives

Representation

The members of the House of Representatives (the Lower House) are elected in single-member electorates. The number of electorates into which a State is divided is determined by the proportion that the population of the State bears to the population of the Commonwealth as a whole. The *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) provides for the redrawing of electoral boundaries from time to time.

Section 24 of the Constitution provides that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as possible twice the number of Senators and prescribes the formula to be used, 'until the Parliament otherwise provides', for allocating to each State its share of the available seats but stipulates that no original State shall have less than five members in the House. In addition one member is elected from the Northern Territory and two members are elected from the Australian Capital Territory. Preferential voting is used for elections for the House of Representatives.

Elections for the House of Representatives : voting

Date of election	Electors enrolled	Votes recorded		Informal votes	
		Number	Percentage of electors enrolled	Number	Percentage of votes recorded
2 Dec. 1972	671,081	644,211	96.00	16,845	2.61
18 May 1974	750,308	722,434	96.28	20,311	2.81
13 Dec. 1975	789,004	759,369	96.24	18,201	2.40
10 Dec. 1977	824,205	783,669	95.08	26,461	3.38
18 Oct. 1980	849,899	806,695	94.92	22,491	2.79
5 Mar. 1983	880,455	836,699	95.03	22,380	2.67
1 Dec. 1984	906,278	859,629	94.85	74,719	8.69
11 July 1987	942,880	884,418	93.80	60,536	6.84
24 Mar. 1990	966,431	927,897	96.01	34,143	3.68
13 Mar. 1993	1,014,400	962,763	94.91	39,088	4.06

Division 3 of the *Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918* (Cwlth) complements Section 24 of the Constitution in determining the level of representation of the States and Territories in the House of Representatives.

House of Representatives, 1993 election
voting and party representation in South Australian electorates

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Successful candidates		
			Name	Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	85,484	79,819	Worth, P.M.	LP	34,296
Barker	83,749	80,157	McLachlan, I.M.	LP	46,667
Bonython (a)	77,877	73,693	Blewett, Hon. N.	ALP	38,820
Boothby	85,021	81,002	Hall, Hon. R.S.	LP	41,708
Grey	86,386	81,738	Wakelin, B.H.	LP	34,703
Hindmarsh	88,799	84,046	Gallus, C.A.	LP	38,117
Kingston	82,511	79,092	Bilney, Hon. G.N.	ALP	33,906
Makin	84,984	81,507	Duncan, Hon. P.	ALP	36,748
Mayo	85,924	81,782	Downer, A.J.G.	LP	42,657
Port Adelaide	96,302	81,432	Sawford, R.W.	ALP	41,248
Sturt	82,520	77,333	Pyne, C.M.	LP	29,121
Wakefield	84,843	81,162	Andrew, J.N.	LP	44,503

(a) By-election for the seat of Bonython in March 1994, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. N. Blewett, was won by Hon. M.J. Evans (ALP).

3.3 GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The *Constitution Act 1855*, which inaugurated the system of responsible government in South Australia, was passed and came into force on 24 October 1856. A summary of early constitutional history and the introduction of responsible government was included on pages 60–2 of the *South Australian Year Book 1971*.

Vice-regal representation

The Honourable Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE, was sworn in as the Queen's representative in South Australia on 6 February 1991.

The role of the vice-regal representative has changed significantly over the past one hundred and fifty years. When South Australia was founded, the Governor determined matters of policy, made laws and was responsible to the United Kingdom Government for the management of the Colony. In time, policy matters were left increasingly to elected Members of Parliament, self-government was achieved and the Governor's links with the United Kingdom Government diminished.

Today, vice-regal approval is still required to give legislation, regulations and appointments the force of law. However, the Governor invariably relies on the advice of Ministers or follows established conventions and does not become involved in political debate.

Following the passage of the Australia Act in 1986 by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom at the request of the States, no constitutional links remain between State Governors and the United Kingdom Government.

Nevertheless, the Crown, personified by the Governor, continues to symbolise the ongoing rule of law and the unity of the State, irrespective of the rise and fall of governments. The Governor retains important discretionary powers and is thus enabled to maintain something of a safeguard against malpractice and injustice, particularly in extreme circumstances. The Governor has a responsibility to ensure the maintenance of lawful parliamentary government in South Australia.

Governors of South Australia

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Office</i>	
Captain John Hindmarsh, RN, KH	28 December 1836	16 July 1838
Lt-Col. George Gawler, KH	17 October 1838	15 May 1841
George Grey	15 May 1841	25 October 1845
Lt-Col. Frederick Holt Robe	25 October 1845	2 August 1848
Sir Henry E.F. Young	2 August 1848	20 December 1854
Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, CB	8 June 1855	4 March 1862
Sir Dominick Daly	4 March 1862	19 February 1868
Rt Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart	16 February 1869	18 April 1873
Sir Anthony Musgrave, KCMG	9 June 1873	29 January 1877
Lt-Gen. Sir Wm F.D. Jervois, GCMG, CB	2 October 1877	9 January 1883
Sir Wm C.F. Robinson, GCMG	19 February 1883	5 March 1889
Rt Hon. the Earl of Kintore, PC, GCMG	11 April 1889	10 April 1895
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bart, GCMG	29 October 1895	29 March 1899
Rt Hon. the Lord Tennyson, KCMG	10 April 1899	17 July 1902
Sir George R. Le Hunte, KCMG	1 July 1903	18 February 1909
Admiral Sir Day Hort Bosanquet, GCVO, KCB	18 February 1909	22 March 1914
Lt-Col. Sir Henry L. Galway, KCMG, DSO	18 April 1914	30 April 1920
Lt-Col. Sir Wm E.G. Archibald Weigall, KCMG	9 June 1920	30 May 1922
Lt-Gen. Sir George T.M. Bridges, KCB, KCMG, DSO	4 December 1922	4 December 1927
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Sir A.G.A. Hore-Ruthven, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO	14 May 1928	26 April 1934
Maj.-Gen. Sir W.J. Dugan, KCMG, CB, DSO	28 July 1934	23 February 1939
Sir Charles M. Barclay-Harvey, KCMG	12 August 1939	26 April 1944
Lt-Gen. Sir C.W.M. Norrie, KCMG, CB, DSO, MC	19 December 1944	19 June 1952
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert A. George, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB, MC	23 February 1953	7 March 1960
Lt-Gen. Sir Edric M. Bastyan, KCMG, KCVO, KBE, CB	4 April 1961	1 June 1968
Maj.-Gen. Sir James W. Harrison, KCMG, CB, CBE	4 December 1968	16 September 1971
Sir Mark L. Oliphant, KBE	1 December 1971	30 November 1976
Sir Douglas R. Nicholls, KCVO, OBE	1 December 1976	30 April 1977
Sir Keith D. Seaman, KCVO, OBE	1 September 1977	28 March 1982
Lt-Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, KBE, CB	23 April 1982	5 February 1991
The Hon. Dame Roma Mitchell, AC, DBE	6 February 1991	

The Governor is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the South Australian Premier. Vice-regal authority derives from the South Australian Constitution, the Australia Act, Letters Patent signed by the Queen on the advice of her South Australian Government, and convention. Essentially, the Governor exercises the authority of the Sovereign in respect of South Australia. The Governors direct relationship to the Queen, which is independent of that of the Governor-General, reflects the sovereignty of South Australia within the Australian Federation.

An amount is appropriated from Consolidated Revenue for the Governor's salary and an allowance is used to meet the Governor's expenses in performing her duties. The *Governors' Pensions Act 1976* provides for a pension to be paid to former Governors and to the spouses of deceased Governors.

The duration of a Governor's appointment is indeterminate, but it is expected that he or she will serve for up to five years. The appointment may be extended for a further period.

Pending the appointment of a Governor or, in the event of the Governor's absence from the State, or incapacity, the above functions would be performed by the Lieutenant-Governor acting either as Administrator or the Governor's Deputy, depending on the circumstances. The present Lieutenant-Governor is Dr Basil Hetzel, AC. If the Lieutenant-Governor were unable to act, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court usually would become Administrator or Governor's Deputy.

Cabinet and Executive Government

In South Australia every Minister must be a member of either the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly. All Ministers are members of the Cabinet and all Ministers are *ex officio* members of the Executive Council. Although the Governor may, subject to any law enacted by the Legislature, appoint other persons to the Executive Council, membership is in practice limited to Ministers of the day.

The maximum number of Ministers has been varied from time to time. In 1856 the number was five; in 1873, six; 1901, four; 1908, six; 1953, eight; 1965, nine; 1970, ten; 1973, eleven; 1975, twelve and 1978, thirteen. In 1908 it was specified that no more than four Ministers were to be in the House of Assembly, but in 1953 this limit was increased to five, in 1965 to six, in 1970 to seven and in 1973 to eight. This restriction on the number of Ministers from the Lower House was removed by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975* and now it is permissible for all Ministers to be selected from the House of Assembly. Since 1978, ten Ministers have been selected from the House of Assembly and three from the Legislative Council.

Cabinet, as such, has no legal powers. Some Cabinet decisions result in the initiation and subsequent enactment of legislation; other decisions become legally binding through ratification by Executive Council or through powers vested in individual Ministers for the administration and control of their respective departments of government. In addition to government departments, statutory authorities also come under some degree of ministerial or parliamentary oversight.

Premiers

Since 1856 the following forty-one persons have held the office of Premier.

Premiers of South Australia

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. Boyle T. Finnis	24/10/1856 - 21/8/1857	-	301
Hon. John Baker	21/8/1857 - 1/9/1857	-	11
Hon. Robert R. Torrens	1/9/1857 - 30/9/1857	-	29
Hon. Richard D. Hanson	30/9/1857 - 9/5/1860	2	222
Hon. Thomas Reynolds	9/5/1860 - 8/10/1861	1	152
Hon. G.M. Waterhouse	8/10/1861 - 4/7/1863	1	269
Hon. Francis S. Dutton	4/7/1863 - 15/7/1863	-	
Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, KCMG	22/3/1865 - 20/9/1865	-	193
	15/7/1863 - 4/8/1864		
	20/9/1865 - 23/10/1865		
	3/5/1867 - 24/9/1868		
Hon. Arthur Blyth	13/10/1868 - 3/11/1868		
	22/1/1872 - 22/7/1873	4	35
	4/8/1864 - 22/3/1865		
	10/11/1871 - 22/1/1872		
Hon. John Hart, CMG.	22/7/1873 - 3/6/1875	2	254
	23/10/1865 - 28/3/1866		
	24/9/1868 - 13/10/1868		
Hon. James P. Boucaut, QC	30/5/1870 - 10/11/1871	1	339
	28/3/1866 - 3/5/1867		
	3/6/1875 - 6/6/1876		
Hon. H.B. Strangways	26/10/1877 - 27/9/1878	3	11
	3/11/1868 - 30/5/1870	1	208
Hon. John Colton	6/6/1876 - 26/10/1877		
Hon. William Morgan	16/6/1884 - 16/6/1885	2	142
	27/9/1878 - 24/6/1881	2	270
Hon. John C. Bray	24/6/1881 - 16/6/1884	2	358
Hon. Sir J.W. Downer, KCMG, QC	16/6/1885 - 11/6/1887		
Hon. Thomas Playford	15/10/1892 - 16/6/1893	2	239
	11/6/1887 - 27/6/1889		
	19/8/1890 - 21/6/1892	3	323
Hon. J.A. Cockburn	27/6/1889 - 19/8/1890	1	53
Hon. F.W. Holder	21/6/1892 - 15/10/1892		
Rt Hon. C.C. Kingston, QC	8/12/1899 - 15/5/1901	1	274
	16/6/1893 - 1/12/1899	6	168
Hon. V.L. Solomon	1/12/1899 - 8/12/1899	-	7
Hon. J.G. Jenkins	15/5/1901 - 1/3/1905	3	290
Hon. Richard Butler	1/3/1905 - 26/7/1905	-	147
Hon. Thomas Price	26/7/1905 - 5/6/1909	3	314
Hon. A.H. Peake	5/6/1909 - 3/6/1910		
	17/2/1912 - 3/4/1915		
	14/7/1917 - 8/4/1920	6	312
Hon. John Verran	3/6/1910 - 17/2/1912	1	259
Hon. Crawford Vaughan	3/4/1915 - 14/7/1917	2	102
Hon. Sir H.N. Barwell, KCMG	8/4/1920 - 16/4/1924	4	8
Hon. John Gunn	16/4/1924 - 28/8/1926	2	134
Hon. Lionel L. Hill	28/8/1926 - 8/4/1927		
	17/4/1930 - 13/2/1933	3	160
Hon. R.L. Butler	8/4/1927 - 17/4/1930		
	18/4/1933 - 5/11/1938	8	210

Premiers of South Australia (continued)

Names	Dates of Office	Total period in Office	
		Years	Days
Hon. R.S. Richards	13/2/1933 - 18/4/1933	-	64
Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, GCMG	5/11/1938 - 10/3/1965	26	125
Hon. F.H. Walsh	10/3/1965 - 1/6/1967	2	83
Hon. D.A. Dunstan, QC	1/6/1967 - 17/4/1968;		
	2/6/1970 - 15/2/1979	9	210
Hon. R.S. Hall	17/4/1968 - 2/6/1970	2	47
Hon. J.D. Corcoran	15/2/1979 - 18/9/1979	-	216
Hon. D.O. Tonkin	18/9/1979 - 10/11/1982	3	49
Hon. J.C. Bannon	10/11/1982 - 4/9/1992	9	300
Hon. L.M.F. Arnold	1/10/1992 - 14/12/1993	1	101
Hon. D.C. Brown	14/12/93 -		

Parliament

Parliament is summoned, prorogued, or dissolved, by proclamation issued by the Governor. The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the House of Assembly (Lower House). The following table gives the dates and the number of House of Assembly sitting days for Parliamentary sessions in recent years.

Parliamentary session	Period	House of Assembly sitting days
1986-87	31/7/86 - 14/4/87	57
1987-88	6/8/87 - 14/4/88	55
1988-89	4/8/88 - 13/4/89	48
1989	3/8/89 - 19/10/89	24
1990	8/2/90 - 11/4/90	21
1990-91	2/8/90 - 11/4/91	56
1991-92	8/8/91 - 6/5/92	58
1992-93	6/8/92 - 6/5/93	62
1993	3/8/93 - 4/11/93	23
1994	10/2/94 - 16/6/94	28

Voting system

Members of the House of Assembly are elected by secret ballot using the preferential system of voting and counting. To be elected, a candidate must receive an absolute majority of votes, that is, more than 50 per cent of the number of formal votes cast. If no candidate receives an absolute majority of first preference votes, the second preferences of the candidate who received the fewest first preference votes are examined and distributed to the remaining candidates. The distribution of next available preferences from the candidate with the fewest votes is repeated until a candidate is elected with an absolute majority. Voting for Members of the Legislative Council is also preferential. The whole State acts as one multi-member electoral district, and to be elected, a candidate must obtain a certain proportion, currently around 8.3 per cent, of the formal vote.

*Members,
qualifications
and privileges*

Election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote (*see* page 47). However, under the *Constitution Act 1934-1975*, certain people are not eligible to sit in Parliament, for example, judges, members of the Commonwealth Parliament, holders of certain government contracts and occupants of some offices of profit under the Crown. Members are required to take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance to the Crown before sitting or voting in Parliament.

Franchise

The franchises for the separate Houses are shown on page 47. South Australia was the first, at the general election of 25 April 1896, of the Australian States to give voting rights and eligibility to stand for Parliament to women, and the existence of this provision contributed to the decision to include full adult franchise in proposals for Federation. For the first eighty-five years of responsible government, voting for both Houses of Parliament was voluntary, but the Electoral Act Amendment Act of 1942 made voting for the House of Assembly compulsory for persons whose names appear on the House of Assembly Electoral Roll.

*Numbers of
members and
electorates*

Alterations made to the number of members and number of electorates for each of the two Houses are shown in the following table.

Date	Members and electorates			
	Legislative Council		House of Assembly	
	Members	Electorates	Members	Electorates
1856	18	1	36	17
1863	18	1	36	18
1875	18	1	46	22
1882	24	4	46	22
1884 (a)	24	4	52	26
1890	24	4	54	27
1902	18	4	42	13
1912 (b)	18	4	40	12
1915	20	5	46	19
1938	20	5	39	39
1970	20	5	47	47
1975	21	1	47	47
1979	22	1	47	47

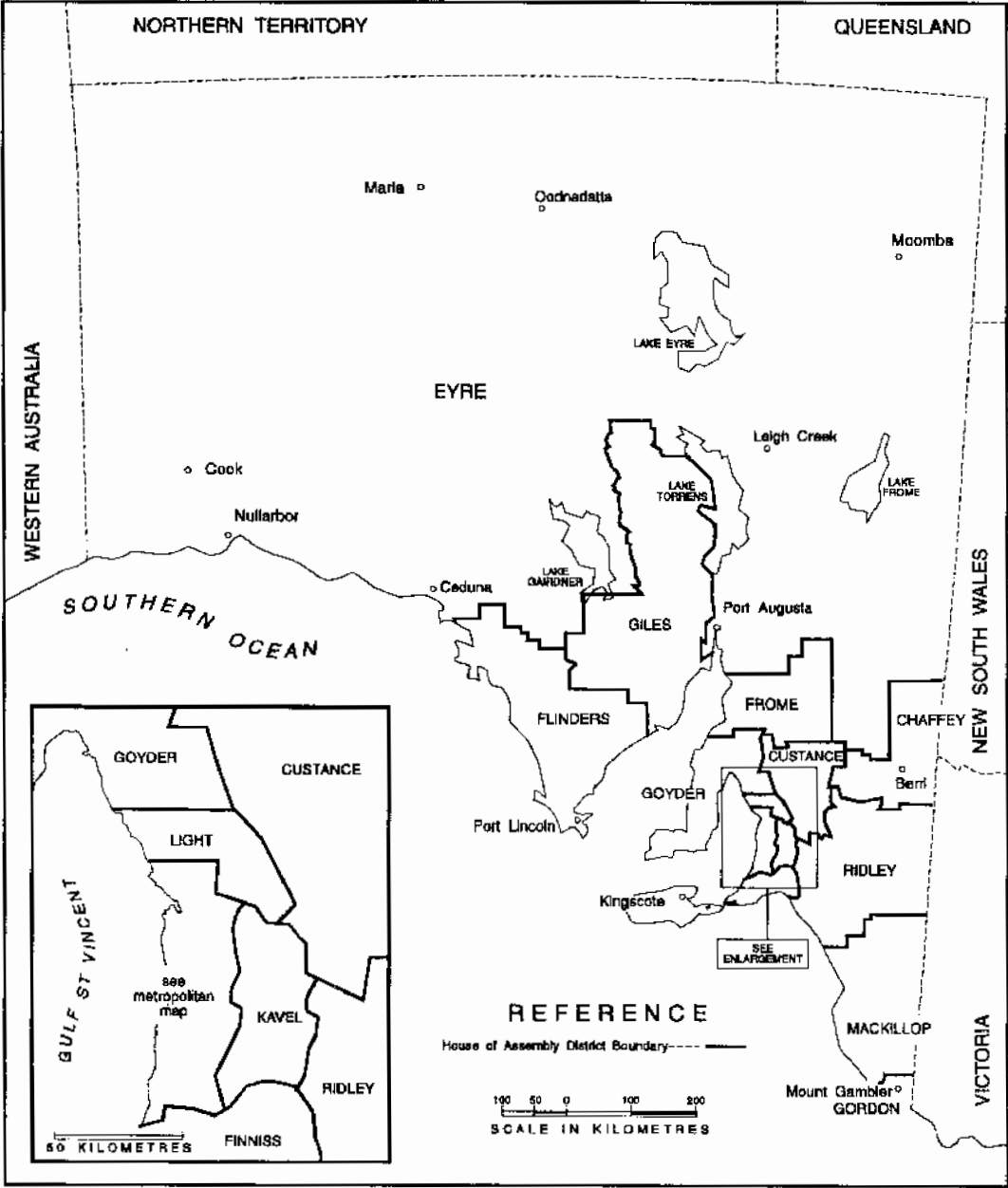
(a) Separate representation for Northern Territory. (b) Cession of Northern Territory to Commonwealth Government control.

*Functions of
Parliament*

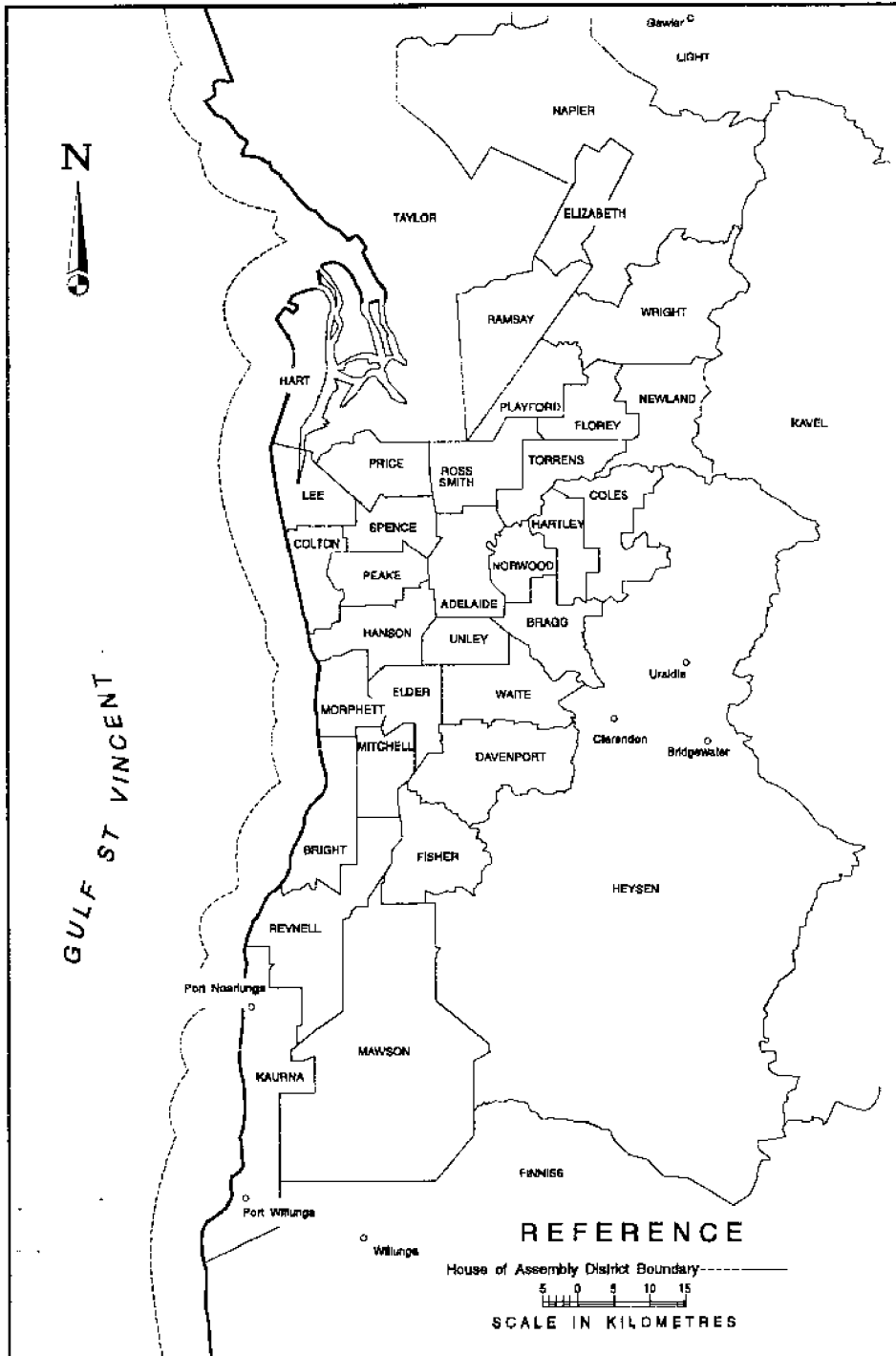
The function of Parliament is to legislate for the peace, order, and good government of the State. Principal among the tasks of Parliament is the raising of revenue and the appropriation of funds for the development and maintenance of the State through its public services.

Legislation, other than money Bills, may be initiated by any member in either House. Money Bills must be initiated by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council may only suggest amendments to them. Most Bills are initiated by the Government as a result of the deliberations of Cabinet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTORAL DISTRICTS



The Opposition and independent members usually confine their activities to examination, criticism, and amendment of Government measures. Legislation, other than to alter the constitution of either House, may be passed by a simple majority of the votes of the members present.

An alteration to the constitution of either House requires, at the second and third readings of the Bill, acceptance by a majority of all the members (not only those present or voting) of each House voting separately.

Deadlocks

A deadlock results from the refusal by the Legislative Council to pass the same (or substantially the same) Bill during two consecutive Parliaments, provided that a general election for the House of Assembly has been held between the refusals and that on the second occasion an absolute majority of all the members of the House of Assembly voted in favour of the Bill at its second and third readings. In the event of a deadlock between the Houses, the Governor may proclaim the dissolution of both Houses.

Cost of parliamentary government

The following table shows, in broad groups, the expenditure incurred in the operation of the parliamentary system in South Australia, comprising the Governor, the Ministry, the Legislative Council, House of Assembly and electoral activities.

Cost of parliamentary government
('000)

Particulars	1988-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Governor's establishment	1,030	994	1,190	1,251	1,311
Ministry	1,318	1,565	1,725	1,662	1,610
Parliament:					
Legislative Council (a)	3,059	3,668	4,152	4,339	4,255
House of Assembly (a)	6,029	7,385	8,072	8,570	8,358
Other (b)	11,395	12,621	14,030	13,919	16,235
Total Parliament	20,484	23,674	26,254	26,828	28,849
Electoral (c)	4,171	4,602	1,779	2,328	6,045
Royal Commissions, Select Committees etc.	179	263	257	195	190
Total	27,181	31,097	31,205	32,263	38,006

(a) Allowances to members, travelling and other expenses. (b) Government contribution to members' superannuation funds, printing, reporting staff, library etc. (c) Excludes the Joint Standing Committee on Electoral matters, as it is not considered to be a cost of parliamentary government.

Life of Parliament

The term of office of each Parliament is four years from the day on which it first meets for the dispatch of business and Parliament may not be prorogued or dissolved by the Governor before the expiration of three years from the day it first met unless the House passes a motion of no confidence in the Government; a Bill of 'special importance' is rejected by the Legislative Council, or the Governor acts in the settlement of a deadlock.

**Legislative
Council**

**Members and
electorates**

The *Constitution and Electoral Acts Amendment Act 1973*, assented to on 22 November 1973, increased the number of members in the Legislative Council from twenty to twenty-two, and reduced the number of electorates to one with the whole State becoming a single electorate whose members are elected on a proportional representation basis. This amendment did not become fully effective for two general elections as only half the Legislative Councillors retire at each election and eleven members are now elected at each general Legislative Council election. Casual vacancies are filled by persons chosen at a joint sitting of the members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Franchise

Under the *Constitution Acts Amendment Act 1973*, all electors whose names were on the House of Assembly electoral roll were included on the Legislative Council electoral roll. Under the *Electoral Act 1985*, voting for the Legislative Council was made compulsory.

President

At the first meeting of the Council in each Parliament the members choose one from among their number to fill the position of President. The person so selected is then entitled to a casting vote only.

**House of
Assembly**

**Seat of
Government**

The Government of the day holds its position for as long as it has majority support in the House of Assembly. When it no longer controls such a majority in vital issues the Government must resign or go to the polls. Once defeated in the Lower House on a money Bill, the Government is unable to finance the administration of the State.

Franchise

All Australian citizen aged eighteen and over, of sound mind, who has lived at his or her present address for at least one month before enrolling to vote for Commonwealth and State elections, is entitled to vote at all elections.

A British citizen who was enrolled on a Commonwealth or State electoral roll at some time between 26 October 1983 and 25 January 1984, and fulfils the other criteria above, is also entitled to vote.

Enrolment for South Australian State elections is not compulsory but, in practice, as there is a joint Commonwealth and State electoral roll, most voters are enrolled for both.

Membership

Subject to the provisos mentioned on page 43, election to the South Australian Parliament is open to those eligible to vote in elections.

Members of the House of Assembly are elected for a maximum of four years. If a seat becomes vacant through the resignation, death or disqualification of a member, it is usually filled at a by-election.

Electoral boundaries

The Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission, established under the *Constitution Act 1934*, comprises a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Electoral Commissioner and the Surveyor-General and is responsible for making periodical adjustments to House of Assembly electoral boundaries in South Australia. The Commission must, before commencing proceedings invite, by advertisement, representations from any person in relation to the redistribution of boundaries.

Boundaries are redrawn on the principles that among the population of each electoral district a community of interest exists (*e.g.* social, economic, regional or other kind) and, that the number of electors in each district should not vary from a predetermined quota by more than ten per cent. This quota is calculated by dividing the total number of electors in South Australia by the total number of House of Assembly electoral districts.

The *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Act 1991*, removed a requirement that the Commission should have regard to the desirability of leaving boundaries undisturbed as far as possible. The Act provides a criterion for electoral fairness which requires the Commission to ensure, as far as practicable, that a group of candidates which attracts more than fifty per cent of the popular vote will be elected in sufficient numbers to form a government.

The 1994 Electoral Districts Boundaries Commission has drawn up new boundaries for the House of Assembly which will become effective at the next State election. Maps of the present State Electoral Boundaries are included in this section of the *South Australian Year Book*.

Officers and their functions

Election of a Speaker is the first business when a new Parliament first meets. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and applies its procedure. The Speaker may exercise a casting vote only. A Chairman of Committees is also elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; the Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee and acts as Deputy Speaker when required. Other officers of the Parliament include the Leader and Deputy Leader of the Opposition in either House and party whips whose function is to ensure that their party members are present in the House for divisions and other important business.

Elections and party representation

The following tables give details of the numbers of electors enrolled and voting in contested electorates for all general elections, and Party representation from 1973 to 1993.

South Australian Parliament : voting at elections, 1973 to 1993

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	Contested electorates			Contested electorates		
	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent	Electors enrolled	Electors voting	Per cent
10 March 1973	383,758	357,971	93.28	696,290	655,937	94.20
12 July 1975	771,414	719,753	93.30	771,414	721,770	93.56
17 September 1977 .....	..	..	..	818,335	764,072	93.37
15 September 1979	826,586	765,033	92.55	826,586	768,985	93.03
6 November 1982	871,215	808,363	92.79	871,215	811,758	93.18
7 December 1985	905,507	846,250	93.46	905,507	846,289	93.46
25 November 1989	941,368	889,896	94.53	941,368	888,918	94.43
11 December 1993	1,006,035	941,864	93.62	1,006,035	941,306	93.57

South Australian Parliament : party representation at elections, 1973 to 1993

Date	Legislative Council			House of Assembly		
	ALP	LP	Other	ALP	LP	Other
10 March 1973	6	13	1	26	18	3
12 July 1975	10	9	2	23	20	4
17 September 1977	10	11	—	27	18	2
15 September 1979	10	11	1	19	25	3
6 November 1982	9	11	2	24	21	2
7 December 1985	10	10	2	27	16	4
25 November 1989	10	10	(a)2	(c)22	22	(b)(c)3
11 December 1993	9	11	(a)2	(d)10	(d)37	—

(a) Australian Democrats. (b) 1 National Party, 2 Independent Labor. (c) On 3 February 1992 one ALP member became Independent Labor and representation became 21 ALP, 4 Other. (d) Following by-elections in Elizabeth (9 April 1994) and Torrens (7 May 1994) the composition of the House of Assembly in June 1994 became ALP 11, LP 36.

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

At the general election held on 11 December 1993 there were forty-seven electorates represented in the House of Assembly. The table which follows shows the electoral returns for that election.

House of Assembly : party representation, 1993

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Adelaide	21,355	19,417	Armitage, Hon. M.H.	LP	11,045
Bragg	22,064	20,451	Ingerson, Hon. G.A.	LP	14,584
Bright	21,125	20,066	Matthew, Hon. W.A.	LP	12,573
Chaffey	21,951	20,394	Andrew, K.A.	LP	8,109
Coles	21,370	20,200	Hall, J.	LP	10,891
Colton	21,663	20,322	Condous, S.G.	LP	8,609
Custance	21,255	19,935	Venning, I.V.	LP	13,550
Davenport	21,848	20,586	Evans, I.F.	LP	11,691
Elder	21,164	19,860	Wade, D.E.	LP	9,098
Elizabeth	19,796	18,512	Evans, M.J. (a)	ALP	8,392
Eyre	21,088	18,296	Gunn, Hon. G.M.	LP	8,040
Finniss	21,579	20,016	Brown, Hon. D.C.	LP	13,527
Fisher	21,674	20,540	Such, Hon. R.B.	LP	12,892
Flinders	20,829	19,546	Penfold, E.M.	LP	10,353

House of Assembly : party representation, 1993 (continued)

Electorate	Electors on roll	Electors voting	Name	Successful candidate	
				Party	First preference votes
Florey	21,938	20,760	Bass, R.P.	LP	10,981
Frome	22,268	20,922	Kerin, R.G.	LP	10,615
Giles	20,643	19,151	Blevins, Hon. F.T.	ALP	7,298
Gordon	20,964	19,825	Allison, Hon. H.	LP	13,401
Goyder	21,219	20,350	Meier, E.J.	LP	13,960
Hanson	22,119	20,426	Leggett, S.R.	LP	9,086
Hart	20,678	19,368	Foley, K.O.	ALP	7,506
Hartley	21,799	20,344	Scalzi, G.	LP	11,338
Heyesen	21,115	19,795	Wotton, Hon. D.C.	LP	12,753
Kaurna	20,223	19,010	Rosenberg, L.	LP	8,230
Kavel	20,659	19,388	Olsen, Hon. J.W.	LP	12,521
Lee	21,599	20,328	Rossi, J.P.	LP	9,138
Light	20,510	19,224	Buckby, M.R.	LP	11,482
MacKillop	21,889	20,840	Baker, Hon. D.S.	LP	14,133
Mawson	23,251	22,060	Brokenshire, R.L.	LP	11,208
Mitchell	20,975	19,828	Caudell, C.J.	LP	9,905
Morphett	21,341	19,714	Oswald, Hon. J.K.G.	LP	12,523
Napier	21,795	20,448	Hurley, A.K.	ALP	6,110
Newland	21,623	20,510	Kotz, D.C.	LP	12,256
Norwood	21,246	19,487	Cummins, J.G.	LP	9,669
Peake	21,333	20,004	Becker, H.	LP	9,005
Playford	20,785	19,731	Quirke, J.A.	ALP	8,329
Price	21,566	20,010	De Laine, M.R.	ALP	10,098
Ramsay	21,998	20,664	Rann, Hon. M.D.	ALP	10,800
Reynell	20,444	19,207	Greig, J.	LP	8,575
Ridley	21,302	20,199	Lewis, I.P.	LP	13,955
Ross Smith	20,943	19,463	Clarke, R.D.	ALP	7,786
Spence	21,398	19,869	Atkinson, M.J.	ALP	9,542
Taylor	20,767	19,289	Arnold, Hon. L.M.F. (b)	ALP	9,501
Torrens	21,424	20,187	Tiernan, P. (c)	LP	9,368
Unley	22,394	20,518	Brindal, M.	LP	11,321
Waite	22,280	20,590	Baker, S.	LP	12,622
Wright	22,786	21,651	Ashenden, E.	LP	10,510

(a) By-election for the seat of Elizabeth 9 April 1994, made vacant by the resignation of Hon M.J. Evans (ALP), was won by Ms L. Stevens (ALP). (b) By-election for the seat of Taylor 5 November 1994, made vacant by the resignation of Hon. L.M.F. Arnold (ALP), was won by Ms P.L. White (ALP). (c) By-election for the seat of Torrens 7 May 1994, made vacant by the death of Mr P.J. Tiernan (LP), was won by Ms R.K. Geraghty (ALP).

ALP Australian Labor Party LP Liberal Party of Australia

The members of the Legislative Council at June 1995 were as follows:

Cameron, Hon. T.G. (ALP)	Levy, Hon. J.A.W. (ALP)
Crothers, Hon. T. (ALP)	Lucas, Hon. R.I. (LP)
Davis, Hon. L.H. (LP)	Pfitzner, Hon. B.S.L. (LP)
Dunn, Hon. H.P.K. (LP)	Pickles, Hon. C.A. (ALP)
Elliott, Hon. M.J. (AD)	Redford, Hon. A.J. (LP)
Fecleppa, Hon. M.S. (ALP)	Roberts, Hon. R.R. (ALP)
Griffin, Hon. K.T. (LP)	Roberts, Hon. T.G. (ALP)
Irwin, Hon. J.C. (LP)	Schaefer, Hon. C.V. (LP)
Kanck, Hon. S.M. (AD)	Stefani, Hon. J.F. (LP)
Laidlaw, Hon. D.V. (LP)	Weatherill, Hon. G. (ALP)
Lawson, Hon. R.D. (LP)	Wiese, Hon. B.J. (ALP)

Referendums Since the inception of responsible government in South Australia in 1856 nine referendums have been held – the first in 1896 and subsequent ones in 1898, 1899, 1911, 1915, 1965, 1970, 1982 and 1991 – and twelve proposals have been submitted.

Three proposals related to education (1896) of which only one was approved; three were constitutional (1898 and 1899) – all approved; one related to Parliamentary salaries (1911) – not approved; one related to bar-room closing hours (1915) – favoured 6 p.m. closing; one related to the establishment of a lottery (1965) – approved; one related to extended shopping hours in the metropolitan area (1970) – not approved; and one related to daylight saving (1982) – approved. The last referendum, held on 9 February 1991, asked House of Assembly electors 'Do you approve the *Constitution (Electoral Redistribution) Amendment Bill 1991?*' Of the 882,650 who voted, 649,906 voted 'Yes' and 197,244 voted 'No'.

Overseas representation South Australia is represented in London by the Agent General for South Australia, at State of South Australia, 115 Strand, London. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent General to keep the State Government informed of political and economic developments overseas; to promote industrial development and investment in South Australia; to encourage immigration to the State and to foster trade with the United Kingdom and other countries.

State emblems The State Coat of Arms gazetted on 19 April 1984 replaced an earlier Coat of Arms conferred by King George V in 1936.

The State Flag, which is flown from Government buildings, comprises the Blue Ensign with the State Badge in the fly. The State Badge is a drawing of a Piping Shrike or White Backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen leuconota*) standing on a staff of a gum tree.

On 23 November 1964, the Government adopted Sturt's Desert Pea (*Swainsona Formosa*) as the Floral Emblem of South Australia and the Hairy-Nosed or Plains Wombat (*Lasiornhinus latifrons*) was adopted as the faunal emblem of the State on 27 August 1970.

Opal was adopted as the gemstone emblem on 15 August 1985.

The official colours of South Australia are Red, Blue and Gold.

3.4 PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

A public corporation is defined, for statistical purposes, as a body (other than a local government authority or body whose receipts and payments are included in the public accounts of the Commonwealth, a State, or a Territory) created by or under legislation to carry out an activity or activities on behalf of a government, or a body in which a government has a controlling interest.

Most public corporations have independent powers for the recruitment of staff. All possess greater administrative and financial autonomy than government departments but there is a wide variation in the degree of autonomy accorded, in various aspects, to different authorities.

Many of the public corporations are large government-owned businesses (State trading enterprises) and entities involved in the provision of financial services (State financial enterprises). Activities carried out by public corporations include tertiary education, hospital services, power supply, public transport, banking services, fire control, irrigation and drainage in rural areas, regulation of milk supply, slaughtering of animals for human consumption, housing development, off-course totalisators and lotteries, and investigation of problems relating to the development of mineral resources.

In appropriate parts of this Year Book reference is made to the activities of most of the public corporations which operate in South Australia.

3.5 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

At 1 January 1995, there were 118 local government authorities in South Australia. Each local government area is controlled by a Council consisting of members elected by residents and property owners and exercising powers under the *Local Government Act 1934*.

While around 99 per cent of the State's population resides within the 118 incorporated areas, only 15 per cent of the State is covered by them – the remaining parts are served by the Outback Areas Community Development Trust, Anangu Pitjantjatjara and Maraling Tjarutja, and the three Lands Trust communities of Gerard, Yalata and Nepabunna.

Boundaries

Local government areas are defined by proclaimed boundaries. Changes to boundaries can be initiated by proposals of the councils affected, or by 10 per cent or more of electors in the council areas affected, or by 25 per cent or more of electors in the parts of the council areas affected. Panels constituted by the Local Government Association of South Australia oversee the preparation of reports on proposals and consultation with local communities. The panels also make recommendations as to whether proposals should be carried into effect. Polls of local electors must be held in respect of recommendations about proposals if 10 per cent or more of electors petition within a fixed period.

Most council areas contain wards which are essentially electoral districts. Ward boundaries are also defined by proclamation and must be reviewed at least every seven years to ensure that electors are adequately and fairly represented.

Functions

Broadly speaking the role of councils is to act as an elected accountable decision maker for the local community; a provider, coordinator and information disseminator for facilities, programs and services at a local level; an upholder of standards set down in legislation *e.g.* the Development Act; a catalyst, facilitator and coordinator of local effort and organiser for external resources (*i.e.* grants); and an advocate and representative for the local community to other governments and the wider society.

There are more than 45 Acts of State Parliament which prescribe the powers and authorities which each council exercises in the management of its area. The *Local Government Act 1934* is the major legislation which affects local government. It prescribes the structure of councils, the timing and running of meetings, the voting procedures at local government elections, how councils can raise income and allocate their funds. Each council is constituted as a corporate body.

Each council provides different services to meet the needs of its community. Providing these services is part of the council's duty of representing and making decisions for the community.

The most common services councils provide are libraries, road and footpath building and maintenance, environmental health services, traffic control, street lighting, street signs, street seats and trees, litter bins, public toilets, community halls, town planning, building and planning approvals, rubbish collection, community care workers, citizenship ceremonies, information provision, parking inspection, dog control, maintenance of foreshores, playgrounds, playing fields and recreation parks.

Services which are provided by some councils, depending on local needs and circumstances include recycling, swimming pools, child care, aged housing, immunisation, maintenance of cemeteries and community buses. Beyond this councils may, if they wish, provide other services and facilities.

Membership

The local government electorate is represented by a council whose membership comprises a mayor or chairman, aldermen and councillors. The mayor or chairman is the principal member of the council. A mayor is elected by the area as a whole while a chairman is chosen from among the members of the council. The Mayor of the City of Adelaide is entitled to be called Lord Mayor. A small number of councils have aldermen who are elected representatives of the area as a whole. There may not be more aldermen than half the number of councillors. Councillors are elected by the electors of the area as representatives of the area as a whole, where there are no wards. In the case where wards exist, councillors are elected by the electors of those wards.

A person is eligible to nominate for local government office if elector for the area, provided that person is not an undischarged bankrupt, liable to imprisonment, disqualified from holding public office, or an officer or employee of the council. Furthermore, members of other councils and persons who have nominated for offices in other councils are also ineligible. A person elected to the office of mayor or alderman must have been a member of a council for at least twelve months.

A member of council receives an annual allowance for expenses and reimbursement and other prescribed expenses. The allowances are fixed at the first meeting after an election and may not be less than \$500 per annum or more than \$2,025 per annum.

Franchise

A person of or above the age of majority may vote if he or she is an elector in the area for the House of Assembly, lives in the area and has lodged a declaration with the council, or is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner or occupier of rateable property. A body corporate may be enrolled as an elector if it is a ratepayer by virtue of being the sole owner of rateable property. A group of persons is able to vote if all the members are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area, the members are joint owners or occupiers of the rateable property, and at least one member is not enrolled on the relevant voters roll.

4.1 POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

Population

Before 1971, the main measure of the population of South Australia was the census count. Since 1971, figures have been compiled on the basis of the estimated resident population of the State. The estimated resident population for Census dates is derived by adding estimates of Australians temporarily overseas and estimates of census under-enumeration to the count of persons at their usual place of residence. Between population censuses, the number of persons is estimated by adding to the Census estimated resident population the recorded natural increase (births minus deaths), net overseas migration and interstate movement. The following table shows the number of persons in South Australia at censuses to 1966 and the estimated resident population from 30 June 1971 to 30 June 1994.

Population ^{(a)(b)}					
Date	Males	Females	Persons	Average annual increase	
				Number	Per cent
1844 26 February...	9,686	7,680	17,366	..	..
1846 26 February...	12,670	9,720	22,390	2,512	14.47
1851 1 January	35,302	28,398	63,700	8,262	36.90
1855 31 March	43,720	42,101	85,821	5,530	8.68
1861 8 April	65,048	61,782	126,830	6,835	7.96
1866 26 March	85,334	78,118	163,452	7,324	5.78
1871 2 April	95,236	90,189	185,425	4,395	2.69
1876 26 March	109,841	102,687	212,528	5,421	2.92
1881 3 April	145,113	130,231	275,344	12,563	5.91
1891 5 April	161,920	153,292	315,212	3,987	1.45
1901 31 March	180,485	177,861	358,346	4,313	1.37
1911 3 April	207,358	201,200	408,558	5,021	1.40
1921 4 April	248,267	246,893	495,160	8,660	2.12
1933 30 June	290,962	289,987	580,949	7,149	1.44
1947 30 June	320,031	326,042	646,073	4,652	0.80
1954 30 June	403,903	393,191	797,094	21,574	3.34
1961 30 June	490,225	479,115	969,340	24,607	3.09
1966 30 June	<u>550,196</u>	<u>544,788</u>	<u>1,094,984</u>	<u>25,129</u>	<u>2.59</u>
1971 30 June (c)	597,572	602,542	1,200,114	..	..
1976 30 June	635,152	638,918	1,274,070	14,791	1.23
1981 30 June	653,940	664,829	1,318,769	8,940	0.70
1986 30 June	687,764	694,786	1,382,550	12,756	0.97
1991 30 June	717,622	728,677	1,446,299	12,750	0.92
1992 30 June	723,533	734,062	1,457,595	11,296	0.78
1993 30 June	726,225	736,669	1,462,894	5,299	0.36
1994 30 June	729,719	740,065	1,469,784	6,890	0.47

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before the 1966 Census. (b) Until 1891 included the Northern Territory. (c) Estimated resident population from 1971.

The count of persons in South Australia (excluding Australia's indigenous people) had reached 17,366 persons at the first census on 26 February 1844. In 1861, twenty-five years after the first settlers arrived, the count was 126,830 and this figure had more than doubled by the Census in 1881. By 1921 the Census counted almost half a million persons and the population of South Australia was estimated to have reached a million in January 1963.

The population at 6 August 1991 was estimated to be 1,447,400 persons.

Population growth

From the table of growth rates below, it can be seen that the State's rate of population increase was slower than the Australian rate in every period from 1881 to 1947. From 1947 the steep rise in the rate of net migration enabled an above-average growth rate to be achieved and this was maintained until 1966. Since 1966 however, the State's growth rate has been generally below the Australian rate.

Intercensal compound annual population growth rates
South Australia and Australia, 1861-1991 (a)

Period	Per cent growth rate per annum	
	South Australia (b)	Australia
1861-71	3.88	n.a.
1871-81	4.03	n.a.
1881-91	1.36	3.51
1891-1901	1.29	1.74
1901-11	1.32	1.67
1911-21	1.94	2.01
1921-33	1.32	1.65
1933-47	0.76	0.96
1947-54	3.05	2.46
1954-61	2.83	2.26
1961-66	2.47	2.00
1966-71	1.85	2.41
1971-76	1.20	1.44
1976-81	0.69	1.24
1981-86	0.95	1.43
1986-91	0.91	1.53

(a) Estimated resident population from 1971. (b) Includes Northern Territory before 1881.

Events which have influenced South Australia's growth rate include:

- the net migration, especially of males, away from South Australia following the mineral discoveries in other States in the 1880s and early 1890s;
- the slow growth during the economic depression of the 1930s when natural increase fell to a particularly low level;
- the high rate of migration in the post 1939-45 War period up to 1960; and
- the post 1939-45 War baby boom.

During the 1986–91 intercensal period, population gains from overseas migration were partly offset by losses due to interstate migration while low levels of natural increase (births minus deaths) were maintained. The average annual rate of population growth during 1986 to 1991 for the State was 0.91 per cent, continuing the trend of growth rates below 1 per cent present since the 1970s.

Components of population change since 30 June 1991

Year ended 30 June	Natural increase		Estimated overseas migration		Estimated interstate migration		Population increase	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1991	8,767	0.61	4,619	0.32	1,545	0.11	14,931	0.99
1992	8,532	0.59	2,897	0.20	-133	-0.01	11,296	0.78
1993	8,403	0.58	1,546	0.11	-4,650	-0.32	5,299	0.36
1994p	8,230	0.56	2,126	0.15	-3,466	-0.24	6,890	0.47

The annual rate of population growth in South Australia increased slightly to 0.47 per cent in 1993–94 from 0.36 per cent in 1992–93. During the year ended 30 June 1994, the State's population grew by 6,890 persons to 1.47 million. Interstate migration for 1992–93 was estimated to be minus 4,650 persons, the greatest loss experienced by the State since 1981–82.

Natural increase

South Australia has the lowest rate of natural increase of all States and Territories because of low fertility and high mortality rates associated with the older structure of its population. At the 1991 Census South Australia had the oldest age profile (median age 33.6 years), the smallest proportion of children under 15 years of age (21 per cent), and the largest proportion of elderly people (13 per cent aged 65 years and over). By 30 June 1994 the median age had risen to 34.6 years, the proportion of the population under 15 years remained at 21 per cent and the proportion of people aged 65 and over was 14 per cent.

Geographical distribution

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification divides the State into seven statistical divisions. Each of these is further divided into statistical subdivisions which consist of a number of statistical local areas.

In South Australia the statistical local areas are the same as local government areas with the exception of Enfield which is divided into two statistical local areas. Estimated resident populations for these areas are prepared annually.

Estimated resident population of Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions^(a)

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1994p
Adelaide:			
Northern	295,675	321,287	333,224
Western	214,020	213,035	210,512
Eastern	213,928	216,562	216,509
Southern	279,925	306,277	316,189
Total Adelaide	1,003,548	1,057,161	1,076,434
Outer Adelaide:			
Barossa	33,686	38,425	41,140
Kangaroo Island	4,224	4,134	4,099
Onkaparinga	22,852	26,146	29,501
Fleurieu	21,329	24,495	27,510
Total Outer Adelaide	82,091	93,200	102,250
Yorke and Lower North:			
Yorke	23,772	24,322	24,729
Lower North	19,445	19,559	19,971
Total Yorke and Lower North	43,217	43,881	44,700
Murray Lands:			
Riverland	33,427	34,426	34,213
Murray Mallee	32,158	33,017	32,715
Total Murray Lands	65,585	67,443	66,928
South East:			
Upper South East	19,706	19,374	18,684
Lower South East	43,420	43,481	43,360
Total South East	63,126	62,855	62,044
Eyre:			
Lincoln	28,101	26,817	26,584
West Coast	6,826	6,348	6,140
Total Eyre	34,927	33,165	32,724
Northern:			
Whyalla	28,899	26,891	25,044
Pirie	28,587	28,014	27,311
Flinders Ranges	24,341	22,998	21,989
Far North	8,229	10,691	10,360
Total Northern	90,056	88,594	84,704
Total State	1,382,550	1,446,299	1,469,784

(a) Some boundaries have been adjusted because of changes.

Estimated resident population of Statistical Local Areas
Adelaide Statistical Division

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1994p
ADELAIDE	1,003,548	1,057,161	1,076,434
Northern	295,675	321,287	333,224
Elizabeth (C)	31,432	29,754	28,382
Enfield (C) Pt A	47,506	46,378	45,345
Gawler (M)	12,803	15,596	16,874
Munno Para (C)	28,462	32,755	36,423
Salisbury (C)	99,271	109,326	111,711
Tea Tree Gully (C)	76,201	87,478	94,489

Estimated resident population of Statistical Local Areas
Adelaide Statistical Division (continued)

STATISTICAL DIVISION Subdivision and statistical local area	Persons at 30 June		
	1986	1991	1994 ^p
Western	214,020	213,035	210,512
Enfield (C) Pt B.	16,703	16,621	16,751
Henley and Grange (C)	15,166	14,726	14,526
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C) .	90,067	89,814	88,433
Port Adelaide (C)	38,368	39,448	39,128
Thebarton (M)	8,730	7,874	7,793
West Torrens (C)	44,986	44,552	43,881
Unincorporated	Included with Port Adelaide (C)		
Eastern	213,928	216,562	216,509
Adelaide (C)	11,661	11,322	11,558
Burnside (C)	38,303	39,391	39,417
Campbelltown (C)	44,896	45,527	45,662
East Torrens (DC)	5,968	6,791	6,929
Kensington and Norwood (C) .	9,200	9,058	9,090
Payneham (C)	16,483	15,965	16,192
Prospect (C)	18,975	19,191	19,047
St Peters (M)	8,495	8,351	8,248
Stirling (DC)	15,739	17,095	17,046
Unley (C)	37,146	36,837	36,471
Walkerville (M)	7,062	7,034	6,849
Southern	279,925	306,277	316,189
Brighton (C)	19,723	19,457	19,225
Glenelg (C)	13,315	13,089	12,796
Happy Valley (C)	29,488	36,192	37,648
Marion (C)	72,380	77,348	77,430
Mitcham (C)	63,000	63,604	62,636
Noarlunga (C)	71,795	83,752	91,977
Willunga (DC)	10,224	12,835	14,277
(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality			

**Urban centres
and rural
localities**

Census counts are available for urban centres and rural localities. These consist of one or more adjoining census collection districts with urban characteristics (based on *Linge* criteria).

Urban centres are defined as population clusters of 1,000 or more people (including known holiday resorts of smaller size) and rural localities are defined as population clusters of between 200 and 999 people. Between 1986 and 1991 most urban centres beyond the Adelaide Statistical Division experienced population growth. This was most evident in towns within 100 kilometres of Adelaide. In the 'Iron Triangle', Port Pirie increased slightly while Port Augusta and Whyalla declined.

Persons in urban and rural areas

Census	Urban		Rural	Total (including migratory)
	Adelaide (a)	Other (b)		
1971	809,482	183,187	179,148	1,173,707
1976	857,196	198,777	187,546	1,244,756
1981	882,520	207,934	193,628	1,285,033
1986	917,000	221,036	205,625	1,345,945
1991	957,480	235,088	207,535	1,400,622

(a) Urban Adelaide is a subset of the Adelaide Statistical Division. (b) 'Other Urban' comprises clusters of 1,000 or more persons and a number of holiday resorts which are regarded as urban on a dwelling density basis.

Population in
other urban
centres

Only 16.8 per cent of the South Australian population is located in urban centres outside the capital city. This is low compared with New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. In each of these States, there are at least six centres outside the capital city with a population in excess of 20,000, whereas in South Australia only Whyalla and Mount Gambier meet this criterion.

Persons in urban centres^(a)

Urban centre	1986	1991	Urban centre	1986	1991
Adelaide	917,000	957,480	Millicent	5,075	5,118
Aldinga Beach	3,041	3,541	Moonta	2,199	2,723
Angaston	1,823	1,819	Mount Barker	5,370	6,239
Ardrossan	963	1,008	Mount Gambier	20,813	21,153
Balaklava	1,365	1,439	Murray Bridge	11,893	12,725
Barmera	1,912	1,859	Nairne	889	1,346
Berri	3,502	3,733	Naracoorte	4,636	4,711
Bordertown	2,318	2,235	Nuriootpa	3,209	3,321
Burra	1,187	1,191	Penola	1,222	1,147
Ceduna	2,877	2,753	Peterborough	2,239	2,138
Clare	2,591	2,575	Port Augusta	15,291	14,595
Cooper Pedy	2,103	2,491	Port Elliot	1,050	1,203
Crafers-Bridgewater	11,222	11,887	Port Lincoln	11,552	11,345
Crystal Brook	1,294	1,282	Port Pirie	13,960	14,110
Gawler	11,354	13,835	Quorn	1,079	1,056
Goolwa	2,359	3,018	Renmark	3,489	4,256
Hahndorf	1,688	1,661	Roxby Downs	492	1,999
Jamestown	1,372	1,359	Strathalbyn	1,924	2,623
Kadina	3,263	3,536	Tallem Bend	1,542	1,502
Kapunda	1,622	1,979	Tanunda	2,856	3,087
Keith	1,189	1,176	Tumby Bay	996	1,147
Kingscote	1,403	1,443	Victor Harbor	5,318	5,930
Kingston (SE)	1,367	1,425	Waikerie	1,593	1,748
Leigh Creek	1,967	1,378	Walleroo	2,224	2,465
Lobethal	1,580	1,521	Whyalla	26,900	25,526
Loxton	3,372	3,322	Willunga	826	1,164
Maitland	1,103	1,066	Woodside	853	1,085
Mannum	2,056	2,025	Woomera	1,805	1,600
McLaren Vale	1,196	1,469			

(a) Urban centres are clusters of 1,000 or more persons. The figures are Census counts.

Projections of the population

Projections of the population of South Australia for the years 1993 to 2041 have been prepared by the ABS and are published in *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1993 to 2041* (3222.0). The technique employed for the projections is the cohort-component method, i.e. a base population in single years of age is brought forward year by year by applying a number of assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. The base population for the current series of projections is the estimated resident population for South Australia at 30 June 1993 by age and sex.

Projected population (including migration)^(a)
('000)

At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
1996	1,483.3	1,486.9	1,485.2	1,484.0
2001	1,522.0	1,530.1	1,530.9	1,528.4
2006	1,554.4	1,568.2	1,573.3	1,568.5
2011	1,580.3	1,600.3	1,609.2	1,602.7
2016	1,602.2	1,628.6	1,641.3	1,633.1
2021	1,620.3	1,653.3	1,670.4	1,660.2
2026	1,632.7	1,672.6	1,696.0	1,682.0
2031	1,637.6	1,684.5	1,716.3	1,696.5
2036	1,633.7	1,687.9	1,729.7	1,702.7
2041	1,622.3	1,683.8	1,736.4	1,701.3

(a) Based on final estimated resident population at 30 June 1993.

The South Australian population is projected to rise from a base of 1.5 million in 1993 to about 1.7 million in the year 2041 with annual rates of growth falling to between 0.1 and 0.2 per cent. It is assumed that South Australia, like Tasmania, will grow at about half the national average rate initially but slow in the latter part of the projection period. South Australia and Tasmania may enter a period of stable or even declining population towards the middle of the next century.

Projected age group proportions (including migration)
(Per cent)

Age group (years)	At 30 June	Series A	Series B	Series C	Series D
0-14	1996.....	20.18	20.19	20.28	20.19
	2041.....	15.49	15.63	17.42	15.72
15-64	1996.....	65.91	65.93	65.84	65.91
	2041.....	59.50	59.83	59.21	59.93
65 and over	1996.....	13.90	13.88	13.89	13.90
	2041.....	25.00	24.54	23.36	24.36
Median age	1996.....	35.42	35.39	35.38	35.42
	2041.....	44.80	44.44	42.24	44.28

For Series A and Series B projections, where the rejuvenating effect of fertility and incoming overseas migration is at a minimum, there is a rapid increase in the median age of most of the States and Territories of Australia. The ageing of the population is particularly pronounced for South Australia as its assumed fertility rates for the projection period are below the national average. By 2041 half of the population of South Australia may be aged 44 years and over.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 2730.4 *Census Counts for Small Areas : South Australia*
- 2822.0 *Population Growth and Distribution in Australia*
- 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics*
- 3204.4 *Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex in Statistical Local Areas, South Australia*
- 3218.0 *Regional Population Growth, Australia*

4.2 THE CENSUS

Early 'musters'

Population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788 soon after the settlement of Sydney Cove.

Development of the Census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and the first recognised census in South Australia was taken in 1844. The 1881 Census was the first census taken simultaneously in all the States of Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

Since the passing of the empowering legislation, the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* (Cwlth), all censuses of Australia have been taken under this authority. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911. The next Census will be conducted in 1996.

Scope of the Census

The census is intended to count all people and dwellings in Australia. In 1986 the census was extended to include people in Australia's external territories: Cocos (Keeling), Christmas and Norfolk Islands.

Diplomatic representatives of other governments, their staff and families having diplomatic immunity are excluded from censuses.

Before the 1971 Census, particulars of full-blood indigenous people were not included in census results.

The census is taken using a household form delivered to every private dwelling seeking information about all inhabitants and the dwelling. Private dwellings include houses, flats, maisonettes, townhouses and caravans in caravan parks. Census forms are delivered to ships in port or those travelling between Australian ports on Census night; and to non-private dwellings such as boarding schools, gaols, hotels, hospitals and nursing homes.

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

The data in this section are Census counts at place of enumeration *i.e.* where people were on Census night. A full listing of data items collected from the 1991 Census is included in the *1991 Census Dictionary* (2901.0).

Marital status

In August 1991, 27.6 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and over claimed to have never married, compared with 26.9 per cent in 1986. Married persons in 1991 represented 57.2 per cent of all persons aged 15 years and over, compared with 59.0 per cent in 1986. In 1991, 81.4 per cent of widowed persons were females. The proportion of divorced persons increased from 3.7 per cent to 5.7 per cent over the ten year period from 1981 to 1991.

Marital status, persons aged 15 years and over

Marital status	Census 30 June 1986		Census 6 August 1991	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married.....	158,634	124,023	169,195	135,505
Married.....	309,308	309,909	313,989	317,006
Separated, not divorced.....	12,174	14,286	14,342	16,319
Widowed.....	12,155	58,564	13,942	60,915
Divorced.....	22,114	28,692	27,302	35,178
Total.....	514,385	535,474	538,770	564,923

Religion

The proportion of persons reporting affiliation to Christian denominations has decreased from 74.5 to 70.3 per cent and adherents of non-Christian religions grew from 7,128 (0.6 per cent) in 1981 to 18,118 (1.3 per cent) in 1991.

Religious affiliation

Religious denomination	Census 1981	Census 1986	Census 1991
Christian:			
Anglican.....	260,919	242,722	251,268
Baptist.....	22,287	21,415	27,395
Brethren.....	1,099	1,398	1,491
Catholic (a).....	255,332	267,137	294,611
Church of Christ.....	18,657	16,629	11,517
Congregational.....	2,834	1,524	250
Jehovah's Witnesses.....	5,461	6,539	6,907
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)...	3,617	3,515	3,364
Lutheran.....	63,860	64,851	71,866
Methodist.....	85,935	(b)	(b)
Orthodox.....	36,423	37,149	40,594
Pentecostal (c).....	11,232	14,997	19,361
Presbyterian.....	21,725	18,566	27,247
Salvation Army.....	8,079	8,268	7,363
Seventh Day Adventist.....	3,139	2,944	2,536
Uniting Church.....	108,857	(d)176,980	199,886
Other Christian.....	47,815	52,234	19,253
Total.....	957,271	936,868	984,909

Religious affiliation (continued)

Religious denomination	Census 1981	Census 1986	Census 1991
Non-Christian:			
Buddhist	2,229	5,847	8,529
Hindu	n.a.	1,171	1,629
Jewish	1,114	1,144	1,341
Islamic (Moslem)	1,456	2,486	3,110
Other non-Christian	2,329	3,195	3,509
Total	7,128	13,843	18,118
Non-theistic	n.a.	289	129
Inadequately described	6,529	5,458	3,540
No religion (so described)	178,136	227,275	243,150
Not stated	135,970	162,212	150,776
Total	1,285,034	1,345,945	1,400,622

(a) Includes 'Roman Catholic' and 'Catholic'. (b) Included with Uniting Church from 1986. (c) Includes Assemblies of God. (d) Includes Methodist from 1986.

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait
Islanders

Indigenous persons comprise almost 1.2 per cent of the State's population. For information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, see Part 4.7.

Country of birth

In South Australia at the 1911 Census, 85.7 per cent of persons were Australian born; this had risen to 93.3 per cent by 1947. Overseas migration lowered the proportion to 86.1 per cent in 1954, and 76.1 per cent in 1991. The proportion of persons in South Australia born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) has decreased steadily from 12.7 per cent in 1976 to 10.4 per cent in 1991. Persons born in Asian countries have increased from 2.0 per cent in 1986 to 2.6 per cent in 1991.

Country of birth

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1986		Census 6 August 1991		Increase
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Australia	1,029,470	522,803	542,481	1,065,284	35,814
New Zealand	8,287	5,211	4,876	10,087	1,800
Europe:					
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	146,404	71,439	74,433	145,872	-532
Germany	14,664	6,906	7,442	14,348	-316
Greece	13,456	7,056	6,573	13,629	173
Italy	29,607	15,372	13,590	28,962	-645
Netherlands	10,198	5,014	4,848	9,862	-336
Poland	7,936	4,375	3,983	8,358	422
Yugoslavia	8,774	5,003	4,041	9,044	270
Other	20,824	11,466	10,511	21,997	1,173
Total Europe	251,863	126,651	125,421	252,072	209

Country of birth (continue)

Country of birth	Census 30 June 1986	Census 6 August 1991		Increase	
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Asia:					
India	2,642	1,508	1,471	2,979	337
Malaysia	3,055	2,031	2,156	4,187	1,132
Vietnam	6,986	4,944	4,327	9,271	2,285
Other	14,730	9,126	10,744	19,870	5,140
Total Asia	27,413	17,609	18,698	36,307	8,894
Other countries	12,181	7,148	7,080	14,228	2,047
Total born outside Australia	299,744	156,619	156,075	312,694	12,950
Total (including not stated)	1,345,945	690,768	709,854	1,400,622	54,677

Educational
qualifications

The table below shows details concerning the highest level of educational qualifications obtained reported in the 1991 Census.

Educational qualifications : highest level obtained, persons 15 years
of age and over, Census 1991

Level of qualification	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent
Higher degree	6,385	2,139	8,524	0.8
Postgraduate diploma	3,575	4,999	8,574	0.8
Bachelor degree	29,052	24,004	53,056	4.8
Undergraduate diploma	11,204	33,122	44,326	4.0
Associate diploma	8,248	5,027	13,275	1.2
Skilled vocational	97,560	13,016	110,576	10.0
Basic vocational	15,282	21,126	36,408	3.3
No qualification	308,480	398,048	706,528	64.0
Not stated, inadequately described ..	58,508	63,518	122,026	11.1
Total	538,294	564,999	1,103,293	100.0

The data highlight significant differences in the qualifications obtained by males and females. Males have more Bachelor and Higher degrees, while females have gained a larger number of undergraduate diplomas. Persons with no qualifications comprised 64.0 per cent of the population aged 15 years and over.

Family
structures

For Census purposes, a family is a group of related (by birth or marriage/relationship) individuals, where at least one person is aged 15 years and over.

There were 374,715 families in South Australia at the 1991 Census. Of these 128,737 (34.4 per cent) were two parent families with dependent children only; 36,625 (9.8 per cent) were two parent families with non-dependent offspring; 27,545 (7.4 per cent) were one parent families with dependent children only; 14,302 (3.8 per cent) were one parent families with non-dependent offspring and 129,619 (34.6 per cent) were couples without offspring.

Family types by number of dependent children, 1991 Census

Family type	Number of dependent children			Total
	None	One	Two or more	
One parent	14,752	17,706	15,701	(a)48,159
Two parent	37,364	52,255	100,992	(b)190,611
Total	52,116	69,961	116,693	238,770

(a) Includes the family combination of one parent, children and other related individuals. (b) Includes the family combination of two parents, children and other related individuals.

In all families with dependent children, 17.9 per cent were single parent families and 82.1 per cent were two parent families. In one parent families with dependent children, 47.2 per cent contained two or more children.

Almost 8.0 per cent of all couples lived in *de facto* relationships (5.5 per cent in 1986) and 41.2 per cent of all *de facto* couples had dependent offspring.

The 1992 Survey of Australian Families indicated that, there were 19,000 step or blended families in South Australia with 39,800 children; 55.4 per cent of persons in *de facto* relationships had never married and 37.2 per cent were divorced.

4.4 MIGRATION

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth makes laws governing migration and these are administered by the Department of Immigration & Ethnic Affairs. Persons wishing to enter Australia as permanent settlers must either:

- (a) have a spouse or fiancé, or parents, children, brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles legally resident in Australia who can sponsor them;
- (b) be refugees or in other special humanitarian need; or
- (c) have skills or personal qualities which will benefit Australia.

New Zealanders may enter Australia without prior authority if they hold a valid New Zealand passport.

Overseas arrivals and departures

The following table gives details for 1994 of overseas arrivals who gave South Australia as their State of intended residence and people leaving for overseas who gave South Australia as their State of residence. Long-term refers to an intended stay of more than twelve months, and short-term as less than twelve months.

Overseas arrivals and departures : category of traveller, 1994

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
ARRIVALS			
Permanent settlers	1,583	1,841	3,424
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,905	2,065	3,970
Overseas visitors	1,388	1,214	2,602
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i> ...	<i>4,876</i>	<i>5,120</i>	<i>9,996</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	56,960	53,658	110,618
Overseas visitors	35,005	34,906	69,911
Total arrivals	96,841	93,684	190,525
DEPARTURES			
Permanent	645	686	1,331
Long-term:			
Australian residents	1,775	1,759	3,534
Overseas visitors	1,124	981	2,105
<i>Total permanent and long-term</i> ...	<i>3,544</i>	<i>3,426</i>	<i>6,970</i>
Short-term:			
Australian residents	58,946	56,170	115,116
Overseas visitors	39,553	36,345	75,898
Total departures	102,043	95,941	197,984

Visitors

Overseas residents are allowed to visit Australia for short periods for tourism, business, to see relatives or friends, or for pre-arranged medical treatment. Visitors are not to undertake a job or formal study while in Australia, and must leave at the end of their authorised period of stay.

Overseas students

Australia accepts foreign students and trainees in order to help build a strong and competitive international education and services sector. This also enables students and trainees to acquire skills and qualifications of benefit to themselves and their countries. Some are sponsored by their governments while others are private students.

Temporary residents

Australian citizens and permanent residents are given first priority for employment, but temporary residence may be granted to people from overseas, who possess expertise not available in Australia to enable them to engage in pre-arranged specialised activities. Persons seeking temporary residence for longer than twelve months are required to meet health and character requirements similar to those applying to permanent settlers.

Citizenship	The status of 'Australian Citizen' was created under the <i>Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948</i> (Cwlth), which came into force on 26 January 1949. The relevant Act is now the <i>Australian Citizenship Act 1948</i> (Cwlth) and under its provision all migrants, regardless of origin, are required to satisfy uniform requirements for the granting of citizenship. Citizenship is normally conferred at ceremonies conducted by local government authorities throughout the State.
Community settlement	The Department of Immigration & Ethnic Affairs provides Community Grants Program funding to organisations to employ social welfare workers to assist a number of ethnic groups. Funding can be provided for projects aimed at improving access of immigrants to mainstream services. Services available to newly arrived immigrants include the Adult Migrant English Program and the Translating and Interpreting Service.
Further references	Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications: 3101.0 <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Quarterly) 3401.0 <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia</i> (Monthly)

4.5 BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Current legislation on compulsory registration of births and deaths is contained in the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1966* which came into operation on 1 January 1968. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

In accordance with international practice, statistics for a period are the births and deaths which were registered during that period. However, numbers registered in a period usually differ from the number of occurrences in the same period and, mainly because of the longer period allowed for registration, such variations generally are more apparent in birth than in death figures. In this section, unless otherwise stated, details of births are on the basis of State of usual residence of the mother and details of deaths are on the basis of State of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the event occurred.

Births	In the following tables births to mothers usually resident in South Australia which took place overseas are excluded, while births to mothers usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. Similarly, deaths of South Australian residents which occurred overseas are excluded, and deaths of persons usually resident overseas that occurred in South Australia are included. The South Australian crude birth rate (number of births per thousand of mean estimated resident population) during 1993 was 13.7 compared with the Australian rate of 14.7.
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Live births

Year	Live births occurred (a)	Total	Rate (b)	Live births registered		Sex ratio (c)
				Males	Females	
1989	19,511	19,610	13.8	10,152	9,458	107.3
1990	19,669	19,863	13.9	10,170	9,693	104.9
1991	19,409	19,640	13.6	10,175	9,465	107.5
1992	19,702	19,311	13.3	9,957	9,354	106.4
1993	19,529	20,078	13.7	10,232	9,846	103.9

(a) Figures are subject to the addition of late registrations, particularly for 1993. (b) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population. (c) Number of male births per 100 female births.

Age-specific
birth rates

Age-specific birth rates are the live births registered during the year according to age of mother per 1,000 of the female resident population. Rates over the past twenty years reflect a tendency towards smaller families, and are consistent with an increase in the median age of mother at first nuptial confinement.

Age-specific birth rates and total fertility

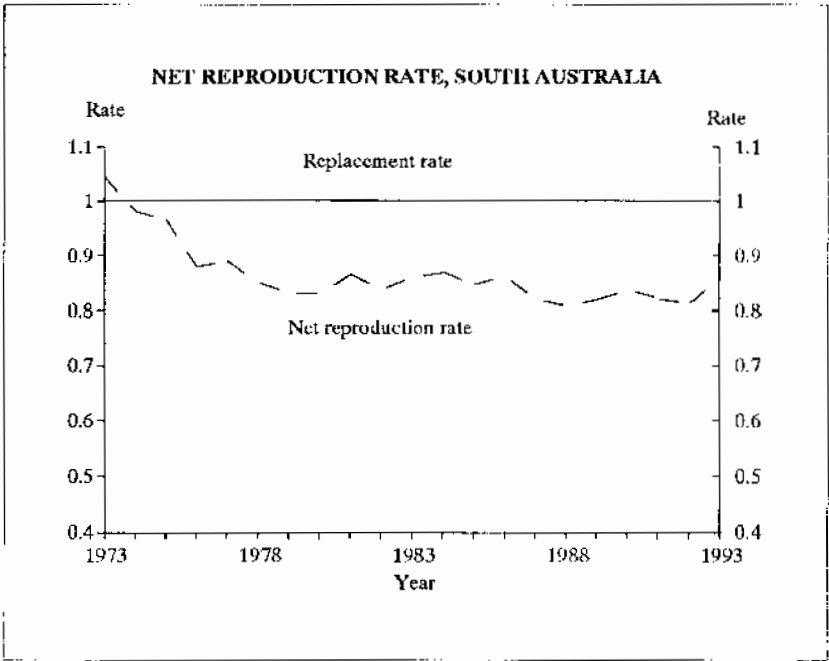
Year	Age group (years)							Total fertility (a)
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1971 (b) ..	42.4	166.3	139.6	70.1	33.3	9.5	0.6	2,309
1976 (b) ..	29.6	126.5	137.4	59.2	17.3	4.2	0.3	1,886
1981 (b) ..	26.3	104.2	139.6	65.0	18.8	3.1	0.2	1,785
1986 (b) ..	21.3	90.1	136.5	79.6	21.5	3.4	0.2	1,763
1991 (b) ..	21.4	72.1	127.5	90.9	29.4	4.0	0.2	1,728
1993	17.8	65.6	125.3	102.9	38.4	6.3	0.2	1,784

(a) The number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetimes if they experience the rates of the year shown. (b) Census year.

Gross and net
reproduction
rates

The gross reproduction rate is an indication of the number of live females that can be expected to be born to a woman through her child-bearing years.

The net reproduction rate, which is a measure of the degree to which the population can replace itself, is derived from the gross reproduction rate by adjusting for the females who fail to survive to the end of their child-bearing period.



Deaths

The 11,528 deaths of South Australian residents registered during 1993 represented a crude death rate of 7.9 per thousand of mean population. Although crude death rates in excess of 16.0 were recorded in the 1860s, the rate has not exceeded 9.0 since 1956. Other fluctuations in the number of deaths and the crude death rate over time can be seen in the Statistical Summary.

Year	Deaths					
	Numbers registered			Crude death rate (a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1989	6,094	5,254	11,348	8.7	7.4	8.0
1990	5,833	5,105	10,938	8.2	7.1	7.6
1991	5,924	5,252	11,176	8.3	7.2	7.7
1992	5,812	5,113	10,925	8.0	7.0	7.5
1993	6,015	5,513	11,528	8.3	7.5	7.9

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

In recent years male deaths have greatly outnumbered female deaths for persons aged less than 80 years, while for ages in excess of 80 the number of female deaths has been much higher. This is a reflection of the age and sex distribution of the population which has resulted mainly from the greater longevity experienced by females in the population.

*Age-specific
death rates*

The following tables show that age-specific death rates, i.e. deaths in each age group expressed as a rate per 1,000 of population in that age group, have generally fallen for males and females over the last 20 years. Because age composition of the population is known accurately only at censuses, the 3-year periods shown are those with a census year at their centre.

Age-specific death rates : males

Age group (years)	Death rate (a)				
	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92
0-4	4.66	3.20	2.76	2.33	1.47
5-9	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.22
10-14	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.22	0.14
15-19	1.48	1.51	1.27	1.23	0.16
20-24	1.55	1.56	1.25	1.36	0.86
25-29	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.20	1.48
30-34	1.41	1.23	1.07	1.16	1.36
35-39	2.04	1.72	1.57	1.32	1.33
40-44	3.15	2.60	2.29	2.20	1.59
45-49	5.49	5.05	4.16	3.17	2.29
50-54	9.37	8.15	7.47	5.72	3.57
55-59	16.01	13.22	12.76	10.87	5.77
60-64	25.10	22.33	19.52	16.09	7.91
65-69	41.00	36.05	31.09	27.54	16.43
70-74	64.42	54.08	49.09	43.45	34.21
75-79	96.09	87.50	78.54	70.14	56.00
80-84	142.39	132.63	117.92	112.19	122.35
85 and over	230.02	211.49	201.85	187.97	388.26
All ages	9.31	6.52	8.36	8.18	8.16

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Age-specific death rates : females

Age group (years)	Death rate (a)				
	1970-72	1975-77	1980-82	1985-87	1990-92
0-4	3.39	2.49	2.00	1.84	1.17
5-9	0.32	0.35	0.14	0.17	0.19
10-14	0.29	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.15
15-19	0.65	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.18
20-24	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.52	0.37
25-29	0.60	0.42	0.36	0.51	0.44
30-34	0.91	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.52
35-39	1.18	0.91	0.85	0.70	0.68
40-44	1.86	1.83	1.44	1.22	2.21
45-49	2.95	2.73	2.12	2.19	4.20
50-54	4.60	4.32	3.39	3.54	6.04
55-59	7.41	6.48	5.31	4.97	3.37
60-64	12.16	10.45	8.53	7.82	4.36
65-69	20.32	16.53	14.61	13.61	7.80
70-74	33.42	28.77	24.95	24.02	15.68
75-79	57.60	51.55	42.39	40.69	26.47
80-84	99.42	84.68	75.39	68.88	56.56
85 and over	186.55	176.26	163.02	146.38	233.72
All ages	7.50	7.03	6.69	6.94	7.08

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population at ages shown. From 1975-77 estimated resident population.

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate, *i.e.* the number of deaths of children under one year to every 1,000 live births, has declined markedly in the last century. Rates around 200 were not uncommon in the 1850s and 1860s but by the early 1900s the rate was less than half this. Further rapid declines have been evident throughout this century with the 1993 rate being 5.2. The number of infant deaths and infant death rates since 1851 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

The fall in infant mortality is attributable to many factors, including better pre-natal care and obstetric management, which have led to safer births, and to the neonatal intensive care units at major maternity hospitals which have brought about a high survival rate for small and immature infants.

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths (deaths within twenty-eight days of birth) of children weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least twenty-two weeks gestation.

Live births and perinatal deaths

Year	Live births (a)	Perinatal deaths					
		Fetal		Neonatal		Total perinatal	
		Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)
1990 . .	19,863	115	5.8	89	4.5	204	10.3
1991 . .	19,640	104	5.3	54	2.7	158	8.0
1992 . .	19,311	111	5.7	46	2.4	157	8.1
1993 . .	20,078	96	4.8	58	2.9	154	7.6

(a) Includes a very small number of live births that do not meet the definition of a perinatal death. These have been excluded from the denominator used to calculate the perinatal death rates. (b) Fetal death rate is the number of fetal deaths per 1,000 of relevant births registered plus fetal deaths. Neonatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered. Perinatal death rates are per 1,000 relevant live births registered plus fetal deaths.

Expectation of life

Based on the mortality conditions prevailing in South Australia during 1993, the life expectancy at birth for males was 75.0 years and for females 80.5 years (*see* Part 5.3).

Further references

More detailed information on life expectancy, perinatal deaths and causes of death in South Australia are included in Part 5.3 Health, and additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 3302.0 *Deaths, Australia*
- 3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*
- 3312.0 *Causes of Death, Australia*

4.6 MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

Marriages

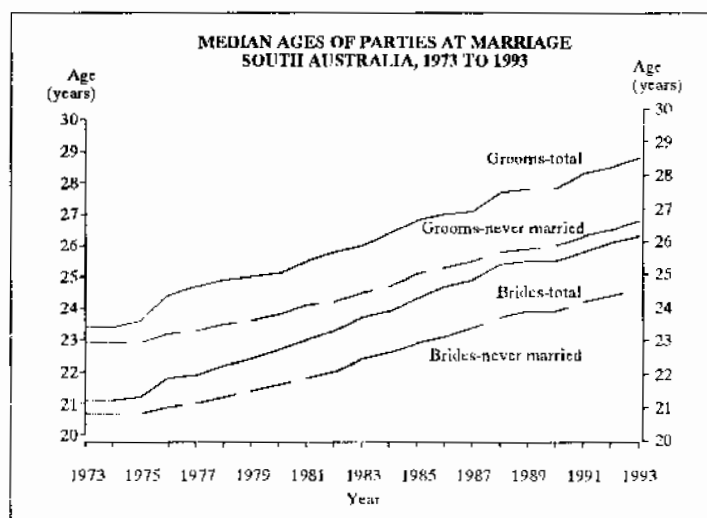
The current legislation relating to marriages in Australia is the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwlth) and in South Australia this is administered by the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Details of persons marrying classified by previous marital status for the three years to 1993 are shown below. Marriage numbers and rates for selected years from 1846 are shown in the Statistical Summary.

Previous marital status of persons marrying

Year	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages	Rate (a)
	Never married	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Widowed	Divorced		
1991 ...	6,955	248	2,189	7,120	289	1,983	9,392	6.5
1992 ...	6,976	263	2,184	7,057	276	2,090	9,423	6.5
1993 ...	6,738	281	2,095	6,848	298	1,968	9,114	6.2

(a) Per 1,000 of mean estimated resident population.

During 1993 the median age of persons marrying for the first time was 26.8 years for males and 24.6 years for females, a difference of 2.2 years. As can be seen from the following graph the median age of both bridegrooms and brides has shown an upward trend for over fifteen years. This trend is apparent for persons who are marrying for the first time and those who have been married previously.



In 1993, slightly less than two-thirds of marriages (65.8 per cent) involved partners both of whom had never been married; one partner had been married previously in 17.4 per cent of marriages, and a remarriage for both partners took place in 16.8 per cent of ceremonies.

Marriage rites

Marriages performed by civil officers in South Australia during the decade from 1960 to 1969 accounted for 10.9 per cent of all marriages. This proportion increased and has reached a plateau around 41 per cent (40.7 in 1993). This is related to the numbers of divorced persons remarrying. In 1993, 63.6 per cent of marriages involving at least one party remarrying were performed by civil celebrants.

Marriages : category of authorised celebrant

Rites	Number of marriages			Proportion of total marriages (per cent)		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Denomination:						
Anglican	788	808	815	8.4	8.6	8.9
Baptist	194	180	211	2.1	1.9	2.3
Catholic	1,530	1,452	1,482	16.3	15.4	16.3
Churches of Christ ...	185	191	154	2.0	2.0	1.7
Lutheran	447	487	399	4.8	5.2	4.4
Orthodox	291	247	301	3.1	2.6	3.3
Uniting Church	1,537	1,551	1,472	16.4	16.5	16.2
Other denominations .	602	611	571	6.4	6.5	6.3
Total	5,574	5,527	5,405	59.3	58.7	59.3
Civil ceremonies by:						
Official registrars	1,256	1,128	957	13.4	12.0	10.5
Other civil celebrants .	2,562	2,768	2,752	27.3	29.4	30.2
Total	9,392	9,423	9,114	100.0	100.0	100.0

Divorces

The South Australian Registry of the Family Court of Australia has exclusive jurisdiction over divorces under the *Family Law Act 1975* (Cwlth). This Act repealed the *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959* (Cwlth) which had granted jurisdiction to hear and determine divorces to the Supreme Courts of the States and Territories.

Under the provisions of the *Family Law Act* the sole ground for dissolution of marriage is irretrievable breakdown, established by twelve months separation. Prospective applicants are encouraged to seek help from marriage counsellors attached to the Family Court or from voluntary marriage guidance organisations.

Median ages at the time of marriage, separation and divorce continue to rise slowly for both husbands and wives.

The proportion of persons granted divorces who were divorced at the time of their marriage has been increasing steadily in recent years.

The following table gives details of divorces granted for the years 1991 to 1993.

Divorces				
<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Divorces granted	No.	4,215	4,074	4,063
Crude divorce rate (a)	per cent	2.9	2.8	2.8
Median duration of marriage	years	10.6	10.9	11.3
Median interval between marriage and final separation	years	7.7	7.9	8.3
Divorces involving children:				
Number	No.	2,323	2,114	1,999
Percentage of total	per cent	55.1	51.9	49.2
Average issue	No.	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) The crude divorce rate is the number of divorces granted per 1,000 of the mean estimated resident population.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publication:

3311.4 *Demography, South Australia*

4.7 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION

Statistics of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population should be treated with caution as comparisons between numbers obtained from one census to another can be affected by changes in social attitudes, census awareness campaigns relating to Aboriginality and changes to the collection and processing procedures in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting.

There were 16,249 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people counted in South Australia at the 1991 Census, comprising 7,926 males and 8,323 females. This was an increase of 1,958 since 1986. Australia's indigenous people comprise a little over one per cent of the State's total population.

In 1991, 59.6 per cent of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population were under 25 years of age compared with 36.5 per cent of the State population. Only 2.7 per cent were aged 65 years and over, while 12.7 per cent of the State population were in this age group.

A National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey was conducted by the ABS from April to July 1994. Results show that indigenous people in South Australia have a high level of cultural identity and maintenance relative to other States, with 67.9 per cent identifying with a clan, and 23.4 per cent speaking an indigenous language.

Detailed information from the survey on the health, housing, education, employment and income of indigenous people can be found in the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey: Detailed Findings* (4190.0) publication.

The following table shows Census counts of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population at 1986 and 1991, for the major urban localities and communities.

Location of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Locality	Census count	
	1986	1991
Adelaide	5,692	6,688
Amata	277	374
Berri	93	101
Ceduna	402	406
Cooper Pedy	244	162
Gerard	136	104
Iwantja (Indulkana)	238	317
Kaltjiti (Fregon)	268	310
Koonibba	96	137
Mimili	145	213
Mount Gambier	131	168
Murray Bridge	298	345
Nepabunna	91	101
Oodnadatta	94	133
Pipalyatjara	102	144
Point Pearce	182	133
Port Augusta	1,415	1,345
Port Lincoln	394	467
Port Pirie	124	151
Pukatja (Ernabella)	365	471
Quorn	82	115
Raukkan (Point McLeay)	114	124
Umoona	86	119
Whyalla	515	395
Yalata	221	311
Rest of State	2,486	2,915
Total	14,291	16,249

Births

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births registered to mothers usually resident in South Australia fell by 7.5 per cent from 561 in 1992 to 519 in 1993.

Live births and confinements, indigenous and total

Particulars	Indigenous births and confinements			Indigenous mothers 1993	Total births 1993
	1991	1992	1993		
Births:					
Males.....	306	291	257	207	10,232
Females.....	287	270	262	208	9,846
Total.....	593	561	519	415	20,078
Sex ratio (a).....	106.6	107.8	98.1	99.5	103.9
Confinements:					
Median age of mother....	24.0	24.1	24.5	24.0	29.1
Median age of father (b) ..	27.7	26.9	27.6	24.7	27.7

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Where paternity was acknowledged.

The sex ratio was 98.1 male births for every 100 female births, compared with 103.9 for all South Australian births. The median age of indigenous mothers, for all confinements, was 24.0 years, compared with 29.1 years for all South Australian confinements.

Deaths

There were 111 deaths of indigenous persons usually resident in South Australia in 1993. Of these deaths, 61 were male and 50 female, which represents a sex ratio of 122.0 male deaths for every 100 female deaths, compared with a sex ratio of 109.1 for the total population.

The median age at death for indigenous males was 38.5 years, while the median age for females was 55.0 years. These are significantly lower than the overall State medians of 73.7 and 79.9 years, for males and females respectively. Because of the small number of observations, it is possible that these figures will be subject to wide fluctuations from year to year, although figures for the last four years are relatively consistent.

There were 9 indigenous infant deaths recorded in 1993, representing an infant mortality rate of 17.3 deaths per 1,000 live births. This compares with the overall South Australian rate of 6.1.

The following table shows the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Deaths, indigenous and total

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Indigenous deaths</i>			<i>Total deaths 1993</i>
	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	
Males	79	61	61	6,015
Females	56	46	50	5,513
Persons	135	107	111	11,528
Sex ratio (a)	141.1	132.6	122.0	109.1
Median age at death (years):				
Males	45.1	37.5	38.5	73.7
Females	49.8	54.0	55.0	79.9
Infant deaths:				
Number	12	13	9	117
Rate (b)	20.2	23.2	17.3	6.1

(a) The number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Per 1,000 live births.

5.1 LAW, ORDER AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Law and administration

The law in force in South Australia consists of:

- so much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1836;
- Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of South Australia, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders etc. made thereunder;
- Imperial law applying to South Australia as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of Australia or as a State – subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster (this relates mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern); and
- Case law (judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth or State Courts), which represents an important part of the law in force in South Australia).

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. Commonwealth Government powers of legislation are exclusive of those of the State in some cases, and concurrent in others. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

Attorney- General's Department

The role of the Attorney-General's Department is the provision of responsive, professional, and efficient legal and associated services to the Attorney-General, other Ministers of the Crown, Government Departments and client agencies, and to all other clients and customers.

The Department also encompasses the roles of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Police Complaints Authority, the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, the Ombudsman, the Commissioner for Equal Opportunity, the Public Trustee, the Liquor Licensing Commissioner and the Commissioner for Corporate Affairs.

The Attorney-General, who is a member of State Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, is the first law officer of the Crown in South Australia. The Attorney-General administers Acts of Parliament relating to justice, land titles, equal opportunity, business names, consumer affairs and electoral matters.

The Solicitor-General, at the request of the Attorney-General, acts as counsel for the Crown as well as providing formal legal advice to the Attorney-General, the Premier and to the State Government and its agencies.

The Crown Solicitor is responsible for the Crown's professional legal practice and for the management of the Crown Solicitor's Office. Two special sections have been established, one to carry out legal work relating to the corporatisation of the State Bank, and the other one to pursue claims arising from the reports into the failure of the State Bank.

The Director of Public Prosecutions is responsible for prosecution policy in the State. A significant innovation has been the formation of a Committal Unit which aims to reduce the delays and costs in the time taken by the committal stage.

The Parliamentary Counsel is responsible to the Government for the preparation of all legislation initiated by the Government.

Courts

South Australian Courts have original jurisdiction in all matters brought under State statute law, and in matters arising under Federal law where jurisdiction has not been reserved to Federal Courts. Most criminal matters, whether arising out of Commonwealth or State law, are dealt with in State Courts.

In 1993, 36,271 cases were disposed of in the Magistrates Court, with only 19 defendants acquitted, although the major charge was withdrawn in 3,932 cases, and dismissed in 2,778 cases. In the Supreme and District Criminal Courts, 1,548 cases were completed where acquittals represented 6.5 per cent of all cases.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the superior court of record in and for the State and is constituted by the Chief Justice and puisne judges and the masters appointed under the *Supreme Court Act 1935*. The Supreme Court is a court of law and equity and is vested with jurisdiction in civil, criminal, testamentary, land and valuation, admiralty and appellate causes or matters. The Supreme Court Rules made by the Judges under the power contained in the Act regulate the practice and procedure of the Court.

The Supreme Court has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of Commonwealth Courts which may transfer matters in appropriate cases to the Supreme Court.

Persons charged on information must be tried before a jury except where an accused person has elected to be tried before a judge alone.

In its appellate jurisdiction the Court reviews decisions of the lower courts and interprets and expounds the law. Subject to leave being granted, appeals lie from decisions of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia.

The Supreme Court in its testamentary causes jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State.

District Court

The District Court is divided into four Divisions and the Judges of the Court are not required to specialise in the work of any one Division. The four Divisions are the Civil Division, the Criminal Division, the Criminal Injuries Division, and the Administrative and Disciplinary Division.

In the Civil Division, the Court has the same civil jurisdiction (both at law and in equity) as the Supreme Court at first instance, but it has no jurisdiction in probate or admiralty, no supervisory jurisdiction, and no jurisdiction to grant relief in the nature of a prerogative writ. It has such other civil jurisdiction as may be conferred by statute.

In the Criminal Division, the Court has jurisdiction to try a charge of any offence except treason or murder, or a conspiracy or an attempt to commit, or assault with intent to commit, either of those offences.

In the Criminal Injuries Division, the Court has exclusive jurisdiction to deal with all claims under the *Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1978*.

In the Administrative and Disciplinary Division, the Court (which may be required to comprise a judge and assessors) has jurisdiction in matters conferred by statute.

The Court judiciary is comprised of a Chief Judge, Judges and Masters. The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprises the Registrar who is the principal administrative officer; Deputy Registrars; and other persons appointed to the non-judicial staff of the Court, including library staff.

Rules of Court, made by the Chief Judge and two Judges, regulate the business of the Court and the duties of the various officers of the Court; authorise the Masters to exercise any part of the jurisdiction of the Court; regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and the form in which evidence may be taken; give law clerks limited rights of appearance before the Court; regulate costs; and deal with any other matter necessary or expedient for the effective and efficient operation of the Court.

Environment, Resources and Development Court

The Environment, Resources and Development Court, established under the *Environment, Resources and Development Court Act 1993*, came into operation on 21 January 1994. The Court has jurisdiction conferred by statute including the *Development Act 1993*; the *Heritage Act 1993*; and the *Environment Prohibition Act 1993*. The Court judiciary is comprised of the Presiding Member (a judge of the District Court); a Judge (also a judge of the District Court); a Magistrate and Master; and Commissioners.

The Court's administrative and ancillary staff comprise the Registrar (the principal administrative officer); the Assistant Registrar; and other persons appointed to the staff of the Court.

Rules of Court, made by the Presiding Member and a judge, regulate the practice and procedure of the Court and provide for any other matter necessary or expedient for the effective and efficient operation of the Court.

Magistrates
Courts

The Magistrates Court of South Australia is constituted under the *Magistrates Court Act 1991*. It is divided into three Divisions, namely Civil (General Claims), Civil (Minor Claims), and Criminal.

For the purposes of the Summary Procedure Act, the Court, in its Criminal Division, is a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Within its civil jurisdiction the court is empowered to hear and determine actions at law or in equity for a sum of money where the claim does not exceed \$60,000 in relation to actions for damages or compensation for injury, damage or loss caused by, or arising out of, the use of a motor vehicle, or \$30,000 in all other cases. It may also hear and determine an action at law or in equity to obtain or recover title to, or possession of, real or personal property not exceeding in value a sum of \$60,000.

The minor claims jurisdiction includes monetary claims for \$5,000 or less, an application under the Fences Act not involving a monetary claim exceeding \$5,000, and neighbourhood disputes based on allegations of trespass or nuisance.

In its criminal jurisdiction the Magistrates Court has power to conduct a preliminary examination of the charge of an indictable offence, to hear and determine a charge of a minor indictable offence, and to hear and determine any charge of a summary offence.

Youth Court

Proceedings in the Youth Court are regulated by the *Youth Act 1993*, the *Young Offenders Act 1993*, and the *Children's Protection Act 1993*. In its criminal jurisdiction, the Court deals with youths over 10 and under 18 years of age. In its civil jurisdiction (child protection proceedings), the Court deals with all children under 18 years of age.

In the criminal jurisdiction, specialist police officers decide if a young offender is to be dealt with by way of formal or informal caution, referred to a Family Conference, or referred to the Youth Court. Before a youth can be dealt with by way of caution or family conference, there must be an admission of guilt by the offender. Police cautions and family conferences deal with most first-time offenders or with less serious offences.

The Youth Court may not try homicide offences. Where a youth commits a serious offence, or persists in serious offending, an order for the youth to be tried in an adult court may be obtained. A youth can elect to be tried as an adult and, if found guilty, be subject to penalties set by the Youth Court.

Under the Children's Protection Act, the Court deals with neglected or abused children. Where abuse is suspected, the Chief Executive Officer of the Department for Family and Community Services may apply to the Court for an Investigation Order or a Care and Protection Order. These applications may result in a child being placed under the guardianship of the Minister of Family and Community Services.

Coroners
Court

The principal function of the office of Coroner is the detection and deterrence of secret homicide. The Coroner performs an investigative role into both natural and unnatural deaths, and examines deaths related to civil matters, *e.g.* workers compensation. Although from time to time the Coroner has been given a criminal jurisdiction, this is not currently the case.

The Coroner also inquires into the causes and origins of all fires causing damage to persons or property and into the disappearance from or within the State of any person.

Jury system

The procedure in relation to juries is governed by the *Juries Act 1927*. Indictable offences are tried before a judge and twelve jurors sitting in the criminal jurisdiction of either the Supreme Court or District Court, depending on the gravity of the offence. The Juries Act provides that an accused may elect to be tried by a judge alone.

The areas of the Adelaide, Northern and South Eastern Jury Districts are fixed by proclamation pursuant to the Juries Act and a jury list is compiled annually for each jury district. The names of persons included in the list are selected at random by computer process from the appropriate House of Assembly electoral rolls at the direction of the Sheriff. The jurors are summoned for jury service and are then selected by ballot to hear and determine charges against persons accused of committing criminal offences. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge three jurors without assigning reasons.

Liquor
licensing
authority

The licensing of hotels and other outlets to sell liquor is governed by the *Liquor Licensing Act 1985*, under which is constituted a licensing authority, consisting of a Licensing Court Judge and a Liquor Licensing Commissioner.

Licence fees, except for limited licences, are assessed as a percentage of the value of liquor purchases (or in some cases sales) during the previous twelve months. In 1994, 3,501 licences were held.

Gaming machines

The licensing of hotels and clubs for gaming machines (poker machines) is governed by the *Gaming Machines Act 1992*. The Liquor Licensing Commissioner is responsible for the administration of the Act and is the licensing and approval authority. The appellant body on any matter is the Casino Supervisory Authority. Gaming Tax is assessed monthly and is based upon gaming machine turnover.

Casino inspectorate

The operation of the Casino Inspectorate is governed by the *Adelaide Casino Act 1983*.

The Adelaide Casino pays an annual licence fee and a monthly payment on a proportion of net gambling revenue. The Liquor Licensing Commissioner is responsible to the Casino Supervisory Authority for the constant scrutiny of the Adelaide Casino.

Bankruptcy

Since 1928 bankruptcy has been under Commonwealth Government jurisdiction. Under the *Bankruptcy Act 1966* (Cwlth) South Australia is a bankruptcy 'district' and jurisdiction is exercised by the Federal Court of Australia. Bankruptcy proceedings can be instituted either by a debtor filing a petition or by a creditor issuing a petition whereupon the Federal Court may make a sequestration order against that debtor's estate. Bankrupts are entitled to an automatic discharge from bankruptcy on the expiration of three years from the date the statement of affairs was filed, unless granted an earlier discharge by their trustee, or an objection has been filed. In 1993-94 there were 1,713 bankruptcies declared.

Consumer protection

Consumer protection in South Australia, as with the other States, is a responsibility divided between the Commonwealth and State Governments. Since December 1993, consumer legislation in South Australia has undergone a total review, and includes a range of sanctions against unfair trading practices, with emphasis on the promotion of a fair, balanced and competitive marketplace for consumers and for the business community in South Australia. Commonwealth provisions dealing with misleading and deceptive conduct are incorporated within the South Australian legislation. The major arm of Commonwealth responsibility is the Trade Practices Commission, and the relevant State agent is the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs, who is represented by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs. The Commissioner also administers the Residential Tenancies Act.

There were almost 250,000 inquiries handled by the Office of Consumer and Business Affairs in the year ended June 1994. Over one-half of these were related to residential tenancy matters. Of the 16,540 consumer complaints which were investigated over the same period, 11,216 concerned residential tenancy matters.

The State Ombudsman

The Office of Ombudsman was established under the *Ombudsman Act 1972*. The Ombudsman is able to investigate complaints about administrative actions of State Government Departments, State statutory authorities and local councils. The Ombudsman is not able to investigate complaints about the actions of the police, Ministers, Cabinet, or decisions of courts.

A person or organisation making a complaint is expected to be directly affected by the action which is the subject of the complaint, and would also be expected to have made reasonable efforts to resolve the matter before approaching the Ombudsman. Complaints may be made by telephone, personal visit or in writing. The Ombudsman has substantial powers to investigate a complaint and may recommend remedial action by the agency, if considered appropriate. There is no charge for an investigation by the Ombudsman. The complainant is advised of the outcome of the investigation.

The State Ombudsman also has the responsibility to conduct external reviews of determinations made by agencies under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* and the *Local Government (Freedom of Information) Amendment Act 1991*, and can direct agencies to make a revised determination in the terms specified by the Ombudsman if he considers that the determination was not properly made.

The Ombudsman is also an appropriate authority to review the disclosure of public interest information relating to a public officer (other than a member of the police force or a member of the judiciary) under the *Whistleblowers' Protection Act 1992*.

During 1993-94 the Ombudsman received 2,029 complaints and 32 applications for review under the Freedom of Information legislation.

*Equal
Opportunity
Commission*

The Commissioner for Equal Opportunity is responsible for the administration of the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*, the *Sex Discrimination Act 1984* (Cwlth), the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (Cwlth) and has statutory responsibilities in relation to the *Local Government Act 1991* and the *Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia Act 1983*.

Demand for the Commission's complaint handling, education and consultation services rose in 1992-93 by 8.9 per cent. In 1992-93 the Commission received a record number of complaints, with 13,457 informal complaints and 922 formal complaints recorded.

*Legal Services
Commission*

The Legal Services Commission, constituted under the provisions of the *Legal Services Commission Act 1977*, is responsible for the provision of legal assistance in South Australia. The Commission is an independent statutory body with representation from State and Commonwealth Governments and a variety of groups in the community.

The staff of the Commission provide free advice and minor assistance in most legal matters from a central office and regional offices in Elizabeth, Port Adelaide, Modbury, Noarlunga and Whyalla.

Legal representation may be granted subject to a means test, a merit test and to other guidelines laid down from time to time.

Other services include a telephone advice service, community education programs, publications and training courses about the law for the general public, a child support unit (with a country outreach program), and a Youth Court service.

In 1993-94 the Commission received 65,256 inquiries through the telephone advice service, and gave 27,455 advice interviews. There were 8,861 duty solicitor attendances, and 13,772 approvals of legal aid.

Public Trustee

The Office of Public Trustee was established in 1881 and is regulated by the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*. The Public Trustee provides a service to the public by preparing wills, administering estates, and protecting infants and absentee beneficiaries in estates administered by private administrators. A person may appoint the Public Trustee to be the executor and trustee of a will or the trustee of any disposition of property creating a trust. Wills which appoint the Public Trustee as executor and which are held in safe custody number more than 154,000. Approximately twenty-five per cent of all deceased estates in South Australia are administered by the Public Trustee. Trust Funds have grown from \$2,800 (£1,400) in 1881 to \$370 million at 30 June 1994.

**Police and
correctional
services**

*Australian
Federal Police*

The Australian Federal Police is the primary law enforcement agency in Commonwealth jurisdiction. Its members are stationed in every State/Territory, as well as many overseas locations. Its mission is to investigate major crime (which includes organised crime and drug trafficking), serious fraud, and special tasks (which include policing of the Australian Capital Territory and special references from the Commonwealth Government). The Australian Federal Police has entered into a strategic alliance with the National Crime Authority for a sharing of resources and a pooling of jurisdictional powers to improve the capacity of both agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal activity.

*South
Australia
Police Force*

Under the management and control of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, the South Australia Police is divided into six commands: Crime, Operations North, Operations South, Operations Support, Human Resources and Corporate Services.

Police personnel at 30 June

<i>Personnel</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>
Executive officers (a)	51	48	43
Inspectors	79	83	83
Sergeants	652	667	661
Constables (b)	3,001	3,015	2,962
Total	3,783	3,813	3,749

(a) Includes superintendents. (b) Includes trainees, cadets, probationary constables and police aides.

The objectives corporate of the South Australia Police Force include the preservation of civil order; the protection of persons and property; the prevention or reduction of the incidence of crime; the provision of assistance to the community on general police matters; the improvement of road safety and traffic management; the provision for the general security of the State, and the provision of emergency services in disaster situations.

Offences

The following crime statistics are compiled from Police Incident Reports which were completed for offences which were reported or became known to the police during 1993-94 and should be regarded only as an indication of changing levels of criminality.

Total offences reported or becoming known to police, 1993-94

<i>Offence category</i>	<i>Number of offences</i>	<i>Number of offences cleared</i>	<i>Number of offenders involved in cleared offences</i>
Murder	26	27	35
Attempted murder	37	38	37
Manslaughter	3	2	2
Driving causing death	20	20	20
Serious assault	1,666	1,226	1,209
Minor assault	10,950	8,650	4,819
Assault police	988	968	1,004
Rape/attempted rape	717	543	288
Other sexual offences	1,505	888	648
Robbery with firearm	153	61	77
Robbery with other weapon	323	122	117
Unarmed robbery	1,086	369	406
Other offences against the person	2,500	1,699	1,034
Total offences against the person	19,974	14,613	9,696
Break and enter			
Dwelling	21,775	1,618	1,640
Shop	4,989	612	941
Other	12,942	1,250	1,659
Fraud/forgery/misappropriation	7,709	4,826	1,962
Receiving/unlawful possession	1,971	1,957	2,869
Larceny/illegal use of motor vehicle	9,360	1,262	1,418
Illegal interference of motor vehicle	5,321	544	735
Larceny from motor vehicle	12,757	778	677
Larceny from shops	9,271	6,265	6,530
Other theft	29,449	3,786	3,044
Property damage:			
Arson/explosives	1,410	184	236
Other	26,920	4,929	4,232
Total offences against property	143,874	28,011	25,942
Hinder/resist police	2,027	2,027	2,031
Firearm/weapon offences	2,311	2,288	2,279
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	4,369	4,115	3,956
Drug offences	4,750	4,700	4,676
Drink driving offences	6,894	6,894	6,887
Dangerous, reckless or negligent driving	2,128	2,125	2,134
Other offences against public order	15,465	10,955	10,416
Total offences against public order	37,944	33,104	32,377
Total recorded offences	201,792	75,728	68,011

NOTE: Sexual Offences have changed to an incident base in line with National Counting Rules from 1 July 1993. Please exercise caution when comparing with previous financial years.

Crime prevention

In line with the increased emphasis of involving the community in crime prevention programs, the South Australia Police is pursuing a number of programs which encourage community participation.

Correctional services
Prisons

There are eight prisons administered by the South Australian Department for Correctional Services. In addition, police prisons situated mainly in the more remote country areas serve as short-term detention centres for the Department for Correctional Services. James Nash House, situated in the grounds of Hillcrest Hospital, accommodates the criminally insane and those undergoing short-term psychiatric care and assessment. This hospital is administered by the Department for Correctional Services and staffed by trained medical personnel from the South Australian Health Commission and provides specialised treatment programs.

Home Detention, a scheme introduced in 1987, allows selected prisoners who have served at least one-half of their non-parole period, or those serving a sentence of less than twelve months to complete the last part of their sentence in an approved residence in the community under close supervision. Persons charged before a court may request that Home Detention be granted as an alternative to being remanded in custody.

Cottage accommodation is provided for low security prisoners at Northfield, Cadell and Port Augusta. This accommodation encourages prisoners to develop essential living skills, including cooking and cleaning, before their release.

Prisons : numbers of sentenced persons received by major offence type

Major offence type	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94 (a)	
	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent	Persons	Per cent
Homicide	14	0.3	31	0.5	34	0.7
Assault	310	6.0	361	6.4	651	14.2
Sexual assault	45	0.9	69	1.2	78	1.7
Other offences against the person .....	..	..	..	..	33	0.7
Robbery and extortion	64	1.2	84	1.5	89	1.9
Fraud and forgery	109	2.1	131	2.3	470	10.3
Theft, break and enter	585	11.3	631	11.1	646	14.1
Property damage	158	3.1	171	3.0	130	2.8
Driving and related offences	1,321	25.6	1,561	27.3	861	18.8
Drink driving	796	15.4	567	10.0	243	5.3
Drugs	340	6.6	397	7.0	385	8.4
Against good order	434	8.4	501	8.8	224	4.9
Offensive behaviour	206	4.0	272	4.8	237	5.2
Breach of recognizance, suspended sentence, parole	640	12.4	764	13.4	344	7.5
Other	140	2.7	155	2.7	158	3.5
Total	5,162	100.0	5,685	100.0	4,583	100.0

(a) 1993-94 data are not entirely comparable to data from previous years. See text for explanation.

Data for 1993-94 are not entirely comparable to earlier data. Previously, the most serious offence was categorised from the severity of the sentence but is now based on the Australian Classification of Offences modified for the South Australian Justice Information System.

However, there has been a real decrease in the number of prisoners received under sentence, most of which is attributable to a decrease in the number of fine defaulters in the drink and related offences category.

In June 1995 the South Australian Government began the first private management of a prison in the State. British company Group 4 Security was contracted to run the new Mount Gambier prison and it was officially commissioned on 27 June 1995.

*Community
Corrections*

The Community Corrections Division is responsible for providing supervision and social casework services to probationers and parolees. Probation officers provide a professional social work service, including a wide range of treatment and management alternatives for offenders. The Community Service Order Scheme provides participating courts with a further alternative to imprisonment. A Fine Option Scheme allows offenders, who have been fined and are unable to pay, to work out the amount of the fine in community service work as an alternative to prison.

Public safety

*State Emergency
Service*

The South Australian State Emergency Service (SES) provides protection for the public against the effects of natural disasters and is involved in counter-disaster measures. The SES is identified as a functional service under the State Disaster Plan.

Permanent officers are involved in the preparation of counter-disaster plans at all levels, while volunteer members respond to emergency situations on a day-to-day basis throughout the State. These volunteers undertake training to develop their counter-disaster skills. In the main, the courses are conducted by permanent SES staff in South Australia, but some selected persons attend courses conducted at the Australian Emergency Management Institute, Mount Macedon, Victoria.

Fire services

*Metropolitan Fire
Service*

The establishment and maintenance of fire brigades in South Australia is under the control and management of the South Australian Metropolitan Fire Service Corporation.

The Corporation maintains equipped fire brigades in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area and in country towns. At 1 July 1994 there were thirty-seven fire brigade stations of which nineteen were metropolitan and eighteen were country. During 1993-94 these brigades received 13,395 calls. Some of these brigades are staffed by permanent personnel and others by auxiliary firefighters.

The expenses and maintenance of brigades are financed in the proportions, three-quarters by insurance companies, one-eighth by the State Treasury and one-eighth by the municipalities and district councils serviced. Total expenses in 1993-94 amounted to \$48.324 million.

Country Fire Service

The South Australian Country Fire Service (CFS) exists to protect life, property and the environment by:

- preventing and suppressing fires and responding to emergencies in areas under CFS Board responsibility;
- promoting public awareness of the threat of fire and other emergencies, fire safety, community responsibility, and legislative obligations when using fire;
- ensuring the right balance of education, prevention, advisory and suppression services.

CFS services an area of 886,000 square kilometres, or approximately 90 per cent of South Australia. Volunteer members in 518 registered brigades report through a group and regional command structure.

South Australian Country Fire Service

Particulars	1992	1993	1994
Strength of service at 30 June:			
Affiliated organisations	449	516	518
Volunteer members	19,026	18,269	18,333
Fires attended in year ended 30 June:			
Structural/vehicle	1,265	1,133	955
Rural	2,644	1,907	3,686
Area destroyed in bushfires (ha)	227,000	7,544	208,000
Financial losses (\$'000):			
Structural/vehicle	27,400	14,787	11,400
Rural	47,000	5,757	1,800
Total brigade callouts	6,395	6,258	(a)7,094

(a) In addition, there were 61 turnouts by 46 brigades to attend the NSW bushfires in January 1994.

National Safety Council

The National Safety Council of Australia SA Division Limited (NSCA) is a not-for-profit, non-government, independent, tripartite organisation. Its activities are controlled by a Board of Directors representative of industry, unions, government and the community. The Council's objectives are to encourage safety awareness practices throughout Australia, and to be an authoritative source of information, opinion and advice to industry, unions, governments, media and the community.

Occupational health and safety

The Council provides services on a fee-for-service basis in all areas of Health and Safety Consultancy and Training and specialises in the implementation of Systematic Occupational Health and Safety Systems. Training programs and seminars are offered and the sale of posters, publications and materials covering all facets of safety are available. Additionally, the Council offers an Accredited Certificate in Occupational Health & Safety Management.

Finance is derived from membership fees, and the sale of consultancy and training services to members.

A joint injury prevention program for the community has been instigated by the NSCA and Foundation SA.

*Water safety
and life saving*

Royal Life Saving
Society

The Royal Life Saving Society specialises in the teaching of water safety, survival swimming, lifesaving and resuscitation techniques. In excess of 30,000 (mainly young) persons participate in the Society's programs each year. Twenty clubs and centres throughout the State provide free tuition to people of all ages. The Society's Bronze Medallion provides a qualification for employment.

The voluntary work of the Society is funded mainly by its own fundraising, donations, sponsorships, membership fees and grants from the government and Foundation SA.

Surf Life Saving
South Australia

Surf Life Saving South Australia has the prime objective of supplying a community service of surveillance and rescue patrols at Adelaide's beaches. There are eighteen affiliated clubs with a membership joining age of 7 years. The gaining of the Surf Bronze Medallion at 15 years allows men and women the opportunity of serving the community as patrolling members at their respective beaches during the summer season, which is normally from the beginning of November until the end of March.

A Surf Safety Program which educates thousands of school children is conducted each year on the dangers of the ocean and environs. Surf's activities are mainly financed by its own fundraising with assistance from government.

VACSWIM

Vacation swimming classes organised by the Education Department were first established in January 1956. The VACSWIM program is managed by the Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing. In January each year, the nine day program is provided at approximately 185 centres throughout the State. It is available to children from 5 years onwards and is conducted at school pools, public and private pools, lakes, rivers and beaches. Every year, more than 32,000 children take advantage of the free instruction provided by qualified instructors in a controlled environment.

The program aims to impart water safety knowledge, teach survival and safe swimming skills and to enable children to assist with a rescue by the safest and quickest method available.

Three sailing programs are conducted in the South East of South Australia, providing children with the opportunity to develop skills in sailing.

Victims of crime National crime statistics show that the number of victims in South Australia, for selected categories of crime fell in the twelve months to December 1994. The rate per 100,000 of the estimated resident population is generally higher than the overall Australian rate because of variations in definitions and reporting practices across States.

In 1994, twenty-four out of every 1,000 people living in South Australia were victims of unlawful entry with intent to commit an offence; six were victims of motor vehicle theft, and one a victim of sexual assault.

Among the violent crimes, those most often reported to police were robbery (1,515) and sexual assault (1,481). There were 26 murders, and 36 victims of attempted murder. January was the worst month for victims of sexual assault, with 146 reports.

Most victims of crime in 1994 suffered from unlawful entry with intent to commit an offence (35,822) and motor vehicle theft (9,350). January and July saw the highest number of unlawful entries with intent (3,348 and 3,347 respectively), while September and October saw the highest thefts of motor vehicles (902 and 912).

Murder, attempted murder, sexual assault and unlawful entry with intent occurred mainly in dwellings, while kidnapping and abduction occurred mainly on the street. One-fifth of armed robbery offences (20.8 per cent) and over two-fifths (45.9 per cent) of unarmed robbery offences occurred on the street.

Compensation The Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund paid out \$13.4 million to 1,087 people in 1993-94, and \$12.7 million on 1,028 claims in the eleven months to May 1995. This was more than the \$8.7 million paid to 813 people in 1992-93. The Fund is supported by Consolidated Revenue, but in 1993-94, \$4.5 million came from fines, court levies and the confiscation of profits of crime.

The number of claims in injury categories fell, but stress claims more than doubled in the period July 1994 to May 1995 compared to 1993-94. Most stress payments were between \$10,000 and \$20,000.

Further references Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4509.4 *Crime and Safety, South Australia*
- 4509.0 *Crime and Safety, Australia, April 1993*
- 4510.0 *National Crime Statistics*

ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN

The Palm House

The Palm House in the Adelaide Botanic Garden was imported by the second director of the Garden, Dr Richard Schomburgk, from Bremen, Germany in 1875.

It was designed by the German architect Gustav Runge and is a fine example of Victorian glasshouse architecture, measuring 30.4 metres in length and 10.7 metres in width. The sophisticated engineering techniques used in its construction make the Palm House a benchmark in glasshouse design. It is thought to be the only one of its kind extant in the world and is listed on the State and the National Heritage Registers.

By 1986 corrosion of the wrought iron glazing bars made it unsafe for public use and a conservation study was carried out in 1991 which established a full restoration programme. In 1992 the Botanic Gardens launched the Palm House Restoration Appeal to raise funds for the restoration.

Following a generous response by the community to the Appeal, together with an allocation of \$1.1 million from the Commonwealth Government's One Nation Programme a full and authentic restoration commenced.

In 1993 the Palm House was completely dismantled. Each component of the building, including the 3,388 panes of glass, was tagged, indexed and assessed before the necessary repairs were carried out.

Replacement glass was specially manufactured to resemble the original 3 mm float glass and toughened sun shading glass was specially designed for the roof, which removed the need to whitewash the building, previously required to protect the plant collection from South Australia's hot summers.

Authentic wrought iron salvaged from old Victorian structures was imported from the United Kingdom to repair the ironwork before the grit blasting, priming and painting of the iron framework began.

Internally the original raised bed design and layout as shown in early photographs was recreated including the tessellated tiled paths.

For the replanting an unusual collection of Madagascan plants was chosen for an educational display to show our links with Gondwanaland and the botanical relationships between Australia and Madagascar. Madagascan species to be featured are *Kalanchoe*, *Pachypodium*, *Didierea* and *Euphorbia*.

This outstanding heritage building has been faithfully restored to its original condition and was reopened to the public in October 1995.

ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN *(continued)*

The Bicentennial Conservatory

The Conservatory was built as South Australia's principal project to celebrate the Australian Bicentenary in 1988. The project was jointly funded by the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments at a cost of \$7.2 million.

Internationally acclaimed and winner of eleven awards, the Bicentennial Conservatory was designed by Guy Maron and opened in 1989. It is the largest glasshouse in the southern hemisphere measuring 100 metres in length, 47 metres in width and 27 metres in height.

There are two walkways in the Conservatory for observing the tropical rain-forest display. Upper and lower walkways have wheelchair access and take visitors through the foliage of tropical trees and stately palms or along the contoured forest floor. Lush ferns surround a forest pool where gentle rain falls helping to maintain the humidity required by the plants (65–79 per cent), and introducing a pleasant audio effect.

The spectacular display features plants from the fragile tropical rain forests of northern Australia, Papua New Guinea and the Western Pacific region. Many of these plants are at risk or endangered in their natural habitat.

Watering of the plants occurs when the Conservatory is closed to the public, to avoid visitors getting wet. There are over 1,000 computer controlled misting nozzles on the roof to help maintain the warm and humid conditions.

Information centres and interpretive displays explain the importance of tropical rain forests to mankind and the need to conserve what little remains.



Upper walkway
Bicentennial
Conservatory

*Botanic Gardens of
Adelaide*



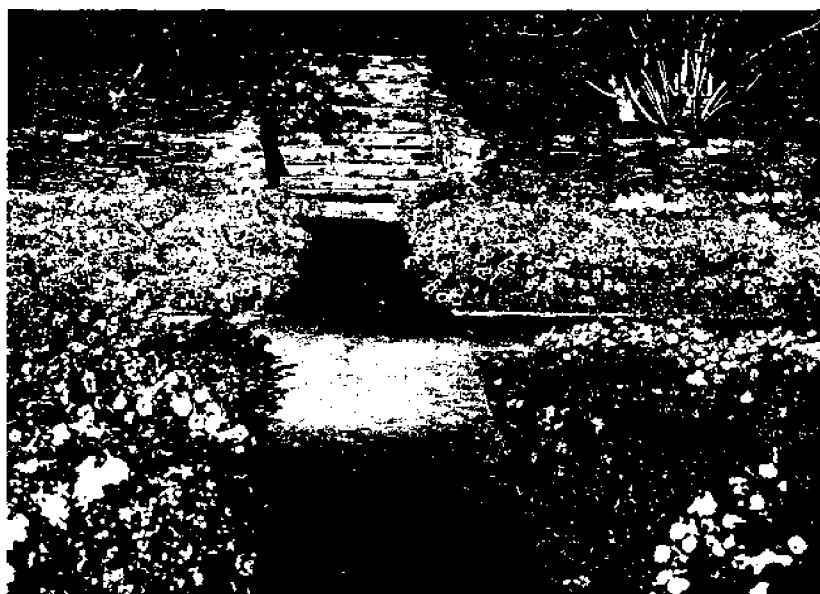
The Palm House

*Botanic Gardens of
Adelaide*



Aerial view of
Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill



Carrick Hill gardens

Carrick Hill

CARRICK HILL

In 1935 Edward (founder of John Martin's Christmas Pageant) and Ursula Hayward bought oak doors, architraves, windows, staircases, fireplaces and paneling from the demolition sale of the Marquis of Anglesey's large Tudor house, *Beaudesert* in Staffordshire, England. These items were shipped back to Adelaide and a building was designed in Jacobean style and built to house these historic oak items from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The result was Carrick Hill, finished in 1939 and named after the Carrick Hills in Ayrshire, Scotland, the birthplace of Ursula Hayward's mother. It was constructed of local Basket Range stone.

Upon the death of Sir Edward Hayward in 1983, Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia. The house and the grounds of thirty-nine hectares were opened to the public in March 1986 as an art museum, heritage garden and park.

The art treasures include paintings by Paul Gauguin, Stanley Spencer and Arthur Streeton; bronzes by Jacob Epstein, a silver tureen made in 1780; a screen designed by Morris & Co.; an Imari-style dessert set by Spode Copeland; a sixteenth century dining table; a seventeenth century richly-carved tester or canopy bed; antiques and decorative glass, silver, pewter, porcelain, textiles and embroideries together with early English oak furniture. Many of the paintings are of flowers including some by Lady Hayward and this floral theme is continued in the house decorations with pinks and roses carved on furniture, ceilings embellished with stylised roses and blossom patterns on fabrics.

Ursula Hayward was an avid gardener and designed the garden surrounding the house in English-style enclosing it with a kilometre-long cypress hedge (which is now four metres high). Tall trees, formal gardens, roses, terraces and lawns were planted along with a pleached pear arbour. The formal gardens were filled with lilies, dahlias, tuberose and many different varieties of bulbs.

When Carrick Hill was transferred to the State a board of trustees was set up and further development in the grounds was undertaken. Trees (cypresses, oaks and eucalypts) were planted beyond the formal garden; a box maze was devised and planted and the derelict tennis court was dug up and planted with old-fashioned roses (the Heritage Rose Garden).

A car park was constructed and landscaped with native vegetation, a herb garden was established and some of the moribund citrus trees were replaced by persimmons, medlars and ornamental pears and apples. Various floral societies assisted in this work by giving time and plants.

CARRICK HILL *(continued)*

The gardens also support forty varieties of fuchsias, seventy varieties of iris, an orchard of Japanese cherry trees, an avenue of deodar cedars, an ornamental apple and pear orchard, lemon scented gums, native pines, camellias, orchids, the Alister Clark Rose Garden and rose gardens containing twenty varieties of hybrid teas.

A sculpture garden with over twenty sculptures has been established in the grounds and Carrick Hill has many facilities for visitors. Four self-guided walks are available to view the gardens and sculptures. These walks take between forty and ninety minutes each to complete. Another walking track to the top of Brown Hill starts in the main car park, winds uphill ending with a 360 degree view over the city and suburbs.

Guided tours of the house with volunteer guides are available. There is a coffee shop which provides light meals or devonshire teas, or one can picnic in the grounds. The house and grounds also are available for private dinners, corporate functions and weddings.

Carrick Hill also has a gift shop providing an array of home-made produce, stationery, carry bags etc. for purchase. The Friends of Carrick Hill organise fund-raising activities including lectures, lunches and tours.

Special exhibitions of art, embroidery etc. are held at Carrick Hill as well as concerts and performances.

CRICKET ACADEMY

The Commonwealth Bank Cricket Academy, located at Henley Beach, South Australia, was formed in 1987 as a joint initiative between the Australian Institute of Sport (AIS) and the Australian Cricket Board and is funded by the Australian Sports Commission, the Australian Cricket Board and the Commonwealth Bank.

The Academy aims to bridge the gap between youth and first class cricket, and develop players to be successful at international level.

Scholarships are advertised in late July each year and from applications and other nominations the selection of scholarship holders is made. Selection is linked directly to the needs of Australian cricket. Australian national selectors decide what type of players are needed and form part of the selection panel. Generally, there are 14 full-time and 14 part-time scholarships each of one year's duration and there is no age limit. Full-time athletes are resident for nine months and travel to their home State when required for matches.

Full-time staff at the Academy include a head coach, coach and scholarship coach. Head coach Rod Marsh was an Australian Test Cricket player from 1970 to 1984, touring England, the West Indies, Pakistan and New Zealand. During this period he was Australian vice-captain. He played 96 matches for Australia and as wicketkeeper was involved in 355 dismissals. He was also in the Western Australian State Team from 1968 to 1984 playing 97 matches with 391 dismissals and was captain of the Western Australian Sheffield Shield side on seventeen occasions. He made a total 8,814 runs in first-class cricket.

Coach Richard Done played for the New South Wales Team and the Australian Capital Territory Representative Team between 1974 and 1986. Since that time he has been involved in coaching cricket as a consultant, association director, Under 19 coach and the Australian Youth Team coach in 1987, 1994 and 1995.

Scholarship coach Richard Chee Quee has played competition cricket from 1986, representing New South Wales as an Under 19 player and a member of their Sheffield Shield team. He was a graduate of the Academy in 1991.

Former Australian international players provide assistance with technical development in batting, bowling, fielding, wicketkeeping, leadership and tactics.

A satellite coaching program has been developed where coaches contribute technical support for athletes before and after their time at the Academy.

5.2 CULTURE AND RECREATION

Funding of cultural activities

In 1993-94 in South Australia a total of \$112.2 million (or \$76.90 per head) was spent by the Commonwealth and State Governments on cultural funding.

Cultural funding by category, South Australia, 1993-94

	Funding	
	\$ million	Per cent
<i>Recreational facilities and services:</i>	31.7	28.3
Public halls and civic centres	—	—
National parks and wildlife services	31.7	28.3
<i>Cultural facilities and services:</i>	72.5	64.6
Zoological and botanic gardens	7.7	6.9
Libraries and archives	24.8	22.1
Literature and publishing	0.3	0.3
Museums	8.5	7.6
Art galleries	3.3	2.9
Visual arts/crafts and photography	1.8	1.6
Performing arts venues and arts centres	12.2	10.9
Music (excluding opera)	1.0	0.9
Other performing arts	9.0	8.0
Cultural heritage	3.9	3.5
<i>Broadcasting and film production:</i>	3.2	2.9
Radio and television broadcasting	0.1	0.1
Film and video production	3.0	2.7
<i>Other recreation and culture:</i>	4.8	4.3
Community cultural activities	0.4	0.4
Other culture (incl. administration)	4.4	3.9
Total	112.2	100.0

Participation in culture/leisure activities

An ABS survey *Work in Selected Culture/Leisure Activities* in March 1993 showed that 253,500 South Australians were involved in cultural recreational activities. Of these, 10.3 per cent were involved in writing or publishing, 9.1 per cent in music as live performers, and 5.8 per cent in the performing arts as live performers. The activities with the highest numbers involved were the teaching of cultural activities (10.9 per cent) and the organising of festivals and fetes (15.0 per cent).

The performing arts

Adelaide Festival Centre

The Adelaide Festival Centre is South Australia's major performing arts complex. It is home to the biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the State Theatre Company, and the Performing Arts Collection of South Australia. It is a major tourist attraction.

Completed in 1977 at a cost of \$25 million, the Centre was the first of Australia's major arts complexes. It houses the Festival Theatre (a 1,978-seat multi-purpose concert hall and lyric theatre); the 600-seat Playhouse, the highly flexible Space Studio Theatre, and a 1,000-seat open air amphitheatre.

As well as performing arts, the Adelaide Festival Centre has an active visual arts program. Broad ranges of exhibitions are held in the Artspace and the Festival Theatre foyer. Other facilities include The Bistro, The Piano Bar, and Lyrics Restaurant.

Adelaide Festival of Arts First held in 1960, the biennial Adelaide Festival is recognised as being one of the three leading multi-arts festivals in the world, and is the pre-eminent arts event on the Australian cultural calendar. The Festival operates from more than forty permanent and temporary venues in and around the city to present its three-week program.

The 1996 event, from 1 to 17 March, directed by Barrie Koske, will feature more than 1,000 performers from 30 countries, and will be a mixture of free and ticketed events, expected to attract over 500,000 people. The Festival is funded by the State Government; the City of Adelaide and various statutory authorities, such as Foundation SA and receives strong support from corporate sponsors.

Adelaide Fringe Inc. Adelaide Fringe Inc. is an entrepreneurial arts organisation that produces the biennial Adelaide Fringe Festival, the Australian International Workshop Festival and Megafun, a children's interactive computer playground. It also offers events management, production and consultancy services and operates the Lion Theatre and Bar.

In 1994 the Fringe attracted more than 3,500 artists and a total audience of 525,000 people. The artists, from Australia and overseas present three weeks of dance and theatre performances, comedy and cabaret shows and outdoor events. The 1996 Fringe Festival is from 23 February to 17 March.

Come Out Festival The Come Out Festival is a biennial festival celebrating the art for and by young people. Since 1975, Come Out has grown to be one of the largest and longest running youth arts festival in the world. It is estimated the Festival reaches more than 400,000 South Australians every two years.

Other festivals There are more than 400 festivals, carnivals and special events held in South Australia every year. Womadelaide, the international music festival is held biennially in Botanic Park, and the International Barossa Music Festival attracts the world's leading classical musicians and dancers.

Other events include the Tunarama Festival at Port Lincoln; the Glendi Greek Festival in Adelaide; the Gawler Three-Day Event; the Australia Day Sky Show, and the Lobethal Christmas Lights, a display of traditional German street and window decorations. In November 1996 the first Adelaide International Military Tattoo will be held at Glenelg.

Other performing arts The State Theatre Company, established in 1965, became a statutory body in 1972. The Company, based at the Playhouse, Adelaide Festival Centre, is South Australia's leading drama company presenting each year a major season of plays, including classics, modern drama, new works from overseas and new Australian writing.

The Adelaide based Meryl Tankard Australian Dance Theatre is one of Australia's leading performing arts companies. Founded in 1965, it is recognised for its innovative mix of physical theatre and visual imagery. The company has performed locally, nationally, and internationally.

The State Opera of South Australia is one of the State's leading performing arts organisations presenting music and operatic performances ranging from small recitals to grand operas. The Company was established in 1976 as a statutory authority and relies on State Government grants, private sponsorships and box office incomes.

The Australian Broadcasting Corporation, through its Concerts Division, and the South Australian Government through the Department for the Arts and Cultural Heritage, support the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra (ASO). In 1995 the ASO presented over 100 performances including concert series, accompanying the State Opera and the Australian Ballet and school concerts. More than 10,000 school children were involved in the Education Program school concerts.

Regional arts

The South Australian Country Arts Trust (SACAT) serves the arts and cultural needs of country regions through a network of regionally based Country Arts Boards. Thirteen Regional Arts Development Officers are attached to the Boards to support arts organisations, groups and individuals in country regions and to provide information and advice to assist development of the regions' cultural activities.

SACAT coordinates the work of the Boards and provides assistance for locally based arts initiatives and creative projects in the regions. It runs four theatre complexes in Mount Gambier, Renmark, Port Pirie and Whyalla, the Riddoch Art Gallery in Mount Gambier and the New Land Gallery in Port Adelaide, where country artists have the opportunity to show their work in the city. It also operates a Touring Program for performing arts and a Touring Exhibitions Program for visual arts.

Carelew Youth Arts Centre

Carelew Youth Arts Centre provides a focus for activities in all art forms for young people, advises the government on youth arts policy, and, through the South Australian Youth Arts Board, allocates grants for companies and individuals working with or for young people.

It also has programs of its own, and supports a choir, a dance company, and Artists in Schools. Its facilities include a band rehearsal room and sound studio and photographic darkrooms. It holds drama classes, holiday programs and exhibitions.

Carelew operates the *Odeon* young people's theatre and promotes and assists professional performances for children and young people.

Adelaide Entertainment Centre

The Adelaide Entertainment Centre opened at Hindmarsh in 1991 to provide a venue for large scale musical entertainment and indoor sports events. It has a seating capacity of 12,000.

Visual arts

Art Gallery of South Australia

The Art Gallery of South Australia is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. Its operations are assisted by the Art Gallery of South Australia Foundation, which helps raise substantial funds towards major acquisitions, and by the Friends of the Art Gallery of South Australia. In 1996 the Art Gallery will open a major extension to its premises. The new building will almost double the existing display space.

The Gallery's holdings include paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, photographs and decorative arts. The collections are broad and include a fine representative selection of Australian, European and Asian art, including one of the finest South-East Asian ceramic collections. Holdings have been enriched over time through bequests and gifts.

Works by established European and Australian artists are always on display as well as changing displays of contemporary art. South Australian art is well represented and is featured throughout the Gallery's displays. Besides its own exhibitions, the Gallery's programming includes major national and international touring exhibitions.

Lion Arts Centre

Framing the entry to the Lion Arts Centre is the historic Fowler's Lion Building (1906). Located on this site is a mix of arts activities including first release and specialised exhibition at the Mercury Cinema, bilingual theatre at Doppio Teatro, and a variety of exhibition and performance spaces including the Experimental Art Foundation, Multicultural Art-workers Committee Nexus venues and the Lion Theatre and Bar.

Jam factory

Also located on the site is the Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre. The aims of the Jam Factory are to foster and promote standards of excellence in craft and design, and to assist designers/makers to develop and maintain financially viable careers as craft practitioners.

Other visual arts venues

Other galleries are operated by a number of organisations and individual proprietors in both metropolitan and country areas including in Adelaide, the Adelaide Festival Centre Trust, the Royal South Australian Society of Arts and the Contemporary Arts Centre.

Media

Film production and festivals

The South Australian Film Corporation (SAFC) was constituted under the *South Australian Film Corporation Act 1972*.

SAFC operations and staff are centred at Hendon in a complex which comprises complete film production facilities of a fully professional standard.

The SAFC has two principal roles, the promotion of a South Australian film industry through investment in the development, production and marketing of film, television and multi-media product, and the provision of studio and sound mixing facilities. The SAFC also promotes South Australia, nationally and internationally, as a production and location base for film and television production.

The Media Resource Centre, a non-profit cultural body devoted to the development of an active film culture, offers equipment hire and advice to members. It also administers the Mercury Cinema in the Lion Arts Centre and mounts the Frames: Festival of Film and Video, a leading biennial festival of independent Australian film and video.

Radio and
television

Details of radio and television in South Australia may be found in Part 14.4 Communication.

The Press

Adelaide has one morning newspaper, *The Advertiser*, which is published from Monday to Saturday, and one Sunday paper, the *Sunday Mail*. *The News*, an afternoon paper which traced its origins to the 1860s, ceased publication in 1992.

The Advertiser was first issued in 1858 as *The South Australian Advertiser* and absorbed *The Register* in 1931. It is distributed throughout the State, with about 75 per cent of its sales being in the metropolitan area. The average weekday circulation of *The Advertiser*, in the six months to 30 March 1995, was 203,217, while the Saturday issue had a circulation of 264,862.

The *Sunday Mail*, printed on Saturday evenings and distributed mainly on Sunday mornings, first appeared under this name in 1955 following a merger between *The Mail*, first printed in 1912, and the *Sunday Advertiser*, which was introduced in 1953. The *Sunday Mail* has a circulation of 329,531, with about 23 per cent of sales being in country districts.

The combined reach of *The Advertiser* and *Sunday Mail* now exceeds 1,018,000 or 86 per cent of the population of South Australia.

The *Stock Journal*, was established in 1904. It is published weekly and provides up-to-date information on stock and wool markets and the technical aspects of farming and property management.

There are about thirty newspapers operating in the State's country areas. Of those still existing *The Border Watch* (Mount Gambier) in 1861 and *The Bunyip* (Gawler) in 1863 were first to appear. District papers printed by Messenger Newspapers Pty Ltd, containing items of local interest, are circulated in a number of suburbs of Adelaide, and a number of community newspapers are published.

The *Adelaide Review* is a free monthly newspaper for readers interested in literature, the arts, and general cultural activities. It has an audited circulation in excess of 38,000.

Libraries

State Library of South Australia

The State Library of South Australia is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. Its aim is to deliver high quality information, preservation and collection services which contribute to the cultural, social, educational and economic well-being of the South Australian community and beyond.

The Libraries Board of South Australia, as established under the *Libraries Act 1982* and antecedent legislation, is a statutory body responsible for administration of the State Library of South Australia and the public library system. It also administers and allocates funds for community information services.

The Mortlock Library of South Australiana was established within the State Library of South Australia in 1986, when important archival and published collections relating to South Australia were brought together. These collections document South Australia from the early 1830s to the present day, and the Northern Territory to 1911. All material published in the State, including audiovisual material and computer disks must be deposited in the Mortlock Library.

Important collections within the Mortlock Library of South Australiana include the Sir Donald Bradman Collection, the J.D. Somerville Oral History Collection, the Ephemera Collection and the Pictorial Collection. Trained staff and user friendly technology assist the general public in the use of the collections. The Family History Collection has been boosted by the provision of 187 million names on the microfiche edition of the International Genealogical Index, and Vidcodisk has made 54,000 images from the Mortlock Pictorial Collection immediately available. A range of CD-ROM products will be available in 1995-96.

The Bray Reference Collection comprises over one million items, including monographs, newspapers, periodicals, maps, photographs, audiovisual materials and computerised databases. The South Australian Library and Information Network (SALINET), the State Library of South Australia's on-line public access catalogue is also available by a free telephone dial-in service. Access *via* SALINET to the Australian Academic Research Network and to other libraries world-wide through INTERNET has increased the State Library of South Australia's capacity to meet research and document delivery demands.

The State Library of South Australia has been expanding its services to the community by developing and implementing collections, programs and services for indigenous people, people from diverse cultural backgrounds, people with low literacy skills and people with disabilities. It also provides BIZLINE, a fee paying service for business and industry.

The State Library of South Australia is open to the public every day except public holidays.

Public libraries

PLAIN (Public Libraries Automated Information Network) Central Services provides centralised acquisition, cataloguing and distribution services to all public libraries in the State enabling full access to the 2.3 million catalogued items in all libraries by computer. PLAIN Central Services administers the State Government subsidy contribution to public library operating expenditure and provides central services which lower unit costs to libraries. Public library services result from a joint agreement between the State Government and the Local Government Association of South Australia.

In June 1994, 122 authorities were operating 136 public libraries including 46 school/community libraries and 10 mobile libraries under the provisions of the *Libraries Act 1982*. There were also 15 depots operating.

Local public libraries^(a)

Year	Libraries at end of year	Registered readers (b)	Items loaned	Stocks at end of year (c)
1989-90	135	625,148	13,292,240	2,113,869
1990-91	136	669,148	13,876,524	2,189,100
1991-92	136	712,819	14,610,408	2,276,618
1992-93	136	753,595	14,739,576	2,313,019
1993-94	136	796,457	14,920,475	2,390,124

(a) Figures exclude the lending service in the State Library building, formerly part of the State Library and now run by the City of Adelaide. (b) Three year average. (c) Catalogued material only.

Other libraries

Significant specialist libraries are held by tertiary institutions. The University of Adelaide has an extensive Law Library; a separate Performing Arts Library, and agriculture/science focused libraries at the Roseworthy and Waite campuses. Flinders University has a Law Library, and the University of South Australia maintains separate libraries for Built Environment (architecture and design) and Legal Practice. Many organisations, both public and private, have specialist libraries catering for their particular interests. Parliament House is served by its own Parliamentary Library.

State records

State Records (formerly the Public Record Office of South Australia and the South Australian Archives) is a Business Unit of the Department of State Services and is the official repository for the public records of South Australia. The Unit provides public access to the archival records of the State; retrieval of records, records storage and records management advice to public sector agencies.

Museums*South Australian
Museum*

The South Australian Museum is a Division of the Department for the Arts and Cultural Development. The aim of the Museum is to increase knowledge and understanding of our natural and cultural heritage. The Museum serves the community by acquiring, preserving, making intelligible and presenting to the public, material evidence concerning people and nature. The South Australian Museum was founded on 18 June 1856, and opened its doors to the public on 2 January 1862.

The Museum has a wide representation of disciplines, but its main work is in the fields of anthropology, natural history and geology. The research of its social scientists primarily involves the study of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures. The work of its natural scientists involves the identification, classification, description and study of animals and minerals with special emphasis on arid lands and southern waters. The Museum's scientific staff are available for consultative projects and their expertise is sought worldwide.

Many of the Museum's collections are among the finest in existence. Of particular importance are its ethnographic collections of Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and early Pacific cultures. Its natural history collections of minerals, extinct and endangered Australian animals, birds, insects and marine invertebrates are also significant.

The Museum mounts permanent and temporary exhibitions each year. It has an annual visitation rate of more than 500,000. An Education Service caters for more than 60,000 school students each year. Travelling education exhibitions, serving more than 15,000 students annually, ensure that children and communities have access to the Museum's resources. A unique Information Centre answers queries about natural history and anthropology. The Museum Shop is a commercial enterprise which stocks a wide range of merchandise including material developed by the Museum. The Museum has a specialist reference library available for public use. The Friends of the South Australian Museum support the work of the Museum and have been responsible for notable additions to the collections.

Carrick Hill

Carrick Hill was bequeathed to the people of South Australia in 1983 by Sir Edward and Lady Hayward. Carrick Hill is a Division of the South Australian Department for the Arts and Cultural Development, and opened to the general public in March 1986 as an art gallery, museum and heritage garden. The Tudor-style mansion houses a fine collection of nineteenth and twentieth century art and sculpture, together with 17th century oak furniture. The gardens and surrounding park total 39 hectares and provide walks through English formal gardens, with specialist collections of heritage roses and apples. A sculpture garden in an Australian bush setting gives generous views of Adelaide. Carrick Hill attracts about 40,000 visitors a year.

The History Trust

The History Trust of South Australia is a statutory authority, established in 1981, responsible for the management of several important museums, including the National Motor Museum, the South Australian Maritime Museum, the State History Centre, and the Migration Museum.

The History Trust formulates policy relating to local and specialist museums, provides policy advice and information on historical matters to the community and all levels of government, administers the Museums Accreditation and Grants Program, the Community History Fund and

generally promotes history through publications, workshops, lectures and the mass media. The Museums Accreditation and Grants Program is designed to assist the development of local and specialist museums. A wide range of museums, often based on a particular theme or subject, can be found throughout the State. Some are commercially run, although most are the work of groups of dedicated volunteers.

The Community History Unit of the History Trust has published a list of more than 160 local and specialist museums in South Australia. Most museums have an historical focus, with many specialising in artefacts from a local industry.

The Trust's information services include advice on the location of historical source material, guidance on research techniques and contact addresses for historical societies and museums. There are over 300 museums, historical societies and National Trust branches in the State. The History Trust and local museums combined are estimated to attract over 1.2 million visitors annually.

Adelaide Gaol

Adelaide Gaol was decommissioned in 1988 after 147 years of service as a State prison. Visitors are conducted on guided tours to see the living conditions for prisoners, places of execution, and an exhibition of artefacts relating to prisons and prison life in South Australia. Groups can arrange to stay in the gaol overnight.

Conservation and heritage

The functions of identifying and conserving Australia's national heritage are shared between all levels of government. The Register of the National Estate is maintained by the Australian Heritage Commission. Separate registers based on State legislation are maintained by State Governments.

Natural Resources Group

The Natural Resources Group of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for the management of the State's public land, the conservation of the State's biodiversity and heritage, and protection of animal welfare. Public land management embraces national parks and conservation reserves, wilderness areas, coasts, pastoral lands and crown land generally.

Progressive additions to the reserves system have brought the total area of South Australia's National Parks and Wildlife Act reserves to over 20.1 million hectares which represents almost 21 per cent of the total area of the State. The State's 257 parks and reserves are of crucial value for the protection of natural systems and their biodiversity and cultural heritage. Parks are also an important resource for tourism, recreation and education.

Conservation of biodiversity includes wildlife management, commercial use and trade, biological survey and resource protection. The Natural Resources Group is especially active in the recovery of endangered

species, the commercial use of wildlife and the survey of the State's wildlife resources. Protection of the State's heritage is undertaken through listing on a register, the provision of financial and technical advice and education programs.

**Wildlife research
and protection**

The National Parks and Wildlife Act provides the legislative infrastructure for the management of the State's reserves system and the protection of flora and fauna throughout the State.

Permit provisions ensure that wildlife is appropriately monitored and managed, and regulates the keeping and trading of native fauna. The Monarto Fauna Complex is used for the care of seized fauna, and for rare and endangered special breeding programs. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for animal welfare, and the administration of the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1988*.

To help conserve South Australia's wildlife, biological surveys are carried out to monitor wildlife populations and distribution of species. In recent years species recovery plans have led to the successful re-introduction of stick-nest rats and brush-tailed bettongs to islands off the South Australian coast.

Introduced pest animals and plants cause enormous economic and environmental loss in South Australia. Consequently the Service is cooperating with the Commonwealth and other States in the development of measures for the biological control of species such as rabbits, bridal creeper, and boneseed.

**Native
vegetation**

In 1985 the South Australian Government enacted legislation to control the clearing of the State's remaining native vegetation. Controls on clearance and assistance for landholders are provided for under the *Native Vegetation Act 1991*. The Natural Resources Group works closely with landholders in developing programs for the long-term maintenance of native vegetation. At June 1994, 575,000 hectares of privately-owned native vegetation were conserved in perpetuity in 980 heritage agreements. These programs help to prevent the degradation of land which occurs through loss of tree cover, soil erosion and salinity, and aid the conservation of the State's biological diversity.

**Pastoral
management**

South Australia's pastoral lands cover about 407,000 square kilometres, virtually all of which is located in the far north of the State and in the eastern border district, north of the River Murray. In 1989 the government introduced the Pastoral Land Management and Conservation Act to ensure that landcare and sustainability principles are applied in the management and use of pastoral lease land.

*Coastal
management*

South Australia's 3,700 kilometre coastline is an important aspect of the State's natural heritage, as well as being a vital recreational and tourism resource. The Coast Protection Board administers the Coast Protection Act, through the Coastal Management Section of the Natural Resources Group by providing advice and grants to local government, and advice to other government agencies, the public, and community groups. The Branch provides technical advice on coastal management issues including development control, to reduce the risks of erosion or flooding. A biennial dredging operation is undertaken to replenish the sand on our metropolitan beaches as part of a protection strategy as well as the maintenance of a viable recreation and tourist facility.

*Indigenous
heritage*

The South Australian environment has been influenced by the occupation of indigenous people for more than 40,000 years. Evidence of this occupation can be seen in sites of archaeological and mythological significance including campsites, ceremonial grounds, mythological sites, cave paintings, rock engravings, burial places, and ochre mines among other sites. In 1989 the Aboriginal Heritage Act was enacted to provide for the protection of sites of significance to indigenous people, their remains and artefacts. Since the passing of this Act, local Aboriginal heritage committees and a State Aboriginal Heritage Committee have been established to strengthen the role of indigenous communities in identifying, researching and managing their heritage. The Act also requires that a central Register of sites and objects be established for the safe-keeping of information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander heritage. The Register is now part of the Department of State Aboriginal Affairs which also administers all other aspects of the Aboriginal Heritage Act.

Tandanya

The Tandanya National Aboriginal Cultural Institute is a place of learning and exchange between cultures. It aims to foster the development and preservation of the traditions, languages, mythology and the visual and performing arts of fifty traditional Aboriginal groups in South Australia. It complements the South Australian Museum, which houses the world's largest collection of Aboriginal material, but pursues a unique Aboriginal cultural identity.

Tandanya houses and presents numerous ceremonies, performances, exhibitions and celebrations, and has a high profile as a tourist, educational and entertainment venue.

*Non-indigenous
heritage*

The State Heritage Branch of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources administers the government's programs for conserving South Australia's non-indigenous cultural heritage under the *Heritage Act 1993* and the *Historic Shipwrecks Act 1981*. There were 1,983 entries on the State Heritage Register at the end of March 1995. Thirteen State Heritage areas are also protected under the Act.

The Branch identifies heritage items and recommends them for registration. Free advice is also provided on the development of places in the Register. Development is administered under the *Development Act 1993*. Other important tasks include heritage surveys and maritime archaeology research, and emphasis is placed on promoting an awareness of the value of our built heritage.

Artlab Australia

Artlab Australia, specialises in the scientific conservation and preservation of works of art and items of historical, cultural and personal value.

Artlab Australia operates the largest and most advanced conservation facility of its type in Australia. It maintains a series of highly specialised laboratories throughout Australia for the treatment of works on paper, books, paintings, textiles and other artefacts and a scientific analysis unit and fumigation chamber.

As well as being responsible for the conservation and preservation needs of the State's major cultural institutions, Artlab Australia provides a full commercial consulting and treatment service to businesses, community organisations and groups, and private individuals.

**The Botanic
Gardens and
State Herbarium**

The Botanic Gardens, established in 1855, comprises the Adelaide Botanic Garden and Botanic Park in the City, the Wittunga Botanic Garden at Blackwood and the Mount Lofty Botanic Garden. A Board manages the garden system for the community and is responsible to the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources.

The Botanic Gardens are responsible for the heritage garden 'Beechwood' at Sirling which contains the oldest conservatory in Australia; the maintenance of the grounds of Government House, and the management of the Black Hill Flora Centre for applied research at Athelstone. There are also seven experimental plantations maintained in various parts of the State, and technical support is given to the Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden at Port Augusta.

The Botanic Gardens fulfil important recreational, educational, advisory, and conservation and scientific roles, and the range of sites covered by the Gardens facilitates cultivation of a wide range of plants.

The Adelaide Botanic Garden also houses the Museum of Economic Botany, a specialist library, the State Herbarium and the Bicentennial Conservatory, the largest glasshouse in the Southern Hemisphere. Another important feature is the Old Palm House, which is architecturally unique, and was re-opened in October 1995 after extensive renovations costing \$1.3 million. The Herbarium contains about 800,000 specimens and is the centre of all significant research on native plants of South Australia.

Although primarily serving the State, the organisation has strong links with other Australian and overseas botanic gardens, being active in promotion of commercial use of plant products and plant biodiversity conservation.

Some 21,000 schoolchildren used the education service; over 29,000 inquiries were made of the advisory service, and more than one and a half million visitors went to all gardens in 1993-94, including 1,003,559 to Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Adelaide Zoo

The Adelaide Zoo is administered by the Royal Zoological Society of South Australia Inc., a non-profit society with over 5,000 members. The Society was founded in 1878 and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens were opened to the public in 1883.

Revenue for maintaining and developing the Zoo comes mainly from gate receipts, fund-raising through sponsorship programs and an annual State Government grant through the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

Adelaide Zoo has as its major goals public education and recreation and the conservation, breeding and study of rare and endangered species. Two Education Officers conduct education programs for students and assist in interpreting the Zoo as a living classroom for visitors. Volunteers provide information, undertake animal watches and conduct guided tours.

Although Adelaide Zoo is small in area (only 8 hectares) it contains an excellent collection of mammals, birds and reptiles exhibited in open-plan naturalistic habitats. Two walk-through aviaries, a children's zoo, a nocturnal house and reptile house are important features, as well as the mixed exhibits combining birds and mammals. At 30 June 1994, 1,353 specimens of 286 species were on display. About 350,000 people visited the Zoo during the year ended 30 June 1994.

Monarto Zoological Park

The Society also operates a 1,000-hectare Zoological Park at Monarto, 70 kilometres east of Adelaide. This opened to the public in October 1993 and was visited by 35,000 people in its first year of operation. Approximately 200 hectares are devoted to the breeding and display of rare animals, particularly herds of grazing animals, with the balance being dedicated to the conservation and display of indigenous fauna and flora. There were 306 specimens of 24 species on display at 30 June 1994.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of SA Inc.

This organisation is the successor to the South Australian Agricultural Society, which held the first Adelaide show in December 1840 at Grenfell Street. Since then, there have been Shows every year except for nine years during and immediately after the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars.

The Society moved to Wayville in 1925, and the Royal Adelaide Show is held at the Royal Showground, attracting in excess of 655,000 people over nine days.

The Society is also responsible for running the annual Royal Adelaide Wine Show (October) and the Royal Autumn Floral and Horticultural Show (March).

Recreation and sport*Recreational space and facilities*

The City of Adelaide is surrounded by 693 hectares of Park Lands. These contain sporting facilities, which have been mainly developed by user organisations, on annual, seasonal permit or long-term lease. Lease facilities include national and regional standard venues such as the Adelaide Oval, Memorial Drive Tennis Club and the Victoria Park Horse Racing Track. The Adelaide Aquatic Centre and the Corporation Golf Links are situated in the North Park Lands. The Torrens Lake provides facilities for rowing clubs, social boating, and sightseeing aboard *Papyrus*.

The Park Lands are also extensively used by individuals and groups from wider Adelaide and tourists, for a wide range of casual and organised activities such as walking and cycling (commuting and recreational), picnics, and major community events, such as Skyshow and Schutzenfest.

The Park Lands program includes not only cultural and recreational activities, but also sports from local community activity to major international events such as World Class Tennis, World Title Boxing, Test Cricket and Rugby League.

Facilities and open space for a wide range of sporting and leisure activities are located throughout the metropolitan area, and most country towns have ovals and other sporting facilities.

Participation in sport

A survey was conducted by the ABS in March 1993 to obtain information about the involvement in sport of persons aged 15 years or more. The results showed that 34.6 per cent of males and 23.1 per cent of females (28.8 per cent of persons) had played sport in the previous twelve months.

Recreation, Sport and Racing

The Office for Recreation, Sport and Racing was established to support community efforts to develop and promote recreation and sporting opportunities for all South Australians. Most of its community services are provided by Recreation SA, and the Division of Sport, incorporating the South Australian Sports Institute (SASI). The Racing Division administers the Racing Act.

Gambling

Legal gambling in South Australia is regulated by the Lottery and Gaming Act, the Gaming Machines Act, the Liquor Licensing Act, the Racing Act, the State Lotteries Act and the Casino Act.

At 30 June 1994 there were 664 Lotteries Commission agents operating (mainly from shops and hotels) and total sales of the Commission for the year were \$264.8 million.

At 30 June 1994 there were 61 bookmakers and 614 clerks and agents licensed with the Bookmakers Licensing Board operating on- and off-course betting on horse racing, harness racing, greyhound racing, foot running and approved sporting events.

Totalisator betting takes place through the Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) and on-course totalisators licensed by racing clubs. Off-course betting was provided on galloping, harness racing and greyhound meetings. In addition, betting was provided on Australian Rules Football and the Australian Formula One Grand Prix. The following table shows turnover for the last three years for these forms of legal gambling in South Australia.

Type of gambling	Legal gambling turnover (\$ million)		
	Turnover		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
TAB:			
Racing codes	494.5	503.2	526.9
Other sporting events	1.8	1.8	1.8
<i>Total TAB</i>	<i>496.3</i>	<i>505.0</i>	<i>528.7</i>
On-course totalisator	58.6	56.1	60.7
Bookmakers:			
On-course	106.7	97.9	143.0
Off-course	7.8	6.0	5.0
<i>Total bookmakers</i>	<i>114.5</i>	<i>103.9</i>	<i>148.0</i>
Lotteries Commission:			
Oz Lotto	-	-	5.5
Instant Money Game	40.4	44.2	35.4
Saturday Cross Lotto	103.1	100.0	101.0
Thursday Cross Lotto	35.5	32.2	30.5
Super 66	5.7	5.5	4.5
The Pools	1.1	1.3	2.1
Club Keno	45.9	56.8	69.7
X Lotto Xtra	16.8	16.3	16.1
<i>Total Lotteries Commission</i>	<i>248.5</i>	<i>256.3</i>	<i>264.8</i>
Lottery and Gaming Section	88.3	93.2	101.0
Total	1,006.2	1,014.5	1,103.2

The Adelaide Casino, opened in December 1985, is part of the Adelaide Railway Station redevelopment (ASER) and the three levels of the Casino include 89 gaming tables.

In 1991 the Casino was authorised to operate video gaming machines and, in 1993, to operate spinning reel machines (poker machines). A total of 871 machines are installed in a refurbished area.

The licence for the Adelaide Casino is held by the Lotteries Commission which appointed Aitco Pty Ltd to establish and operate a casino on its behalf. The moneys received by the Commission from the Casino operator, representing unclaimed prizes, licence fees, 13.75 per cent of net gaming revenue from tables, and 4.0 per cent of turnover from machines, are paid in the proportions of one per cent to the Housing Improvement Fund with the balance to the Consolidated Account. There is a further tax of 0.2 per cent which is allocated to the Gamblers' Rehabilitation Fund. In the year ending 30 June 1994 the amount paid to the Government was \$24.13 million.

Poker machines were introduced into hotels on 25 July 1994 when 662 machines came on-line at 28 venues. They are monitored by the Independent Gaming Corporation and regulated by the Liquor Licensing Commission (Gaming Division).

**Further
references**

Additional information on cultural and leisure activities may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 4114.0 *Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues, Australia*
- 4116.0 *Music and Performing Arts, Australia*
- 4172.0 *Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview*
- 4174.0 *Attendance at Selected Sports*

5.3 HEALTH

**Commonwealth
Government**

The Commonwealth Government has a limited role in health care apart from hospital funding. It is mainly concerned with the formulation of broad national policies, the provision of benefits and grants to individuals and organisations and the regulation of health insurance. Direct services are provided through the Repatriation General Hospital system and the Department of Human Services and Health through its Rehabilitation Units and Hearing Centres. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare supports the National Injury Surveillance Unit and the Dental Statistics Research Unit in South Australia.

Medicare

The Health Insurance Act provides for a Medicare Benefits Schedule which lists a schedule fee applicable to each medical service. Medicare benefits are payable at the rate of 85 per cent of the schedule fee services, excepting those for private in-patients in hospitals.

Health work force

At the 1991 Census 26,690 persons reported that they were involved in a health occupation. The nursing profession accounted for 72.1 per cent, while 13.5 per cent were medical practitioners. A further 5,290 persons were employed in health-related occupations (e.g. ambulance officers, medical technicians).

South Australian Health Commission Primary responsibility for the planning and provision of health services lies with the State Government, although policy is influenced by financial arrangements between the Commonwealth and State Governments, by South Australia's budget allocations and by arrangements with local governments and voluntary and private agencies.

The Health Commission maintains, operates and assists a wide range of health services including: hospital services; mental health services; services for the intellectually disabled; drug and alcohol services; services for indigenous people, the aged, the physically disabled, and children and families; community health and health promotion services; and public health and occupational health services.

The Public and Environmental Health Division is responsible for occupational and environmental health administration. Services carried out in the regulatory, inspectorial, licensing and monitoring functions include Epidemiology and Infectious Disease Control; Health Surveying; Occupational Health and Radiation Control; Pharmaceutical and Hazardous Chemical Control; and the licensing and inspection of private hospitals, nursing homes and rest homes.

Every local government authority is authorised under health and food legislation to maintain regulatory responsibility for public health in its area. The Health Commission has general responsibility for the public health of the entire State.

Health services The control of hospitals in South Australia is vested in several authorities including the South Australian Health Commission, the Commonwealth Department of Veterans Affairs, religious and charitable organisations, local community committees and private owners.

South Australian hospitals : staff and selected activities^(a)

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Average staff employed (a)	17,333	17,426	17,026
Occupied bed days ('000)	2,242	2,253	2,234
Bed occupancy rate (per cent)	72.3	74.2	74.0
Mean length of stay (days)	5.6	5.5	5.3

(a) Excludes private and Commonwealth hospitals.

The following table shows the details of number of hospitals, hospital beds and separations from 1991-92 to 1993-94. Separations occur when an inpatient or same day patient leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital or dies at the hospital; for psychiatric hospitals, however, the figures refer to admissions.

Summary of hospital statistics

<i>Hospital</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Public:			
Recognised;			
Number	81	81	82
Average number of beds available	5,281	5,108	5,066
Separations	271,587	274,145	284,653
Commonwealth;			
Number	2	2	1
Average number of beds available	(a)302	256	246
Separations	12,075	10,663	10,180
Psychiatric;			
Number	2	2	2
Average no. of beds available	694	665	665
Admissions	4,318	4,393	5,033
Private:			
General;			
Number	34	36	38
Approved beds	2,067	2,068	2,091
Separations	112,396	119,777	123,951
Psychiatric;			
Number	4	4	4
Approved beds	197	197	197
Admissions	2,420	2,448	2,700
Total:			
Number	123	125	127
Separations	402,796	411,426	426,517
Separations per 1,000 of estimated resident population	278.5	281.5	290.5

(a) Approved beds.

Recognised hospitals

Recognised hospitals are those recognised under the Medicare agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in relation to the provision of hospital services. The agreement provides for financial assistance towards comprehensive hospital care, including medical treatment for eligible persons.

Of the recognised hospitals sixty-nine are located outside the Adelaide Statistical Division, providing services to local communities from Mount Gambier in the south east, to Oodnadatta in the north, and as far west as Cook. A small number of strategically placed hospitals provide some specialist medical and community health services to the region or sub-region they serve. An increasing number of hospitals are becoming involved in a variety of services including community health, and nursing home and hostel accommodation for the aged.

Of the 13 recognised metropolitan hospitals, five are teaching hospitals through association with a university medical school. These hospitals offer the super-specialities traditionally located at only one or two hospitals in each State (*e.g.* intensive care, burns units, cardiac surgery and neonatal intensive care). Recognised hospitals also provide State-wide services for casualty patients.

Private hospitals

At 30 June 1994 there were 42 private hospitals with 2,288 beds operating within South Australia, either as profit making ventures, or run by charitable or community organisations. Thirty-five of these hospitals are located within metropolitan Adelaide with the remaining seven in country areas. Four of the metropolitan hospitals provide psychiatric care, one specialising in the treatment of adolescents. The remaining are general hospitals and offer a range of medical, surgical and obstetric services.

Repatriation hospital

Repatriation General Hospital is a 260 bed acute care hospital that was established to provide medical, surgical, psychiatric and hospice services to entitled veterans and dependants, and serving members of defence forces. On 9 March 1995 responsibility for the maintenance of the Repatriation General Hospital was transferred from the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs to the South Australian Health Commission. At the same time new arrangements for the provision of hospital services to veterans came into effect. Under the new arrangements eligible veterans and war widows have access to the full range of services available at public hospitals as private patients at no cost. The arrangements also provide for the use of private hospital services in some circumstances.

The Repatriation Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre, Daw Park, serves the community's disabled under the Commonwealth Free Limbs Scheme.

Hospital separations

The remaining commentary and data in this section relate to separations from recognised and private hospitals only.

Separations, procedures by length of stay, 1993

Principal procedure	Length of stay						Total
	Same day discharge	1 to 2 days	3 to 4 days	5 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	Over 15 days	
Surgical procedures:							
Nervous system.....	3,675	2,248	684	720	653	572	5,077
Endocrine system.....	11	47	182	197	71	20	517
Eyes.....	5,078	3,490	882	323	149	60	4,904
Ear.....	4,132	1,500	544	147	54	25	2,270
Nose, mouth, pharynx.....	5,865	10,310	2,455	392	216	105	13,478
Respiratory system.....	815	780	385	383	619	509	2,676
Cardiovascular system (a)....	2,310	3,014	1,984	1,329	2,781	1,253	10,361
Haemic and lymphatic systems	381	291	183	183	248	216	1,121
Digestive systems.....	21,795	7,148	6,447	3,957	3,862	2,143	23,557
Urinary tract.....	2,994	3,778	1,225	840	825	375	7,043
Male genital organs.....	3,260	1,397	1,418	1,035	442	176	4,468
Female genital organs.....	10,777	5,706	1,255	2,490	2,184	231	11,866
Obstetric procedures.....	5,109	2,448	4,280	8,870	3,216	400	19,214
Musculoskeletal system.....	7,656	10,319	4,634	3,125	3,759	1,726	23,563
Breast.....	613	1,057	687	487	366	50	2,847
Skin and subcutaneous tissue..	4,697	3,135	1,118	762	862	723	6,600
Non-surgical procedures (b) ..	33,836	11,840	4,224	3,882	3,991	3,280	27,217
No procedures.....	18,851	43,422	22,683	17,241	14,957	10,790	109,093
Total.....	131,855	111,930	55,270	46,363	39,455	22,654	275,672

(a) Excludes haemodialysis. (b) Includes haemodialysis.

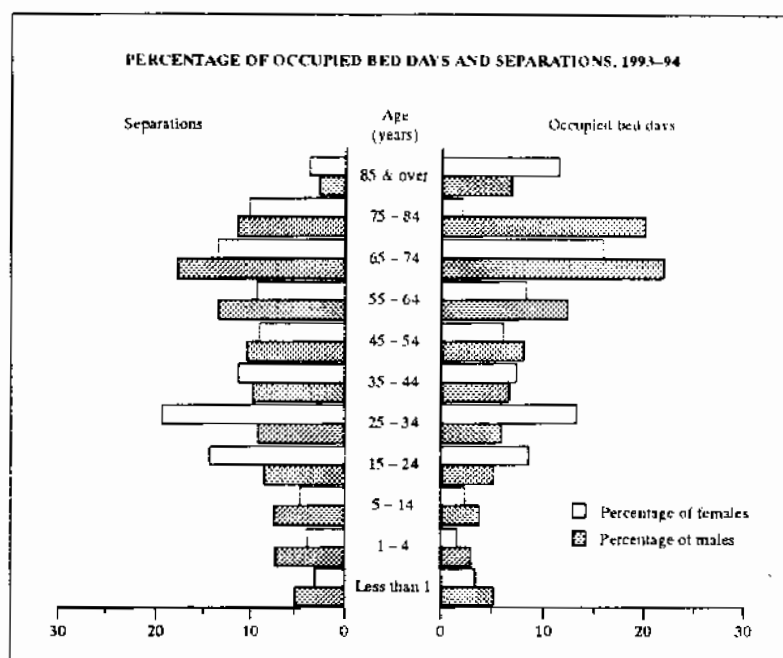
From the following table it can be seen that as people age they are more likely to require hospital services. This phenomenon is particularly noticeable for inpatients whose principal diagnosis is related to diseases of the circulatory system or neoplasms.

Separations, principal diagnosis by age, 1993

Principal diagnosis	Age (years)						Total (a)
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Infectious and parasitic diseases	1,798	738	758	1,068	630	863	5,856
Neoplasms	317	431	640	3,481	7,919	10,871	23,660
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	169	415	371	1,222	1,320	1,959	5,457
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	154	293	481	795	1,161	2,074	4,959
Mental disorders	73	339	1,528	3,790	2,689	2,581	11,002
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	3,881	2,210	829	3,269	3,905	9,010	23,105
Diseases of the circulatory system	50	73	319	3,185	10,072	20,530	34,239
Diseases of the respiratory system	7,255	4,939	2,805	4,212	4,369	7,389	30,973
Diseases of the digestive system	2,780	2,276	5,992	10,944	12,477	11,697	46,167
Diseases of the genitourinary system	681	778	2,737	10,752	8,961	6,500	30,410
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	3	50	11,517	24,547	40	9	36,168
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	377	588	975	1,729	1,522	2,333	7,526
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system, and connective tissue	196	764	3,277	10,756	9,891	8,053	32,938
Congenital anomalies	1,318	670	287	280	139	75	2,769
Conditions arising in the perinatal period	3,787	11	2	3	-	-	3,804
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	2,385	1,206	1,479	4,394	5,592	5,904	20,961
Injury and poisoning	2,085	3,581	5,964	9,059	5,337	7,829	33,864
Supplementary (b)	1,664	967	3,257	13,235	15,415	18,712	53,157
Total principal diagnoses (c).	28,998	20,260	43,290	106,874	91,532	116,526	407,527

(a) Includes separations for patients whose age is not known. (b) Includes haemodialysis treatment.
(c) Includes separations for patients whose principal diagnosis is not known.

The following graph shows the percentage of occupied bed days and separations in 1993 for males and females.



Nursing homes

There are four State-funded nursing homes operating in South Australia, with the Julia Farr Centre at Fullarton being the largest of these. It provides accommodation and nursing care for those suffering from chronic disability or disease.

A further 155 nursing homes run by non-government groups provide additional nursing home places throughout the State. These largely cater for aged care, however there are a number which offer care for people with disabilities. The total number of nursing home places in South Australia was 6,915 in 1995.

Mental health

The South Australian Health Commission is in the process of restructuring South Australian mental health services. These include inpatient services at Glenside hospital and forensic and psychogeriatric inpatient services at Hillcrest hospital as well as community health services in metropolitan areas and country mental health services.

There are seven public hospitals with acute psychiatric wards, namely, Royal Adelaide Hospital, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Flinders Medical Centre and the Women's and Children's Hospital, Woodleigh House within Modbury Hospital and the recently opened wards at Lyell McEwin Health Service and at the Noarlunga Hospital. The Repatriation General Hospital, catering mainly for war veterans, also has a psychiatric department.

The four private psychiatric hospitals are East Terrace, Fullarton, Kahlyn and The Adelaide Clinic.

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, consisting of Northern and Southern Services provide services to children and adolescents with mental disorders.

Drug and alcohol services

Services related to drug and alcohol issues are provided by the Drug and Alcohol Services Council (DASC). DASC is a State-wide organisation offering a range of preventative and treatment services. DASC also funds a number of non-government agencies to provide such services.

DASC provides an information service, undertakes community education programs on drug and alcohol issues and has a specialist library that is available to the general public. The Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Unit provides statistical and research-based information on drug and alcohol use in the community, and related issues.

National Health Survey

The 1989-90 National Health Survey conducted by the ABS provided information on a wide range of health topics, such as illness conditions, health related actions and health risk factors. A summary of South Australian results from the survey were included in the *South Australian Year Book 1994*. Detailed information is available from the many bulletins published.

Community health

Services and centres

There are in excess of 50 community health centres and services located within South Australia. They provide a range of services including counselling, early detection and treatment of health problems, health promotion and education, home nursing and dental services.

Most centres are concerned primarily with improving the health status of a specific local community or a target group through illness prevention and health education, however there are a number which provide general services to the South Australian community.

Domiciliary care

In 1994, five metropolitan and fourteen country domiciliary care services operated within South Australia. In addition, a number of health care units throughout the State provided home-based health care services. These included hospitals (through their outreach services) and community health centres and services.

At 30 June 1994 the Domiciliary Care Services had approximately 17,000 active clients registered, and over 440,000 client contacts had been undertaken in the previous twelve months. Professional staff and paramedical aides offer the following services: aged care consultation; psychiatric consultation; personal care; home help; respite care and sitter services; artisans for minor home modifications; provision of equipment and aids; home dental care through the State Dental Service; and home nursing and terminal care in cooperation with the Royal District Nursing Society.

The Aged Care Assessment Program of the Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health funds aged care assessment teams which undertake comprehensive, multi-disciplinary assessment of people requesting nursing home entry. In metropolitan South Australia, these teams are associated with the Domiciliary Care Services, to ensure that people not approved for entry to a nursing home will receive the services necessary to enable them to continue to live in their own private accommodation.

*Child, adolescent
and family health*

The Child and Youth Health Service was established in July 1995 as an amalgamation of the Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service (CAFHS) and the Second Story Youth Health Service. The key functions of Child and Youth Health are the provision of primary health care services to, and research and advocacy for healthy public policy and health care delivery for children and young people.

*Aboriginal
Health Council*

The Aboriginal Health Council (incorporated under the South Australian Health Commission Act) is an advocate for the indigenous community of South Australia in health and health related matters. The Council is also formally responsible for the provision of advice on indigenous health matters to the South Australian Minister of Health through the South Australian Health Commission, and the provision of primary health care to those indigenous communities not served by the independent Aboriginal Health Services (AHS).

AHS currently operate in metropolitan Adelaide, the Port Augusta region, the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Lands, Ceduna-Koonibba, Yalata-Maralinga, and in Port Lincoln.

Dental health

Government funded dental services for school children, pensioners and disadvantaged persons are the responsibility of the South Australian Dental Service. The School Dental Service offers care to all school children in the State.

General dental care for pensioners and beneficiaries, is available through public dental clinics throughout the metropolitan area and in major country centres. In some cases this care may be provided through private dental practitioners on the issue of a specific authority.

The Adelaide Dental Hospital is the only Dental Teaching Hospital in the State and provides specialist dental services as well as general dental care for pensioners and other social welfare beneficiaries.

*Other health
services*

A number of independent organisations provide important health services in South Australia, and many of these organisations receive major support in the form of government grants.

Blood transfusion

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service (RCBTS) collects and processes blood at the Service's centre in Adelaide, through a mobile unit which visits metropolitan and country centres, and at regional centres. Blood donations collected by the Service are used for emergency and routine needs and stored at major and subsidiary bloodbanks at metropolitan hospitals, private pathology practices and regional blood transfusion centres. All donor blood is tested, including screening for syphilis, the HIV-1 and HIV-2 viral antibodies, hepatitis B surface antigen and hepatitis C antibody, and antibodies to HTLV-1. Blood products obtained from South Australian plasma and processed at the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, CSL Bioplasma, Victoria, are returned to RCBTS and distributed throughout the State.

The Service administers the South Australian Tissue Typing Service and is also the location of the South Australian Branch of the Australian Bone Marrow Donor Registry and associated laboratory. The Service, which is linked with Flinders Medical Centre and Flinders University in the Centre for Transfusion Medicine and Immunology, was designated in April 1993 as a World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre for Transfusion Medicine.

Home nursing

The Royal District Nursing Service of SA Inc. (RDNS) is an independent, non-profit organisation providing comprehensive nursing care to individuals in the community setting and nursing in clinics.

In 1993-94 the full-time equivalent of 285.8 registered nurses made 441,711 visits to a monthly average of 5,665 clients while 30,445 other nursing activities were undertaken. To achieve this 2.3 million kilometres were travelled in 196 cars.

The RDNS operates from administrative headquarters in Adelaide with regional and district centres located in the metropolitan and some country areas. The main source of funding comes through the Home and Community Care Program, the South Australian Health Commission and Medicare. Donations from clients and the community, RDNS branches of the Foundation (established in 1994 to raise funds), service clubs and local government provide additional funds to support the work of the Service.

Flying Doctor Service

The Royal Flying Doctor Service (Central Section) is responsible for the aviation management of all aero-medical retrieval and air ambulance aircraft in South Australia. It also provides an aerial medical service on a routine and emergency basis to remote areas of South Australia and the southern half of the Northern Territory, covering an area of some 2.2 million square kilometres. It has control bases at Port Augusta and Alice Springs. The Royal Flying Doctor Service undertook 3,983 retrieval and hospital to hospital transfers out of Adelaide Airport during 1993-94.

The Royal Flying Doctor Service provides an important communication link to people living, working and touring in outback Australia.

SA St John Ambulance Service	SA St John Ambulance Service Inc. provides the ambulance service for the State operating from bases throughout the metropolitan and country areas. The Service is established as a joint venture between the Minister for Emergency Services and the national office of St John.
St John Volunteers	St John provides voluntary first aid services at numerous functions throughout the State. A wide range of courses are available which can assist industry to meet first aid requirements in relation to occupational health and safety legislation. St John fosters the development of young people through its active Cadet movement. Community care volunteers provide a friendly visiting program in selected suburbs.
Other health services	Important services are also provided by other independent health-related organisations such as the National Heart Foundation, the Anti-Cancer Foundation and the Family Planning Association.
Public health	<p>The Public and Environmental Health Service of the South Australian Health Commission is concerned with the prevention and control of disease, illness and injury, and the promotion of health of South Australians. The Service is comprised of a number of specialist operational units which monitor health status, plan and deliver programs to reduce illness and injury, and monitor and control environmental and other factors affecting health.</p> <p>The Service hosts and has an executive responsibility for the Public and Environmental Health Council, the Controlled Substances Advisory Council, the Radiation Protection Committee and interdepartmental committees dealing with the health aspects of water quality and electromagnetic radiation. The core functions of the Service, as the State's public health authority, are assessment, policy development and assurance.</p> <p>The Service also oversees the Port Pirie Lead Program, which is a major, innovative public health program involving the monitoring of blood and environmental lead levels, research, community education, and the decontamination and restoration of the environment.</p>
Environmental Health	This branch is concerned with such aspects of public health as the quality of water and food supply, shelter, disease vectors, hazardous substances and waste disposal. It also administers legislation and provides education and advice on drugs of addiction; medicinal, domestic, industrial and agricultural poisons; pest control activities; and therapeutic substances and devices.
Radiation Protection	This branch administers the Radiation Protection and Control Act covering radioactive substances used in hospital, scientific and industrial settings, including the mining, processing and transport of uranium.

Epidemiology

In broad terms the Epidemiology Branch is responsible for monitoring the health status of the South Australian population and for control measures to improve health, giving priority to: immunisation; responding to outbreaks or clusters of infectious diseases, cancers, birth defects, fetal deaths and other outcomes of pregnancy; injury prevention; cancer prevention, screening for early detection and providing support services to improve treatment and palliative care; advancing the antenatal, neonatal, and postnatal health of babies, especially with respect to indigenous people, home births and other births potentially at risk.

Infectious and notifiable diseases : cases notified

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (a)	33	43	46
Arbovirus infection	116	777	29
Atypical mycobacterium infections	49	67	65
Brucellosis	—	—	1
Campylobacter infection	2,190	1,623	2,277
Chlamydia trachomatis	937	742	715
Gonorrhoea	165	142	157
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	62	49	18
Hepatitis A	104	112	53
Hepatitis B	22	35	36
Hepatitis C	2	5	3
Hepatitis unspecified	4	5	4
Human Immunodeficiency Virus	34	56	36
Hydatid disease	1	—	2
Legionellosis	23	16	26
Leptospirosis	9	5	6
Malaria	35	25	32
Measles	163	88	67
Meningitis (Meningococcal)	8	9	21
Mumps	n.a.	4	6
Ornithosis	18	21	20
Pertussis (whooping cough)	75	1,315	762
Q-fever	12	15	27
Rubella	121	275	77
Salmonella infections	352	395	506
Shigella infections	88	84	63
Syphilis	98	58	43
Tetanus	2	4	6
Tuberculosis	62	66	59
Typhoid	5	1	2
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus infection	2	1	—
Yersinia infections	172	80	93

(a) Data for AIDS pertain to clinical disease in Category A. Data for AIDS — Related Complex and Lymphadenopathy Syndrome are not included.

Termination of pregnancy

In South Australia, legal termination of pregnancy for specified medical and related conditions requires certification of the grounds for termination usually from two legally qualified medical practitioners, one of whom performs the operation. All such operations are required to be performed in hospitals prescribed for this purpose. Terminations are notified to the Health Commission, and the following table shows the number of terminations by age group for the years 1991 to 1993.

Terminations of pregnancy notified : age distribution

Age group (years)	1991	1992	1993
Under 15.....	20	23	20
15-19.....	956	938	1,023
20-24.....	1,438	1,413	1,583
25-29.....	936	996	960
30-34.....	759	746	785
35-39.....	450	437	438
40-44.....	129	137	133
45 and over.....	8	14	15
Total.....	4,696	4,704	4,957

Terminations of pregnancy notified : marital status

Marital status	1991	1992	1993
Never married.....	2,824	2,571	2,743
Married.....	1,033	1,055	1,109
De facto.....	278	313	413
Widowed.....	13	17	17
Divorced/separated.....	478	563	547
Not known.....	70	185	128
Total.....	4,696	4,704	4,957

Sexually Transmitted Disease

This service has, in addition to clinical service and epidemiological surveillance and analytical roles, responsibility for prevention and education with regard to sexually transmitted diseases including HIV (AIDS).

Disabled and handicapped persons

In 1993 it was estimated from the ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers that 300,800 persons, or 20.6 per cent of the South Australian population, had a disability. Four-fifths (80.3 per cent) of disabled persons were handicapped by their disabilities. Disability and handicap are strongly related to age, and the age group with the highest rates for males and females was that of 75 years and over. Only 15,700 (5.2 per cent of disabled persons) lived in nursing homes, with 222,200 (73.9 per cent) living with other people, and 62,900 (20.9 per cent) living alone.

The area in which 91,500 disabled persons reported a need for help was that of home maintenance. Only 85,300 (89.7 per cent) stated that they received help with that activity. Of all disabled persons aged over 5 years, living in households, and who needed help, 6.4 per cent (9,100) needed help with verbal communication. In general, the majority of help received by disabled persons living in households was informal, and supplied by relatives or friends.

Additional information may be found in the publication *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 1993* (4430.0).

Disability Services

The South Australian Disability Services Office (DSO) reports directly to the State Minister for Health. The DSO is responsible for all planning, funding and evaluation of disability services in South Australia, with the exception of mental health services.

Mortality

Causes of death

Causes of death in South Australia are classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD9)*.

Figures for deaths in this section are based on the State or Territory of usual residence of the deceased and relate to the date of registration of death, not the date of occurrence. Australian residents who die overseas are excluded from the figures, but deaths of persons usually resident overseas are included in the figures of the State or Territory where the death occurred.

The proportions of deaths from the various causes are related to the age composition of the population, and there are marked differences in main causes of death by age and sex.

Causes of death^(a), 1993

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b) persons	Proportion of total deaths per cent
	Males	Females	Persons		
Infectious and parasitic diseases:	36	45	81	5.5	0.7
Intestinal infectious diseases . .	3	4	7	0.4	0.1
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	0.1	—
Meningococcal infection	1	2	3	0.2	—
Septicaemia	22	23	45	3.1	0.4
All other infectious and parasitic diseases	10	15	25	1.7	0.2
Malignant neoplasms:	1,638	1,329	2,967	202.8	25.7
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	71	45	116	7.9	1.0
Malignant neoplasm of colon . .	137	135	272	18.6	2.4
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	84	59	143	9.8	1.2
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	404	135	539	36.8	4.7
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	—	264	264	18.0	2.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	23	23	1.6	0.2
Malignant neoplasm of prostate gland	267	—	267	18.3	2.3
Leukaemia	59	49	108	7.4	0.9
All other malignant neoplasms .	883	619	1,502	102.7	13.0
Diabetes mellitus	118	120	238	16.3	2.1
Other protein-calorie malnutrition	1	—	1	0.1	—
Anaemias	11	7	18	1.2	0.2
Meningitis	1	—	1	0.1	—

Causes of death^(a), 1993 (continued)

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Rate (b)	Proportion of total deaths
	Males	Females	Persons		
				persons	per cent
Diseases of the circulatory system:	2,581	2,702	5,283	361.1	45.8
Acute rheumatic fever	—	1	1	0.1	—
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	7	25	32	2.2	0.3
Hypertensive disease	40	58	98	6.7	0.9
Ischaemic heart disease:	1,569	1,349	2,918	199.5	25.3
Acute myocardial infarction	1,050	888	1,938	132.5	16.8
Other ischaemic heart disease	519	461	980	67.0	8.5
Cerebrovascular disease	507	751	1,258	86.0	10.9
Atherosclerosis	40	52	92	6.3	0.8
All other diseases of the circulatory system	418	466	884	60.4	7.7
Pneumonia	89	119	208	14.2	1.8
Influenza	1	5	6	0.4	0.1
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	102	76	178	12.2	1.5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	24	36	60	4.1	0.5
Appendicitis	3	2	5	0.3	—
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	55	22	77	5.3	0.7
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	49	79	128	8.7	1.1
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	—	8	0.5	0.1
Direct obstetric deaths	—	1	1	0.1	—
Congenital anomalies	29	23	52	3.6	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period:	24	17	41	2.8	0.4
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions	10	2	12	0.8	0.1
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	14	15	29	2.0	0.3
Signs, symptoms and ill-defined conditions	30	28	58	4.0	0.5
All other conditions	767	695	1,462	100.0	12.7
Accidents and adverse affects:	298	164	462	31.6	4.0
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	147	62	209	14.3	1.8
Accidental falls	34	33	67	4.6	0.6
All other accidents	117	66	183	12.5	1.6
Suicide	132	34	166	11.3	1.4
Homicide	16	9	25	1.7	0.2
All other external causes	2	—	2	0.1	—
All causes	6,015	5,513	11,528	788.0	100.0

(a) The classification uses the *Mortality List of Fifty Causes* recommended by ICD 9. (b) The number of deaths by specified cause per 100,000 of mean resident population.

In 1993, the three leading causes of death were malignant neoplasms (cancer), ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). Cancer caused 27.2 per cent of all male deaths, and 24.1 per cent of all female deaths. Of the 6,800 cancers reported by the SA Cancer Registry as being diagnosed in 1994, the most common site for males was the prostate gland, which accounted for nearly one-third (31.5 per cent) of all new cases diagnosed in males. The most common site for women was the breast (27.3 per cent).

Perinatal deaths

Perinatal deaths comprise *fetal deaths* (any child born weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life) and *neonatal deaths* (any child weighing at least 500 grams at delivery or, when birthweight is unavailable, of at least 22 weeks gestation, who was born alive and died within 28 days of birth).

Causes of perinatal deaths : condition in child by condition in mother, 1993

Condition in child	Condition in mother				Total (incl. other)
	Maternal conditions which may be unrelated to present pregnancy	Maternal complications of pregnancy	Complications of placenta, cord and membranes	No condition reported	
Slow fetal growth, fetal malnutrition and immaturity	5	6	6	2	20
Birth trauma	1	1	—	1	3
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	1	3	9	11	24
Respiratory distress syndrome	—	1	1	1	3
Other respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	—	—	1	1	3
Fetal and neonatal haemorrhage	—	—	7	—	7
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period	6	6	21	24	58
Congenital anomalies	1	3	—	25	33
All other causes	—	—	—	3	3
Total perinatal deaths	14	20	45	68	154

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is the expected years of life remaining to a person of specified age if present patterns of mortality do not change during that lifetime. Life expectancy tables provide a useful indicator of long-term changes in health status.

Expectation of life^(a)

	At age (years)								
Period	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
MALES									
1989	73.76	64.53	54.91	45.57	36.13	26.87	18.49	11.45	6.60
1990	74.08	64.92	55.29	46.13	36.73	27.47	19.05	12.23	7.04
1991	74.69	65.25	55.56	46.26	36.86	27.64	19.10	12.03	6.75
1992	75.05	65.70	55.96	46.61	37.11	27.89	19.40	12.34	7.02
1993	74.99	65.69	55.99	46.67	37.30	27.96	19.41	12.25	6.97
FEMALES									
1989	79.80	70.60	60.77	51.06	41.39	31.96	23.08	15.15	8.67
1990	80.30	71.04	61.23	51.48	41.80	32.28	23.30	15.29	8.78
1991	80.49	71.00	61.20	51.51	41.85	32.38	23.42	15.35	8.70
1992	80.92	71.51	61.68	51.95	42.25	32.79	23.88	15.70	8.93
1993	80.53	71.03	61.26	51.33	42.00	32.39	23.45	15.39	8.77

(a) Based on Annual Life Tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. Because of the method of calculation, these figures are subject to annual fluctuations which may not be indicative of a longer term trend.

Commonwealth Social Security The Department of Social Security is responsible under the *Social Security Act 1991* (Cwlth) for social security entitlements and related services.

Pensions The Department of Social Security pays, subject to income and assets tests and certain residential requirements, the age pension; disability support pension; wife pension; carer pension; widow pension; and sole parent pension, widowed person allowance and rehabilitation allowance (under conditions similar to those applying to pensions).

Eligible recipients of these payments may receive additional amounts for each dependent child, or for rent assistance or an allowance for remote areas. Pension rates are subject to twice-yearly indexation in accordance with increases in the Consumer Price Index.

Pension recipients^(a)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1992	1993	1994
Age Pension	144,609	150,583	156,223
Disability Support Pension	36,011	38,592	40,702
Sole Parent Pension	25,177	26,011	27,111
Rehabilitation Allowance	126	33	6
Class B Widow Pension	5,706	5,189	4,581
Widowed Person Allowance	31	8	12
Wife/Carer Pension	14,321	15,434	16,440

Benefits The Department of Social Security pays eligible persons, subject to an income test, newstart allowance and job search allowance (to unemployed people); mature age allowance (for persons aged 60 and over, but below age pension age who meet certain requirements); sickness allowance; mobility allowance; and special benefit (payable in circumstances of special need to persons not eligible for other pensions or benefits).

Average number of benefit recipients^(a)

Type of benefit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Job Search Allowance (a)	44,896	39,630	37,922
Newstart Allowance (a)	31,047	40,173	39,884
Total (a)	75,943	79,802	77,806
Mature Age Allowance (b) .....	..	..	2,980
Mature Age Partner Allowance (b) .....	..	..	1,146
Sickness Allowance (a)	4,117	3,926	3,603
Special Benefit (a)	2,080	1,478	1,344
Mobility Allowance (a)(c)	1,074	1,286	1,788

(a) June monthly average. (b) Mature Age Allowance commenced in March 1993. (c) Includes figures for Broken Hill Regional Office.

As for pensions, eligible recipients may receive additional payments for children, rent assistance and remote area allowance, and benefit rates are indexed to the Consumer Price Index.

Family payments

The Department of Social Security pays allowances to assist families, subject to eligibility requirements, including basic family payment (payable per dependent child); child disability allowance; double orphan's pension; and additional family payment (for certain low income families).

Type of allowance	Number of allowances		
	At 30 June		
	1992	1993	1994
Family Payment (a):			
Children	302,326	301,399	286,796
Clients	161,776	161,243	152,653
Additional Family Payment (workforce) (b):			
Children	50,071	56,403	59,054
Clients	22,001	25,213	26,717
Additional Family Payment (auto) (c):			
Children	n.a.	80,163	82,179
Clients	n.a.	44,743	45,705
Child Disability Allowance:			
Children	4,717	5,520	6,158
Clients	4,356	5,075	5,628
Double Orphan Pension:			
Orphans	145	147	140
Guardians	118	113	112

(a) To receive the Additional Family Payment the client must first qualify for the Basic Family Payment.
 (b) Additional Family Payment (workforce) replaced Family Allowance Supplement in January 1993.
 (c) Additional Family Payment (auto) replaced the additional pension/benefit for children in January 1993.

Repatriation benefits

The Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs administers the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986* (Cwlth), which provides for the payment of pensions and allowances and the provision of medical treatment and other assistance to veterans and their dependants.

Two types of pension are paid. The service pension is a welfare-type payment, subject to income and assets tests, and is the equivalent of and alternative to Department of Social Security pensions. The disability pension is a non-taxable compensatory pension paid in relation to medical conditions accepted as related to service.

Recent initiatives include the introduction of an income support supplement, the raising of the rate of the widows service pension and greater support for carers of infirm veterans and war widows.

Repatriation pensions by type
(Number)

Type of pension	At 30 June		
	1992	1993	1994
Disability Pension payable to:			
Incapacitated veterans	13,632	13,449	13,297
Dependants of incapacitated veterans	9,772	9,253	8,716
Dependants of deceased veterans	6,999	7,154	7,329
Total Disability Pensions payable	30,403	29,856	29,342
Service Pension payable to:			
Veterans	21,826	21,311	20,564
Wives and widows of veterans	16,127	15,677	15,096
Total Service Pensions payable	37,953	36,988	35,660

Community welfare

The South Australian Department for Family and Community Services is responsible for promoting the welfare of individuals, families, groups and the community, with priority being given to those most disadvantaged. It encourages the community to develop its own welfare services by promoting the coordination and collaboration of government and non-government welfare services.

Welfare services provided by the Department include funding to other welfare organisations; individual and family support through general counselling, custody and access counselling, advice and counselling on family maintenance, budgeting advice and crisis care services; emergency financial assistance; administering concession schemes for electricity, council, water and sewerage rates and public transport; child protection; substitute family care for children including foster care, residential care and adoptions; assisting young offenders through the Youth Court, secure and non-secure residential care and supervision in the community; and State disaster relief.

The following table provides a summary of selected major activities by the Department.

Department for Family and Community Services, selected services

Type of service	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Financial Counselling Service, new clients			
counselled	4,474	4,483	4,883
Debt line calls	3,885	4,123	4,076
Crisis Care Service, home visit assistance	2,000	1,502	1,460
Child protection incidents	4,542	5,736	6,158
Average daily occupancy in secure care	63	67	77

Adoptions

There are two major categories of adoptions for which adoption orders are granted. Placement adoptions (Australian, Inter-country or Special Needs) are those where an Australian child, or one from another country, is adopted by new adoptive parents. Special Needs adoptions find permanent placement for children with physical, intellectual and emotional disabilities. Particular child adoptions (Australian) are those by a near relative, by foster parents who have cared for the child for some time, or by a natural parent and his or her spouse who is not the other natural parent.

Adoption orders granted

Type of adoption order granted	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Placement adoption:			
Australian	20	20	12
Inter-country	55	41	35
Special needs	-	4	2
Particular child adoption:			
Australian	41	49	52
Inter-country	-	2	-
Total	116	116	101

Other welfare services

The South Australian Housing Trust and Emergency Housing Office provide a number of housing-related services directed towards pensioners, beneficiaries, low income recipients and other disadvantaged groups. Details of services provided are in Part 9.2 Building.

A number of non-government agencies and community groups provide welfare related services in South Australia. These include Meals on Wheels, which delivers 22,500 hot meals a week (1.07 million in 1994); Legacy, with 104 children and 11,000 widows eligible for assistance; and the Service to Youth Council. Many receive funding through grants which are administered by the Department for Family and Community Services.

The Citizens' Advice Bureau is a State-wide community information service, providing information, referral and advocacy. It provides tax help, free legal advice, housing and general information, and emergency services.

The Directory of Community Services, a comprehensive listing of over 1,300 community service agencies in South Australia, is produced by the Community Information Support Service of SA Inc. and is available in all public libraries.

Commonwealth human services

Through a combination of direct funding and service provision, together with substantial grants to the States and Territories, the Department of Human Services and Health is responsible for programs that assist children and their families, people with disabilities, aged persons, and others with special needs, as well as providing for the health of all Australians.

The Department's programs focus on frail, aged people in nursing homes and hostels and in their own homes through aged care assessment teams, Home and Community Care, capital and recurrent funding of nursing homes and hostels, payment of Domiciliary Nursing Care Benefit and ensuring adequate standards of care in residential facilities are met; the provision of funding for child care services (except pre-schools); disability services such as employment support and advocacy programs; rehabilitation services; funding of hospital and other health services, as well as programs that promote health and prevent illness; and the provision of grants-in-aid towards the operating costs of national organisations representing the welfare interests of people who are clients of the Department.

ATSIC

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) advises the Government on all matters concerning indigenous people, formulates policy and develops and implements and/or coordinates programs directed towards the advancement of these people. Consultation is mandatory in carrying out these functions.

The Economic Division is responsible for the development of national policies and strategies for indigenous people in the areas of employment; development; education and training; commercial enterprises; housing loans; and regional support. The Social Division has responsibility for land, heritage and environment; health; social justice; and infrastructure.

**Office of the
Commissioner
for the Ageing**

The Office of the Commissioner for the Ageing operates under the *Commissioner for the Ageing Act 1984*. The objectives of the Act are orientated to the enhancement of the quality of life of elderly people and the reciprocal enrichment of the community in which elderly people live.

The functions of the Commissioner include advising the South Australian Government on the implementation of programs and services for or affecting the ageing (including special needs groups within the population of the ageing) in consultation with the aged; monitoring the effects on the ageing of legislation and practices at all levels of government; and, to compile, analyse and disseminate information concerning the ageing.

South Australia has had a Commissioner for the Ageing since 1985.

6.1 EDUCATION

Education is available to all South Australians in a variety of forms, most being provided or supported by government agencies. Constitutionally, education is a State responsibility, but the Commonwealth makes funds available through Consolidated Revenue and Specific Purpose Grants.

Once students leave the school system they may be further educated and trained at other educational institutions or in the workplace. They may also take advantage of community service courses, or other public and private resources. Provision also exists for adults to re-enter the education system.

The present system of government schools and compulsory education dates from the *Education Act 1875*. Education in South Australia is now governed by the *Education Act 1972*. A historical summary of education in South Australia was included on pages 153–4 of the *South Australian Year Book 1969*.

Early childhood services

Children's Services, a division of the Department for Education and Children's Services, coordinates a range of early childhood services, including pre-school, centre based child care (long day and occasional care), family (home based) day care, outside school hours and vacation care, play centres and toy libraries. All child care centres in South Australia are licensed through Children's Services. Support is provided to children with special needs through teams which include special education teachers, psychologists, speech pathologists, social workers, bilingual workers and Aboriginal Community Workers.

At the end of June 1994, 430 centres provided 19,910 eligible children with sessional pre-school programs. There were 191 licensed child care centres, of which 45 were operated as commercial enterprises, providing a total of 11,512 licensed child care places. Also 13,328 children were registered with family day care, and 11,978 child care places were available in outside school hours care programs.

A Commonwealth–State agreement, part of the National Child Care Strategy, was reached in December 1992 with an increase in the number of Commonwealth funded places (until 1996) of 890 long day care places, 2,520 outside school hours care places, and 890 family day care places. All of the 32 outside school hours care services developed during the

1993–94 year were in conjunction with schools. Many of the long day care places have been allocated to country areas. This has been made possible by the development of a new operating model which attaches long day care places to existing pre-school services. An initiative in family day care has been the development of an Aboriginal program in the northern country area where 50 places have been designated for Aboriginal families who are under-represented in the current family day care usage pattern.

**Primary and
secondary
education**

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at government schools which are administered and managed by the School Education Section within the Department for Education and Children's Services (DECS), and at non-government schools which are, for the most part, identified with various religious denominations, and which must be registered with the Non-Government Schools Registration Board. Attendance at school is compulsory for children from six years of age until they have turned fifteen. No child may be enrolled for the first time at a government school, other than a child/parent centre, before the age of five years. The admission policy allows children to begin school soon after they turn five. Government schools are required to have a minimum of four intakes each year but are encouraged to have more.

The word 'Year' is used to denote class level in both primary and secondary schools. Primary classes are designated Reception then Year 1 through to Year 7, while Years 8 to 12 and 13 represent the levels of secondary education.

In July 1994 there were 246,011 students attending 863 schools in South Australia. DECS was responsible for the operation of 674 schools, comprising 66 junior primary schools, 410 primary schools, 2 primary-secondary schools, 87 high schools, 52 area schools, 21 special schools, 18 rural schools, 16 Aboriginal schools, 1 English as a Second Language school and the Open Access College at Marden. Approximately 100 of these schools have pre-schools, called child/parent centres, on site. Ten schools are designated as specialist schools for adults re-entering the education system.

The 189 non-government schools included 107 Catholic schools, 75 of which were primary, and 12 Anglican schools, 8 of which were mixed primary-secondary.

Compared to 1988, there were 41 fewer government and 11 more non-government schools operating in 1994. The total number of full-time equivalent teachers fell from 17,068 to 16,772 in this period. The proportion of teachers in non-government schools has risen from 20.2 per cent in 1988 to 24.9 per cent in 1994, while the proportion of students has risen from 23.1 to 26.2 per cent, reflecting an increase in student numbers at non-government schools, evident since 1979.

Full-time students by level of study and category of school
at or about 1 July

<i>Students</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Primary:			
Government	124,254	124,802	124,043
Non-government	35,123	36,481	38,037
Total	159,377	161,283	162,080
Secondary:			
Government	63,302	59,818	57,597
Non-government	26,123	26,126	26,334
Total	89,425	85,944	83,931
Total students	248,802	247,227	246,011

Between 1980 and 1988 the number of full-time students enrolled fell. They then rose steadily, until they peaked at 248,802 in 1992. In 1994 student numbers fell by 0.5 per cent over the previous year.

Full-time students : age of students and category of school, 1994

<i>Age at 1 July (years)</i>	<i>Government schools</i>	<i>Non- government schools</i>	<i>All schools</i>
Under 6	15,877	4,943	20,820
6	15,137	4,577	19,714
7	15,343	4,697	20,040
8	15,735	4,547	20,282
9	15,685	4,722	20,407
10	15,864	4,958	20,822
11	15,421	4,841	20,262
12	15,313	4,966	20,279
13	13,475	5,998	19,473
14	13,195	5,745	18,940
15	12,034	5,706	17,740
16	10,229	5,222	15,451
17	5,418	2,944	8,362
18	1,359	368	1,727
19	376	75	451
20 and over (a)	1,179	62	1,241
All students	181,640	64,371	246,011

(a) Includes students of unknown age at time of census.

Primary education

Children normally begin their schooling at the age of five years, and spend eight years at the primary level. Teachers provide for the development of a broad range of knowledge, skills and understanding in the areas of languages (English and languages other than English), Mathematics, Science, the Arts, Studies of Society and Environment, Health and Physical Education, and Technology. Children are encouraged to take an active part in their own learning, and the aim is to provide a broad and balanced education for all students.

Non-government primary schools largely follow the government schools in their curricula, although, DECS exercises no formal authority over these schools beyond requiring them to submit certain statistical returns relating to compulsory attendance.

*Secondary
education*

Students who have completed Year 7 in primary school are required to attend a secondary school until they turn fifteen. Students living in urban areas who attend government high schools usually attend their local high school.

In country areas government secondary education is provided by area schools or high schools, depending on the size of the population being served. Area schools cater for both primary and secondary students, whereas high schools provide courses for secondary students only. Both area and high schools offer students a broad secondary curriculum. This may be provided within individual schools, through the Open Access College or through cooperative arrangements between schools. DECS also operates several alternative schools, such as the Bowden-Brompton Community School and the Beafeld Learning Centre, for students with behavioural and learning difficulties.

Non-government schools may also provide courses in technical, business and commercial, and general education, together with academic courses for those seeking admission to tertiary education after Year 12. Typing, shorthand, computing studies and certain academic courses are provided at privately owned business colleges.

Opportunities exist for students to study in a single-sex environment, with numerous separate girls and boys schools in the Catholic Education and Independent Schools sectors, and girls secondary schools within DECS.

During the first three years of secondary education at government schools, students are introduced to a wide range of subjects within the required areas of study. Each school is free to develop its own combination of subjects within the framework provided by departmental guidelines.

Specialisation increases in Years 11 and 12 but the compulsory curriculum pattern of the South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) ensures that a broadly based education is provided. Work education is provided across the curriculum in various forms.

Numbers of full-time students in Year 12

<i>Category of school</i>	<i>Year</i>		
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Female:			
Government	6,203	5,555	5,091
Non-government	2,800	2,533	2,496
Total	9,003	8,088	7,587
Male:			
Government	6,292	5,423	4,764
Non-government	2,600	2,557	2,363
Total	8,892	7,980	7,127

The apparent retention rate (the number of students at a particular level of secondary schooling expressed as a percentage of the size of the same group when in Year 8) is another indicator of demand for certificated education.

In 1984 the overall retention rate for full-time students in Year 12 was 50.1 per cent. By 1987 this had risen to 60.2 per cent, being 53.4 per cent in government schools and 88.2 per cent in non-government schools. In 1994 the retention rate for Year 12 was 75.5 per cent in government schools and 97.8 per cent in non-government schools. Over 30 per cent of secondary school students attended non-government schools.

Senior secondary curriculum and assessment

The historical similarity between courses in government and non-government secondary schools before 1984 was the result of a number of influences, including the Public Examinations Board of South Australia and its control over syllabuses and examinations.

In 1984 responsibility for syllabuses and assessment in Year 12 of schooling was assumed by the Senior Secondary Assessment Board of South Australia (SSABSA). Assessment then moved away from the predominant reliance on public examinations to a mixture of public examinations and school assessment. At Year 12 level, students can study publicly examined subjects (PES), which are assessed on 50 per cent external examination, and 50 per cent moderated school assessment; or school-assessed subjects (SAS), which are assessed on 100 per cent moderated school assessment or, a combination of both.

Students in Year 11 begin studying the two-stage South Australian Certificate of Education (SACE) which was issued for the first time to students who successfully completed Year 12 in 1993.

The SACE requirements include compulsory studies at Stage 1 (Year 11) in English or English as a Second Language, Australian Studies, and Mathematics. In addition, students must study at least one subject from Arts/Humanities/ Social and Cultural Studies, and one subject from Mathematics/Science/ Technology. At Stage 2 (Year 12), students must study at least one subject from the Language Rich group, and the Quantitative Experimental group. The SACE requires that students study 22 units from Stage 1 and Stage 2 and record 'successful achievement' in at least 16. Students are also required to achieve satisfactory completion of a Writing Based Literacy Assessment.

There is no time limit for completion of the SACE. However, students who wish to proceed to higher education must complete Stage 2 within two years.

The SACE has a number of credit transfer arrangements with the Department of Employment, Technical and Further Education. A number of subjects available within the TAFE courses receive recognition within the SACE pattern.

*Open Access
College*

A multi-campus college, the Open Access College consists of three schools of distance education, the Open Access Materials Unit, and Outreach Education Services. Two of the schools (Reception to Year 10 and Senior Secondary) and the Open Access Materials Unit are co-sited with the Marden Senior College. The third school, covering Reception to Year 12, is located at Port Augusta.

The schools provide educational services for geographically remote and isolated families as well as isolated students who are not able to attend their local school. Students already enrolled at a school may enrol for specific subjects not available at their school but offered by the college. The college is an identified adult re-entry school.

*Special
education*

DECS provides Special Education Support for students with disabilities in a variety of educational settings. The settings include special schools, special classes, centres for hearing impaired students, and the neighbourhood school. The general policy is that students with disabilities should attend a setting which is appropriate to their curriculum needs. Special Education also is available at four non-government special schools.

*Multiculturalism
in education*

The provision of English as a Second Language programs for students from non-English speaking backgrounds, particularly those who are new arrivals in Australia, together with the provision of programs in languages other than English, constitute major strategies in the pursuit of a culturally inclusive education for all students.

*Aboriginal
Education Unit*

The Aboriginal Education Unit of DECS has responsibility for the implementation of the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Policy and relevant recommendations arising from the Royal Commission into Black Deaths in Custody. The Unit provides support to Aboriginal students and their teachers, and supports the implementation of Aboriginal perspectives in the curriculum in all schools, including the development of curricula for Aboriginal schools. Operational control of Anangu (north-west) schools by the local indigenous people through the Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara Education Committee is being phased in over the next few years.

Aboriginal Education employs specialist staff, the majority of whom are Aboriginal Education Workers based in schools across the State. In 1994 there were 4,724 (full-time equivalent) Aboriginal students enrolled in South Australian Government schools. Of these, 344 were enrolled in Aboriginal schools, 611 in Anangu schools, 1,944 in metropolitan schools and 2,730 in other State schools. Aboriginal students were enrolled in 457 of a total of 674 schools and represented 2.6 per cent of the total student population. In 1994 the Aboriginal Education Unit received recognition from UNESCO for excellence in education for indigenous students.

Post-secondary education The main governmental authorities which take responsibility for post-secondary education are the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET) (including its many programs designed to improve training for and access to the labour market) and the State Department for Employment, Training and Further Education.

Community adult education Community and adult education is generally provided, in response to community demand by Institutes of TAFE and non-government community groups such as the Workers' Educational Association, community and neighbourhood houses and centres, and ethnic, church and welfare groups.

Inservice training The Department for Employment, Training and Further Education (DETAFFE) administers the State Government's employment and training policies, including programs specifically designed to benefit youth, through its Employment Policy and Programs Unit.

The office of the Industrial and Commercial Training Commission is part of the Department of TAFE. Most of the functions currently performed by the Commission will be transferred to the Accreditation and Registration Council during 1995 following proclamation of the Vocational Education, Employment and Training Act. The Council's role will be:

- to accredit courses of training from post-compulsory secondary level to tertiary level;
- register providers of vocational education and training; and
- administer the contract of training systems in South Australia.

An important part of the Commission's work involves the administration, promotion and support for traineeships. Regional Training Officers from the regional offices of the Training Recognition Branch are responsible for advising employers and trainees on contract of training matters. This includes ensuring that employers and providers of vocational training meet the requirements for providing the on and/or off the job training required as part of a traineeship.

In administering and supporting traineeships the Council will retain statutory responsibility to accredit training and courses of instruction to be undertaken by trainees and to register training providers in both the public and private employment sectors.

Apprenticeships and traineeships

Particulars	1992-93	1993-94
Traineeships commenced	2,797	3,047
Training completed	4,262	4,277
Training cancelled	935	931
Trainees employed	11,064	11,413

Vocational
education

The Department for Employment, Training and Further Education is responsible for a wide range of tertiary education conducted through its ten Institutes of TAFE. The Institutes were formed in 1993 with the merging of 19 TAFE colleges across the State.

More than 300 part-time and full-time TAFE courses are offered within an Institute campus, by distance education, or by using the Open Learning Program which is a mixture of both.

Courses are tailored to meet the needs of industry, commerce and government sectors, and range from the Certificate in Vocational Education to Advanced Diploma levels. Credit transfer arrangements in an increasing number of courses have been developed between TAFE and universities.

Vocational education : student enrolments by program

<i>Program</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>
Vocational.....	61,910	62,545	61,722
Foundation.....	13,819	13,476	12,567
Community and adult education.....	18,575	15,376	12,687
Reconciled total (a).....	89,794	87,775	83,628

(a) Includes students who are enrolled across program areas.

Higher
education
institutions

Academic and professional training is supplied by the three universities in South Australia. They are autonomous bodies which were established under State legislation but which are largely funded by the Commonwealth under the *Higher Education Funding Act 1988* (Cwlth). Just under 20 per cent of the universities income is provided by students under the Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS).

Students

Total student numbers in South Australian Universities grew from 42,935 in 1991 to 47,277 in 1994. The following tables give an overview of the student population of the institutions of higher education in 1994.

All students by institution and level of course, 1994

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Higher degree</i>		<i>Other than higher degree</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Research</i>	<i>Course work</i>	<i>Post-graduate</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>	
Flinders University.....	601	740	442	8,547	539	10,869
University of Adelaide....	1,323	667	804	9,618	1,208	13,620
University of South Australia	448	1,244	3,120	15,720	2,256	22,788
Total.....	2,372	2,651	4,366	33,885	4,003	47,277

(a) Includes students enrolled in cross-institutional, non-award and enabling courses.

All students by institution and field of study, 1994

Field of study	University			Total
	Flinders	Adelaide	South Australia	
Agriculture, animal husbandry	—	1,457	189	1,646
Architecture, building	—	318	894	1,212
Arts, humanities, social sciences	3,672	3,701	4,243	11,616
Business administration, economics	1,100	1,438	5,256	7,794
Education	1,072	458	4,608	6,138
Engineering, surveying	141	1,123	2,043	3,307
Health	2,888	1,501	3,918	8,307
Law, legal studies	241	769	115	1,125
Science	1,607	2,751	1,430	5,788
Non-award	148	104	92	344
Total	10,869	13,620	22,788	47,277

All students by institution, type of enrolment and sex, 1994

University	Type of enrolment			Sex	
	Full-time	Part-time	External	Males	Females
Flinders University	5,829	4,097	943	6,853	4,016
University of Adelaide	9,359	3,656	605	7,269	6,351
University of South Australia	11,761	7,581	3,446	9,907	12,881
Total	26,949	15,334	4,994	24,029	23,248

University of Adelaide

The University of Adelaide was established in 1874, and the academic work of the University began in March 1876. Courses in Law were introduced in 1883 and Medicine in 1885.

On 1 January 1991 the University amalgamated with Roseworthy Agricultural College and the City campus of the South Australian College of Advanced Education. As a result of the amalgamation the Faculty of Agricultural and National Resource Sciences and the Faculty of Performing Arts were created, and the Faculty of Arts experienced considerable growth. The Faculty of Agricultural and National Resource Sciences is predominantly based at the Roseworthy and Waite campuses.

Courses are taught to the doctoral level in each of the University's eleven faculties. These cover doctors, masters, bachelors, diplomas, associate diplomas and non-award. The University has recently broadened its course offerings through new developments in Environmental Studies, Agricultural Science, Performing Arts, Computing, and Engineering, and has placed a new emphasis on the development of specialist postgraduate programs. Further education programs are conducted through the University's radio station 5UV and the Office of Continuing Education.

Flinders University

Initially planned as the Bedford Park campus of the University of Adelaide on a 180-hectare site eleven kilometres from the centre of Adelaide, 'The Flinders University of South Australia' was given full autonomy by the South Australian Government in 1965. In January 1991 the Sturt campus of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education merged with Flinders University.

The academic work of the University is organised in four faculties which are Education, Humanities, Law and Theology; Health Sciences; Science and Engineering; and Social Sciences. Within these faculties are the Schools of Arts, Biological Sciences, Commerce, Cultural Studies, Earth Sciences, Economics, Education, Engineering, English and Drama, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Psychology, Social Administration and Social Work, Special Education and Disability Studies, and Theology. They also include the Departments of Asian Studies, Chemistry, Computer Science, Geography, History, Mathematics and Statistics, Physics, and Politics, and the Units of American Studies and Women's Studies.

The University offers 29 undergraduate degrees or diplomas, as well as a vast range of postgraduate coursework and research degrees. These cover postgraduate, bachelor, certificate, diploma and master level awards. Doctorates may be conferred in Philosophy, Letters, Science and Medicine.

University of South Australia

The University of South Australia was established on 1 January 1991 as South Australia's third and largest (in terms of student numbers) University. It was formed by the merger of the Salisbury, Magill and Underdale campuses of the former South Australian College of Advanced Education and the Whyalla, North Terrace and Levels campuses of the South Australian Institute of Technology. A seventh campus, City West, is being developed for operation in 1997.

The University offers a wide range of courses in Aboriginal Studies, Architecture, Art, Arts and Humanities, Biomedical Sciences, Business and Economics, Communication, Design, Education, Engineering, Health Sciences, International Studies, Journalism, Legal Studies, Nursing Studies, Recreation, Science, Social Sciences, Technology, Wildlife and Park Management, and Women's Studies. Courses are available at associate diploma, degree and postgraduate levels.

At the postgraduate level doctoral and masters programs are available by research, together with a number of masters degrees by coursework. There is also a wide range of graduate diploma and graduate certificate courses available by coursework.

Outlays on education

The Commonwealth Government, the State Government and various private benefactors provide assistance to various categories of primary, secondary and tertiary students.

Government

Government funds and facilities are provided by the Department of Education and Children's Services (DECS), the Department of Housing and Construction (which is responsible for the purchase, maintenance and security of all DECS buildings), the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training (which directs funding through its portfolio), and local government (which may receive grants for community education, or may fund such activities independently). Other sources include the Departments of Family and Community Services, Primary Industries, Environment and Natural Resources, Premier and Cabinet, SA Water, and Attorney-General.

The Commonwealth Government provides a Scheme of Assistance for Isolated Children and through the AUSTUDY scheme provides income and assets tested assistance to secondary and tertiary students aged sixteen years or more. The ABSTUDY scheme gives assistance to full-time secondary and tertiary Aboriginal students.

The State Government provides a School Support Grant to all government schools on a per head basis. The Department of Education and Children's Services (School Sector) spends approximately 55.6 per cent of its recurrent expenditure on salaries for teachers, 22.7 per cent on other salaries, and 21.7 per cent on other recurrent payments. In 1993-94 the State Government spent \$1,296 million, or 27.0 per cent of its total outlays on education.

Approvals for the School Card Concession Scheme, which provides financial assistance to lower income families for school expenses, rose from 22.8 per cent of enrolments in all schools in 1990 to 42.0 per cent in 1994.

Assistance for postgraduate students is provided in the form of research grants and postgraduate awards and scholarships.

Commonwealth grants received for educational purposes
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Current grants:			
Primary and secondary	191	166	194
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	235	251	285
Technical and further	18	30	38
Other	6	6	8
<i>Total current grants</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>524</i>
Capital grants:			
Primary and secondary	25	30	26
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	12	19	8
Technical and further	14	20	16
Other	-	-	-
<i>Total capital grants</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>50</i>
Total grants	500	520	574

State and local government : outlay on education
(\$ million)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Current outlay:			
Primary and secondary	917	936	959
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	280	298	346
Technical and further	179	192	202
Tertiary n.e.c.	1	1	3
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	81	84	84
Transportation of students	37	35	-35
Other	1	1	1
Total current outlay	1,497	1,546	1,630
Capital outlay:			
Primary and secondary	60	68	54
Tertiary:			
University and other higher	13	19	8
Technical and further	17	26	22
Pre-school education and education not defined by level	3	-	-
Transportation of students	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total capital outlay	94	113	84

*The Investigator
Science and
Technology
Centre*

The Investigator Science and Technology Centre was opened in October 1991 as a non-profit community centre.

It is an interactive centre for learning about science and technology, and has over 100 hands-on exhibits, science shows, special events, school holiday activities, and Reach Out program which travels to community and regional centres.

Other

Private benefactors provide assistance to various types of educational institutions and students, and many institutions benefit from endowments. Voluntary helpers provide an auxiliary staff function in both government and non-government schools. Education and training in specific areas is provided through the print and audio/video media by both profit and non-profit bodies. These bodies include the Workers' Educational Association, trade unions, business and professional associations, church and welfare groups, cultural and sporting associations and interest groups involved with the maintenance of civil defence.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following publications:

- 4221.0 *Schools, Australia*
- 5510.0 *Expenditure on Education, Australia*
- 6278.0 *Training and Education Experience, Australia 1993*
- 6353.0 *Employer Training Expenditure, Australia*

6.2 SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS

CSIRO

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is an independent statutory authority established and operating under the *Science and Industry Research Act 1949* (Cwlth). CSIRO is Australia's largest scientific research organisation. Its primary role is that of an applications-orientated research organisation in support of major industry sectors and selected areas of community interest, with a strong commitment to the effective transfer of its results to users.

Research in CSIRO is carried out in 34 Divisions and Units within six Institutes throughout Australia. The Institute of Plant Production and Processing and the Divisions of Horticulture, Human Nutrition, Soils and Water Resources have their headquarters in South Australia. The Divisions of Manufacturing Technology, Mathematics and Statistics and Entomology have laboratories in Adelaide, and the Division of Forestry's Plantation Research Centre is at Mount Gambier. In 1994 there were approximately 400 people working for CSIRO in South Australia as scientists, technicians, administrative and support staff.

Horticulture

The Division of Horticulture undertakes production and post-harvest research on Australian horticultural crops of the temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. The aim is to improve quality, efficiency and sustainability of horticultural production on-farm and improve product specification and post-harvest handling off-farm. The Division's work centres around high value crops where maintenance and harvest can be mechanised for maximum efficiency and return to the grower. Work in the Adelaide laboratory is concentrated on the use of molecular biology for plant improvement and the physiology of the interaction of plants with the environment.

Human nutrition

The Division of Human Nutrition has its headquarters and main laboratories in the grounds of Adelaide University, and has further facilities at its 'Glenthorne' property at O'Halloran Hill. The Division carries out research into the nutritional factors involved in heart disease, high blood pressure, cancer and obesity. There are also major programs in growth-promoting factors, dietary facts, dietary fibre, and environmental health.

The Division operates on an annual budget of approximately \$8 million, one-third of which is externally sourced. The main client groups are rural industry, research and development corporations, the pharmaceutical and food industries, and public health bodies such as the Anti-Cancer and National Heart Foundations.

Soils

The Division of Soils has its headquarters in Adelaide, with laboratories in Canberra, Perth and Townsville. It is allied with the SA Research and Development Institute and the University of Adelaide in a Cooperative Research Centre for Soil and Land Management.

*Manufacturing
technology*

The Division of Manufacturing Technology has its headquarters in Preston, Victoria, with laboratories at Woodville North, Lindfield (NSW) and Pinjarra Hills (QLD). The Adelaide laboratory conducts research into joining and fabrication technology, production management systems, and surface engineering.

Water resources

The Division provides public agencies and the private sector with improved methods for the definition, use and management of Australia's water resources. Of particular importance is the maintenance of the quantity and quality of urban, rural and industrial water supplies. The Division's headquarters is in Adelaide, with laboratories in Perth, Griffith and Canberra. Some staff are also based at the Murray Darling Freshwater Research Centre in Albury. The Adelaide laboratory has a close association with the Adelaide-based Centre for Groundwater Studies, and conducts research in a range of groundwater and salinity issues. The laboratory also provides a world class commercial isotope analysis service.

**DSTO
Salisbury**

The Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DSTO) is the research and development arm of the Australian Department of Defence, providing scientific and technological support to the Department and the Australian Defence Force (ADF). DSTO operates two major laboratories with an annual budget of \$230 million, and more than 2,600 staff. These laboratories are the Electronics and Surveillance Research Laboratory (ESRL) at Salisbury, South Australia, and the Aeronautical and Maritime Research Laboratory (AMRL) in Melbourne, Victoria.

The ESRL site at Salisbury is the largest research and development complex in Australia. Some 1,600 DSTO scientists, engineers and support staff are employed, whilst numerous defence industries, and elements of the ADF are also housed on the site. ESRL's Research Divisions at Salisbury are the Communications; High Frequency Radar; Microwave Radar; Land, Space and Optoelectronics; Information Technology; and Electronic Warfare Divisions. AMRL has elements of the Weapons Systems and Maritime Operations Divisions also based on site.

Among the major projects at Salisbury are:

- JINDALEE, the over-the-horizon surveillance radar;
- INGARA, an airborne land surveillance radar system;
- DORIC, a communications research program;
- LADS, the laser airborne depth sounder;
- LCII, a low cost infrared imager.

DSTO transfers technology and development work to industry, and provides strong support to higher education institutions. DSTO technologies also benefit the wider community. LADS discovered a large uncharted shoal, making maritime travel in South Australian waters safer, and the Jindalee radar, while providing surveillance of Australia's northern shores also assists with crucial weather predictions for meteorological authorities.

**Department of
Defence**

Woomera

The Woomera Range was established in 1947 as a site for testing experimental ballistic and guided weapons. Defence and other trials, training and exercises are still carried out in the Woomera Prohibited Area although at a much reduced level than in the past. The major activity in Woomera now centres around the Australia/United States Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar. This facility employs 500 persons and is part of the US Defence Support Program which provides ballistic missile early warning and other information related to missile launches, surveillance and the detonation of nuclear weapons. The Defence Support Centre Woomera provides a residential and support base for the Joint Defence Facility, Nurrungar, and support to Defence activities at the Woomera Range.

**The Australian
Wine Research
Institute**

The Australian Wine Research Institute, established in 1955 from a small research unit formed within The University of Adelaide in 1934, undertakes research and other scientific work for the Australian wine industry.

The Institute is administered by a ten-member council consisting of representatives from the Australian wine industry, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, The University of Adelaide, the Charles Sturt University, with the Director of the Institute an ex-officio member. It receives funds from the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, the Cooperative Research Centre for Viticulture, and commercial activities.

At its laboratories situated at Unbrae, the Institute conducts strategic research into the microbiology and chemistry of the production of wine and brandy. Extension services assist commercial winemakers with technical problems, provide tested yeast and bacterial cultures for wine fermentation and communicate research developments to the wine industry. Analytical services are also offered, for a fee.

The John Fornachon Memorial Library maintained by the Institute is a specialised library of technical literature on wine and grapes.

**MFP
Development
Corporation
(MFP Australia)**

The multi function polis will be a unique community of advanced urban design. MFP Australia is responsible for the development of the project, which was established by the State and Commonwealth Governments in 1991, and will be implemented progressively over the next 20 to 30 years.

The three major functions of the MFP are urban development, featuring advanced physical and social design; the restoration and management of the environment; and investment, attraction and creation of jobs (particularly in areas of information technology and communications, and education and environmental management) to underpin the economic health of the MFP community.

MFP Australia owns and manages South Australia's two research parks which have been developed to provide a base for research, and the commercialisation of new technology.

The first stage of the MFP urban development will be on an extension of the original MFP site, incorporating Technology Park, adjacent to the Levels campus of the University of South Australia.

Technology Park already provided a focus for companies active in information technology, telecommunications, electronics and space related projects. It is anticipated that the first stage MFP will be progressively developed over a ten to twelve year period to provide residential accommodation for up to 12,000 people, and on-site employment opportunities for 5,000 people in industrial/commercial and support activities.

Science Park is adjacent to Flinders University, and provides a focus for companies working in health and medical technologies.

Other research activities

Amdel Limited

Amdel Limited is involved in mineral technology and materials services. Services include the design and manufacture of analytical instrumentation, mineral processing testwork at bench and pilot scale, geological services and geoanalytical and environmental analysis. Materials services provided are testing, product and quality control, and failure analysis.

IMVS

The Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science (IMVS), which is subject to the control and direction of the Minister of Health under the *Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science Act 1982*, provides diagnostic facilities in all branches of laboratory medicine. It undertakes some work in veterinary pathology for the Department of Primary Industry (SA). Research is conducted into selected problems connected with human disease, particularly biological product development (import replacement and export), and animal stress physiology. The Institute staff take part in the teaching of the medical sciences to graduates, students and technicians.

At the Royal Adelaide Hospital the Institute operates a Blood Transfusion Service, and undertakes all required autopsies. Institute medical staff also take an active part in patient care by providing the clinical requirements of certain wards of the Royal Adelaide Hospital. To meet the need for laboratory services and blood transfusions in rural areas, the Institute operates eleven regional laboratories.

The Institute's research and development projects are assisted by the National Health and Medical Research Council, other research-funding bodies, certain private firms and benefactors.

Medvet Science Pty Ltd is the associated private company set up to market the intellectual property of the medical and scientific staff of the IMVS.

The Institute administers the Hanson Centre for Cancer Research. This Centre comprises a series of research laboratories which are shared between the Institute and Royal Adelaide Hospital. The Hanson Centre has been established for the specific purpose of conducting research into various aspects of cancer.

*University
research*

The three Universities in South Australia each have a strong emphasis on research, with companies to develop and market intellectual property and expertise. More information about the Universities extensive theoretical and applied research activities may be obtained from Luminis Pty Ltd (Adelaide University); Flinders Technologies (Flinders University), and Techsearch (University of South Australia).

Other bodies

SARDI
(South Australian
Research and
Development
Institute)

SARDI undertakes applied public sector agricultural research and development, coordinates research contracts and investments between clients, investors and researchers, and advises the South Australian Government on science policy and issues.

Current strategic research areas are aquatic sciences, crops, horticulture, livestock, pastures and sustainable resources. The Plant Research Centre at the Waite Research Precinct, Urrbrae provides facilities for advanced research in horticulture, plant breeding, entomology, plant nutrition, field crops pathology, viticulture and associated disciplines. The South Australian Aquatic Sciences Centre at West Beach is the State's leading focus for enhancing research in marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine biotechnology, and environmental and ecosystems ecology.

**Department of
Primary Industries
(SA) – Forestry**

The commercial forest industries in South Australia are mostly dependent on a single softwood species. This necessitates continued research into the sustainability and long-term improvement of *Pinus radiata* plantation resources, and forestry in general, in ways that are cost-efficient as well as ecologically sound. The Forestry Group has undertaken research for private industry and government agencies and maintains a research team of forest scientists and technicians who specialise in applied research and who cooperate in technology transfer. Research will eventually be directed from the South Australian Research and Development Institute, formed in 1993.

Forestry has followed a holistic approach and cooperative research is undertaken with external research agencies and also participates in research into advanced generation breeding of pine and eucalypt species coordinated by the Southern Tree Breeding Association, the national tree breeding cooperative, of which the Forestry Group, as the Woods and Forests Department, was a founder member. The Forestry Group has expertise in the determination of breeding values for milling and wood quality characteristics of timber products.

Forestry research aims to increase the productivity of commercial plantations through practical, cost-effective methods which, through site-specific application, achieve ecologically sustainable development of the natural resource.

Other research is directed at forestry practices needed for environmental protection and management practices able to maintain or enhance the integrity and biodiversity of native forest reserves. A recent innovation has been to conduct research into the growth and suitability of native hardwood species suited to the disposal or re-use of effluent waste waters and the production of commercial timbers, mainly in the semi-arid zone of the State.

Australian Centre
for Medical Laser
Technology Inc.

The Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology Inc., an independent, non-profit organisation, is Australia's first national medical laser centre which aims to establish national training programs, provide information on the research and development of new technologies and their applications, and accreditation facilities.

As well as working with major hospitals throughout Australia and the University of South Australia, the Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology is also a collaborative centre of the Australian Institute of Health.

**Expenditure on
research and
experimental
development**

The United Nations Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development defines Research and Development as comprising creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. The Australian Bureau of Statistics follows these guidelines, and provides comprehensive data on research and experimental development activities through the publications listed at the end of this chapter.

In 1992-93 total research and development expenditure in South Australia for all industries except agriculture was \$147.6 million, with the private sector contribution being 93.7 per cent of the total. Research and development expenditure in manufacturing was \$110.1 million.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following publications.

- 8104.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises, Australia*
- 8109.0 *Research and Experimental Development, General Government and Private Non-profit Organisations, Australia*
- 8111.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia*
- 8112.0 *Research and Experimental Development, All-Sector Summary, Australia*
- 8114.0 *Research and Experimental Development, Business Enterprises (Inter Year Survey), Australia*

7.1 EMPLOYMENT

The labour force

Particulars of the number of persons who constitute the labour force in South Australia are available from periodic population censuses. From 1986 the definition of the labour force was revised to accord with the recommendations of the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982), and the revised approach was adopted for the monthly labour force survey.

Labour Force Survey

In addition to complete census counts, estimates of the civilian labour force are prepared from the results of surveys based on a sample of dwellings throughout Australia and these surveys are conducted monthly.

Labour force status of the civilian population
aged 15 years and over

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
MALES							
1990	386.0	30.0	416.0	138.6	554.7	7.2	75.0
1991	373.3	40.5	413.8	146.6	560.5	9.8	73.8
1992	359.5	53.8	413.3	152.3	565.6	13.0	73.1
1993	366.7	48.5	415.2	153.3	568.5	11.7	73.0
1994	363.8	43.8	407.6	164.3	571.9	10.7	71.3
1995	367.9	43.2	411.1	163.6	574.7	10.5	71.5
FEMALES							
1990	272.5	21.2	293.7	282.2	575.8	7.2	51.0
1991	275.6	27.4	303.0	279.2	582.2	9.0	52.9
1992	264.8	32.2	297.0	290.0	587.0	10.8	50.6
1993	271.3	26.1	297.4	292.6	590.0	8.8	50.4
1994	274.3	31.0	305.3	287.8	593.1	10.2	51.5
1995	288.3	26.1	314.4	281.1	595.6	8.3	52.8

Labour force status of the civilian population
aged 15 years and over (continued)

May	Employed	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian popu- lation aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate (a)	Partici- pation rate (b)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent
PERSONS							
1990	658.5	51.2	709.7	420.8	1,130.5	7.2	62.8
1991	648.9	67.9	716.8	425.8	1,142.6	9.5	62.7
1992	624.3	86.0	710.3	442.3	1,152.6	12.1	61.6
1993	638.0	74.6	712.6	445.9	1,158.5	10.5	61.5
1994	638.1	74.8	712.9	452.2	1,165.0	10.5	61.2
1995	656.2	69.3	725.6	444.7	1,170.3	9.6	62.0

(a) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed). (b) The labour force participation rate is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Statistics obtained from the surveys include numbers employed and unemployed; labour force participation and unemployment rates; duration of unemployment; reasons for working less than 35 hours per week; and age, birthplace, family status, occupation and industry characteristics.

Employed persons : status of worker
('000)

May	Wage and salary earners			Employers and self-employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1990	318.1	234.1	552.1	66.0	34.8	100.8
1991	300.7	236.0	536.7	68.4	35.8	104.2
1992	286.2	228.0	514.2	70.1	32.4	102.5
1993	287.5	232.7	520.2	75.0	35.0	110.0
1994	291.5	232.3	523.8	68.9	37.0	105.9
1995	294.1	245.0	539.1	69.9	39.1	109.0

The following table shows employed persons classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO), which was introduced in the August 1986 Labour Force Survey. The structure of ASCO is based on the type of work performed and is defined in terms of skill level and specialisation. The classification is broken down into major group, minor group, unit group and individual occupation levels.

Employed persons : major occupation groups, May 1995

Major occupation groups (a)	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Managers and administrators	62.2	25.3	87.5	13.3
Professionals	46.6	35.9	82.4	12.6
Para-professionals	19.2	19.3	38.5	5.9
Tradespersons	80.9	12.1	93.0	14.2
Clerks	17.5	80.8	98.2	15.0
Sales and personal service workers ..	35.0	67.2	102.2	15.6
Plant and machine operators and drivers	42.4	6.8	49.2	7.5
Labourers and related workers	64.1	41.1	105.2	16.0
Total	367.9	288.3	656.2	100.0

(a) Classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations.

'Industry' refers to the branch of productive activity, trade or service in which an individual works or carries out an occupation. The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), designed primarily as a system for classifying establishments (e.g. individual mines, factories, shops etc.) by industry, is used to classify persons in the labour force survey by the industry in which they are employed, as shown in the following table.

Employed persons : industry, May 1995

Industry	Persons			
	Males	Females	Number	Proportion of total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing etc.....	30.9	14.0	44.9	6.8
Mining	2.8	(a)0.6	3.4	0.5
Manufacturing	75.2	26.4	101.6	15.5
Electricity, gas and water	4.9	(a)1.0	5.8	0.9
Construction	30.5	6.0	36.5	5.6
Wholesale trade	26.8	10.3	37.1	5.7
Retail trade	48.3	51.2	99.5	15.2
Accommodation, cafes, restaurants ..	11.6	17.9	29.5	4.5
Transport and storage	23.7	6.3	30.0	4.6
Communication services	9.3	3.6	12.8	2.0
Finance and insurance	9.0	11.5	20.6	3.1
Property and business services	32.7	25.0	57.8	8.8
Government administration, defence ..	9.8	9.5	19.3	2.9
Education	16.9	29.6	46.5	7.1
Health and community services	17.2	55.2	72.4	11.0
Cultural and recreational services	5.8	7.5	13.3	2.0
Personal and other services	12.5	12.7	25.2	3.8
Total	367.9	288.3	656.2	100.0

(a) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

The following table provides the labour force and participation rates by age group for males and females. Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Civilian labour force : age group, May 1995

Age group (years)	Number ('000)			Participation rate (a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19	29.6	28.1	57.6	59.0	58.9	58.9
20-24	49.0	41.3	90.3	87.7	77.1	82.5
25-34	105.0	76.8	181.8	91.9	68.5	80.3
35-44	101.9	85.4	187.3	91.4	76.0	83.7
45-54	81.5	63.9	145.4	88.7	70.4	79.6
55-59	25.0	13.2	38.1	74.5	39.2	56.8
60-64	11.2	4.2	15.5	37.3	13.7	25.4
65 and over	7.9	(b)1.6	9.6	9.1	(b)1.4	4.7
Total labour force.....	411.1	314.5	725.6	71.5	52.8	62.0

(a) The participation rate for any group is the civilian labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. (b) Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Unemployment

Labour force surveys

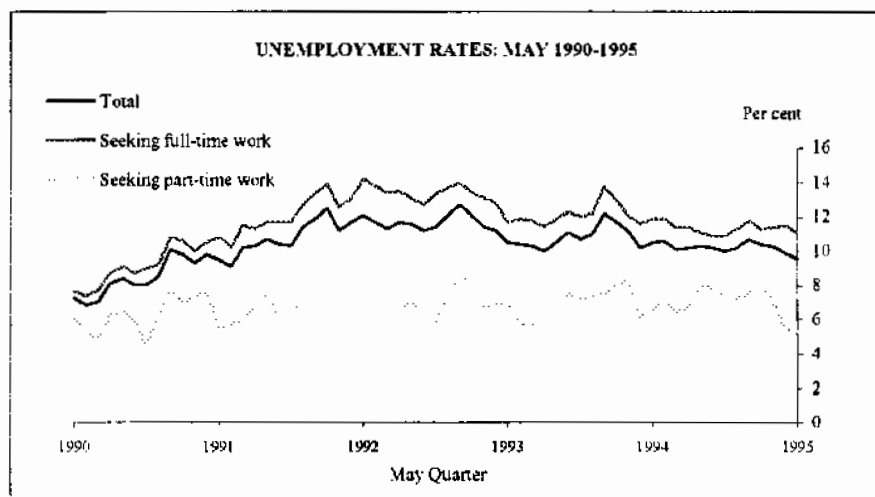
For the purpose of the survey, unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and;
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons

May	Looking for full-time work			Looking for part-time work	
	Aged 15-19 years	Aged 20 years and over	Total		Total
NUMBER ('000)					
1990	8.8	32.5	41.3	9.9	51.2
1991	9.2	48.9	58.1	9.8	67.9
1992	12.6	63.0	75.6	10.4	86.0
1993	9.7	52.6	62.3	12.3	74.6
1994	11.3	51.3	62.6	12.2	74.8
1995	8.0	51.2	59.2	10.1	69.3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent) (a)					
1990	21.4	6.5	7.6	6.0	7.2
1991	27.5	9.7	10.8	5.4	9.5
1992	44.7	12.5	14.2	5.8	12.1
1993	35.3	10.4	11.7	6.8	10.5
1994	40.6	10.3	11.9	6.6	10.5
1995	30.9	10.1	11.1	5.3	9.6

(a) The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.



Further details may be obtained from the following bulletins: *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0); *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

Job vacancies

Estimates of the number of job vacancies are derived from quarterly sample surveys of employers conducted by telephone. Detailed figures can be found in *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

**Employment
services**

The Commonwealth Employment Service (CES), administered by the Department of Employment, Education and Training (DEET), assists people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and assists employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work. DEET has a wide range of labour market and training programs which have been developed to meet these objectives.

Also the State Government is involved directly in employment and training programs designed to alleviate unemployment. The Commission for Public Employment is responsible for developing and administering some of these schemes. There are also a number of private employment agencies, all of which are required to register with the Commission.

7.2 INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

In Australia a unique system of conciliation and arbitration by Government tribunals has been developed, with the Commonwealth and the State Parliaments each passing their own industrial legislation.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament may make laws in relation to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The *Industrial Relations Act 1988* (Cwlth) is binding only on the parties to a dispute and decisions need not be of general application to an industry.

Employees not specifically covered by Federal awards are subject to State industrial jurisdiction, but where an award or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with an award of a Federal tribunal the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

**Industrial
tribunals**

The Australian Industrial Relations Commission makes determinations on standard hours, national wage cases, equal pay principles and leave.

The South Australian legislation governing State intervention in industrial relations is the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* which provides for an Industrial Relations Court, an Industrial Relations Commission and an Independent Employee Ombudsman.

Major features of the *Industrial and Employees Relations Act (South Australia) 1994* include:

- provisions for enterprise agreements, with award conditions as a safety net;

- provisions for enterprise agreements to be formed without union participation;
- the maintenance of the award system as an alternative to enterprise agreements, with provisions for updates every three years;
- restructuring of the Industrial Relations Commission, including a new Enterprise Agreement Commissioner;
- a new Independent Employee Ombudsman; and
- prohibition of compulsory unionism, 'closed shop' practices and preference to union members in the workplace.

Further details regarding State industrial tribunals may be found in the annual reports of the Industrial Relations Commission and the Industrial Relations Court.

Employee associations

At 30 June 1994 there were 56 separate unions with a total membership of 279,400 operating in South Australia. Although a number of unions exist only in this State, branches of interstate or federated unions account for the majority of total membership. The central labour organisation for the State is the United Trades and Labor Council of South Australia, founded in 1884.

At 30 June	Trade unions					
	Members			Proportion of members to total employees		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
1989	187.3	110.6	297.9	61	47	55
1990	189.4	114.8	304.3	61	49	56
1991	186.8	119.2	306.0	65	52	59
1992	176.8	120.4	297.2	64	53	59
1993	174.6	119.3	294.0	63	52	58
1994	163.5	115.9	279.4	57	49	53

Further details are contained in the bulletin *Trade Union Statistics, Australia* (6323.0).

Employer associations

At the end of December 1993 there were 18 associations of employers registered with the South Australian Industrial Court and Commission. In industrial matters four are dominant:

- (a) the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SA) Inc. has individual members who subscribe directly to the Chamber for the industrial and other services provided. Where appropriate, members are grouped into trade associations. The Chamber's industrial advocates represent members in the making and variation of awards, and assist members in the settlement of disputes. The Chamber monitors Bills presented to the Parliaments and, where appropriate, makes representations on behalf of its members seeking amendments to legislation;
- (b) the Engineering Employers Association, South Australia, represents the varied interests of the State's metal and engineering industry in all facets of industrial relations, education and training (including a group apprenticeship scheme), trade, economic and legislative matters;
- (c) the Motor Trade Association of SA Inc. is an industrial organisation aimed at representing the interests of employers in the motor industry, both in the retail sector and in the distribution and manufacturing sectors; and
- (d) the South Australian Employers' Federation Inc. is an industrial relations orientated employer body which provides advice and representation to employers engaged in all facets of South Australian industry.

Industrial disputes

Estimates of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from employers, trade unions and government authorities. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten work days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.

Industrial disputes				
Year ended 31 December	Disputes	Employees involved	Working days lost	
			Total	Per thousand employees
	No.	'000	'000	No.
1989	68	37.4	35.0	67
1990	53	73.8	125.8	230
1991	67	34.9	59.3	111
1992	32	23.2	12.2	24
1993	38	21.7	25.6	50
1994	39	15.1	18.0	35

7.3 WAGES, HOURS AND LABOUR COSTS

Wages

The Industrial Relations Commission has granted flow-ons of the National determination to State awards, largely using the Australian Industrial Relations Commission guidelines but with special provisions to allow for South Australian situations. Some details may be found in the annual reports of the former Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia and for earlier years on pages 302–3 of the *South Australian Year Book 1984*.

Earnings

The principal measure of earnings of employees is the quarterly average weekly earnings series. This sample survey of employers collects information on earnings in respect of a specified pay week generally at or about the middle of each quarter. Average weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and other deductions and includes over-award and penalty pay, shift and other allowances, commissions, retainers and bonus payments.

Average weekly earnings of employees
(Dollars)

Period	Males			Females		
	Full-time adults			Full-time adults		
	Ordinary time	Total	All males	Ordinary time	Total	All females
November 1993 .	626.50	667.10	583.50	543.20	554.90	386.70
February 1994 . .	619.90	665.30	601.30	548.80	558.80	405.50
May	622.90	664.30	595.80	551.40	567.10	399.80
August	628.20	674.20	591.40	553.70	566.70	410.80
November	619.10	667.50	586.90	558.00	572.80	410.20
February 1995 . .	648.40	699.90	620.10	560.80	572.80	415.80

Weekly total earnings is weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly over-time earnings. Changes in the average may be affected by changes in the level of earnings of employees and also by changes in the composition of the labour force, such as variations in the proportion of part-time or junior employees and in the occupational distribution. For more information, see *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (6302.0).

A second measure of average weekly earnings is obtained from the employer based Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours which is conducted in May each year.

The survey provides a measure of, the size of and movements in, the various components of earnings (*i.e.* award and over-award pay, overtime pay and payment by measured result) and in earnings by occupation. It also produces median earnings (the level where half of recipients receive less and half receive more) for many different groupings of employees as well as data on average hourly earnings and a distribution of employees by levels of earnings. For more information on the survey, see *Distribution and Composition of Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (6306.0).

A third source of data on average weekly earnings of employed wage and salary earners is an annual household based survey conducted each August in conjunction with the labour force survey.

It is a second source of distribution of earnings data, with variables such as age and industry being available. However, weekly earnings refer to the amount of 'last total pay' (or weekly equivalent) prior to the interview with no adjustment being made for any back pay or prepayment. For more information, see *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia* (6310.0).

Distribution of weekly earnings in all jobs

Weekly earnings	Males			Females		
	August 1992	August 1993	August 1994	August 1992	August 1993	August 1994
PER CENT						
Under \$160	7.0	5.3	4.6	19.6	15.7	11.5
\$160 and under \$240 ...	3.4	4.2	5.1	12.2	10.8	16.8
\$240 and under \$320 ...	6.6	5.0	5.1	13.1	11.6	11.0
\$320 and under \$400 ...	13.4	11.4	9.8	16.3	17.0	15.0
\$400 and under \$480 ...	18.1	15.6	16.3	16.1	15.1	13.6
\$480 and under \$560 ...	16.6	18.8	15.7	9.7	12.1	13.4
\$560 and under \$640 ...	9.8	12.0	10.4	5.1	6.9	6.2
\$640 and under \$720 ...	7.4	7.5	8.6	2.9	3.6	4.0
\$720 and over	17.7	22.3	24.5	5.1	7.2	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DOLLARS						
Mean weekly earnings .	521.10	551.90	571.70	350.80	385.50	388.90

Hours of work

The following table shows the relative distribution of employed persons in South Australia according to the number of hours worked in a specified week, as recorded in the May labour force surveys.

The distribution is based on actual hours worked in all jobs including overtime, rather than hours paid for, and is therefore affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism, temporary absence from work because of sickness, accident and industrial disputes, and work stoppages caused by plant breakdowns and weather.

Employed persons : hours worked^(a)

May	Percentage who worked the following hours in the specified week							Total
	0	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	
1990	4.8	23.2	6.7	21.1	14.4	13.2	16.5	100.0
1991	4.9	24.6	7.3	18.4	14.8	12.9	17.1	100.0
1992	4.3	25.6	7.5	18.6	14.5	11.5	18.0	100.0
1993	4.3	24.1	8.1	18.6	14.0	11.4	19.5	100.0
1994	4.0	25.1	7.0	17.9	14.7	12.4	18.9	100.0
1995	5.2	25.7	6.8	18.3	12.8	12.4	18.7	100.0

(a) Employed civilian population, fifteen years of age and over.

Overtime

Information about overtime hours worked is obtained from a quarterly sample survey of employers. For the purposes of the survey, 'overtime' is time worked in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work for which payment is received. Excluded is any overtime for which employees would not receive payment, e.g. unpaid overtime worked by managers, normal shiftwork and standard hours paid at penalty rates. Overtime hours represent the number of hours for which overtime is paid.

May	Overtime					
	Average weekly overtime hours				Percentage of employees in the survey working overtime	
	Per employee in the survey		Per employee working overtime			
	Hours	Standard error	Hours	Standard error	Per cent	Standard error
1990	1.24	0.09	6.83	0.40	18.10	1.08
1991	0.99	0.12	6.50	0.57	15.19	1.05
1992	0.87	0.10	5.63	0.22	15.40	1.50
1993	0.96	0.07	5.65	0.24	16.92	1.06
1994	0.98	0.08	5.64	0.18	17.36	1.22
1995	1.17	0.12	7.02	0.33	16.73	1.17

For more information see *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

Labour costs

A comprehensive Survey of Labour Costs has been conducted by the ABS since 1985-86. This two-part survey of employers measures costs incurred in employing labour, and amounts paid for time worked and not worked. Included are details of annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, infrequent bonuses, public holidays and total hours paid. The other part of the survey measures the 'labour costs' to employers of gross wages and salaries, payroll tax, workers' compensation payments, contributions for superannuation and fringe benefits tax.

Major labour costs

Type of cost	1991-92		1993-94	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
AVERAGE COSTS PER EMPLOYEE (Dollars)				
Earnings	23,867	31,336	23,942	35,345
Other labour costs:	2,885	4,291	2,906	5,413
Superannuation	973	2,186	1,189	3,123
Payroll tax	923	1,245	845	1,301
Workers compensation	817	731	732	813
Fringe benefits tax	172	129	140	171
Labour costs	26,752	35,626	26,848	40,763
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LABOUR COSTS				
Earnings	89.2	88.0	89.2	86.7
Other labour costs:	10.8	12.0	10.8	13.3
Superannuation	3.6	6.1	4.4	7.7
Payroll tax	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.2
Workers compensation	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.0
Fringe benefits tax	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
Labour costs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Superannuation costs^(a)

Particulars	1991-92		1993-94	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
Percentage of employees covered	70.9	98.7	88.2	98.4

(a) Due to the different funding arrangements adopted in the private and public sectors, estimates of superannuation are not directly comparable between the two sectors. For further information see *Labour Costs, Australia* (6348.0).

Holidays and leave

Public holidays

A number of days are observed each year throughout the State as public holidays and additional days may be proclaimed either on a State-wide or regional basis. Authorised public holidays are:

New Year's Day (1 January or the following Monday if that day falls on a Saturday or Sunday),
 Australia Day,
 Good Friday,
 Easter Saturday,
 Easter Monday,
 Anzac Day (25 April or the following Monday if 25 falls on a Sunday),
 Adelaide Cup Day (third Monday in May),

Queen's Birthday (second Monday in June),
 Labour Day (first Monday in October),
 Christmas Day (25 December or the following Monday if
 25 falls on a Saturday or Sunday), and
 Proclamation Day (28 December or the following Monday
 if 28 falls on a Saturday or Sunday).

Annual leave

Under Federal awards four weeks paid annual leave is generally granted to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service and this has flowed on to most State awards. Certain employees in special occupations or where regular shift work is involved e.g. police officers, nurses etc. are entitled to annual leave in excess of four weeks. In 1973 the South Australian Industrial Commission handed down a decision which enabled part-time workers, when taking annual leave, to be paid the normal weekly wage that they would have received had they been at work.

Payment in lieu of annual leave or proportionate leave on termination of employment must be made to all employees, whether subject to an award or not, irrespective of the reason for, or manner of, termination of the employment.

Sick leave

The *Industrial and Employees Relations (South Australia) Act 1994* provides that all full-time employees whether bound by an award or not shall be eligible to receive annually not less than ten days cumulative sick leave on full pay. Most Federal awards provide for two weeks sick leave a year.

Long service leave

The South Australian *Long Service Leave Act 1967* entitles employees in respect of continuous service after 1 January 1972 to thirteen weeks leave for each ten years service. The obligation to grant leave is imposed on all employers in South Australia although the Industrial Relations Commission has the power to exempt an employer where the employees involved have access to benefits not less favourable than those prescribed by the Act.

Entitlement to long service leave also applies to casual employees provided that the service with the employer is continuous within the meaning of the Long Service Leave Act.

State and local government employees are in general entitled to ninety calendar days leave after ten years service. However, from 1 July 1975, State public servants with over fifteen years continuous service accumulate long service leave at the rate of fifteen days leave per year for each year of service after the fifteenth. Commonwealth Government employees are entitled to three months after ten years of service, while those covered by other Federal awards or agreements generally receive at least 13 weeks leave after 15 years of service.

The various long service leave arrangements provide for additional *pro rata* periods of leave for service in excess of the minimum, and for *pro rata* payments for employees who have completed a specified term of service but who, through the termination of their services or through death, do not complete the full entitlement period.

Maternity leave

Maternity leave provisions are inserted in most South Australian awards. The South Australian provisions are based on those granted in March 1979 by the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for Federal awards. The provisions allow full-time or part-time employees with not less than twelve months continuous service, to take a minimum of six weeks or a maximum of fifty-two weeks maternity leave without pay. Seasonal and casual workers are not eligible.

8.1 LAND TENURE

Identification of land

To facilitate the identification of land, the southern portion of the State encompassing all the arable land and certain pastoral areas has been subdivided into counties and these in turn generally have been subdivided into smaller units known as hundreds.

There are currently forty-nine counties (covering 23 per cent of the State), the last being declared in 1933. The counties have an average size of 463,000 hectares, varying from County Light, north of Adelaide, with 217,470 hectares to County Jervois on Eyre Peninsula with 959,000 hectares.

Counties are generally subdivided into hundreds, although four northern counties remain undivided and a number of others are only partly subdivided. There is considerable variation in the size of hundreds, while the number of hundreds in a completely subdivided county varies from eight in Counties Alfred and Kintore to thirty-four in County Jervois. There are 536 hundreds, and no more will be created. Hundreds are further subdivided into sections which in turn may be divided into allotments or occasionally blocks.

Since the introduction of the State's computerised Land Ownership and Tenure System (LOTS) all titled or Crown leased parcels of land are uniquely identified on survey plans lodged in the Lands Titles Office.

Torrens System of land registration

Land transactions in South Australia are conducted under the Torrens System of land registration as provided by the *Real Property Act 1886*. This system, first introduced by the *Real Property Act 1857–1858*, was named after its author, Sir Robert Torrens, who became the first Registrar-General of the Colony.

The Torrens System provides that the matter of title to land shall be a government responsibility. Ownership of each piece of land is represented by a certificate of title which is guaranteed by the State. Retrospective examination which is necessary with general law title is eliminated and thus the costs and time involved in conveyancing can be kept to a minimum.

Legislation passed in 1990 authorised the conversion of the Torrens Register to a computer-based system which is expected to be completed in 1997.

An amendment to the Real Property Act in 1968 provided for the creation of interests in land by a three-dimensional division of the land into strata units by means of strata plans. The *Strata Titles Act 1988* repealed and replaced this provision, maintaining the strata concept but introducing reforms towards its enhancement. A strata plan creates individual private rights (as well as common entitlements in the property depicted in the plan).

An amendment to the Strata Title Act in 1992 provides a resolution of disputes mechanism by way of inexpensive application to the Small Claims Division of the Local Court. The Local Court has power to refer any matter to a higher court if deemed necessary.

Land administration

Approximately half of the State comprises Crown tenures or unallotted Crown land controlled by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The remainder is freehold, national park or Aboriginal reserve.

There is very limited allocation of Crown land to private individuals and this is usually arranged through a competitive process including auctions. This land may be allocated to private individuals either as a separate lease (pastoral or miscellaneous), freehold or added to an existing perpetual lease. Any allocation of Crown land must take into account the impact of the *Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993* and *Native Title (South Australia) Act 1994*. Sale of freehold from the Crown is for cash or by Agreement to Purchase.

Pastoral land is held under leases which may be extended after fourteen years to a maximum of forty-two years dependent on good land management. Rent is based on fair market rent for the stock levels carried.

Perpetual leases cover approximately 7.5 per cent of the State. No new lands are released in this tenure. In the safe agricultural areas these leases may be converted to freehold.

Land used for public purposes is dedicated as a reserve for a particular purpose and allocated to an agency or group for its control. This includes national parks, forest and Aboriginal reserves.

Aboriginal freehold land has been granted to the Pitjantjatjara and Maralinga peoples. This freehold is inalienable from the indigenous people.

Current tenure

In the table below, land in South Australia is classified according to its present form of tenure. Land sold, dedicated and under agreement to purchase does not represent the accumulated total of all alienated lands as certain alienated lands repurchased by the Crown are currently held under leases.

Land and reserves tenure, 30 June 1994

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>per cent</i>
Lands sold and dedicated	26,116,266	26.53
Lands held under agreement to purchase.	39,332	0.04
Lands held under lease	45,908,933	46.63
Fresh water and salt water lakes and lagoons	1,816,551	1.85
National parks	20,327,982	20.65
Aboriginal reserves	778,908	0.79
Unleased vacant lands etc.	3,449,806	3.50
Total area of South Australia	98,437,778	100.00

In 1901 the area sold, dedicated and held under lease and agreement to purchase, i.e. the area occupied, was 37,934,751 hectares, increasing to 57,472,548 in 1924, but falling to 52,370,744 in 1931 because of decreased areas under pastoral lease.

8.2 URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Planning

The majority of South Australians live in an urban environment – either in Adelaide or in country towns. The quality of this environment is affected by competing pressures for commercial development, new housing, industry, transport, recreational facilities and conservation of our resources. Careful planning is needed to meet the changing needs of the community in a way that facilitates development and maintains quality of life.

Planning and development assessment are the responsibilities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, which was established in 1993 as part of the State Government's restructuring process. In working towards its objectives, the Office of Planning and Urban Development within the department manages a wide range of strategic planning and structure planning projects, and provides general planning and environmental advice on major initiatives. This means there is a 'whole of government' approach, where all of the State Government's interests in development are directed at common goals expressed in the Planning Strategy – the policy document that sets out the range of social, economic and environmental issues which form the overall vision for the future of the State. The Planning Strategy, in conjunction with the Development Plans, provides the framework for development assessment against which applications are evaluated.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for the preparation of a metropolitan development program to assess likely growth patterns in the coming five years. This program forms the basis for the staged release of land for urban development. In metropolitan Adelaide emphasis is placed on urban consolidation and medium density housing.

The *Development Act 1993* which came into effect on 15 January 1994 is the major piece of legislation governing the preparation of Development Plans and the development assessment process in South Australia. Under the Act, councils are responsible for development policies and most assessment decisions. These decisions by councils are guided by the policies set out in Development Plans – statutory documents based on each council area prepared by local government in consultation with the community. Local councils consider development proposals and can amend or add to Development Plan policies relating to their areas. This process involves extensive public consultation which may lead to plan amendment reports.

When development proposals are judged to be of major social, economic or environmental importance, the Minister of Housing and Urban Development may require an Environmental Impact Statement to ensure that all of the effects of proposed developments are fully considered. This process involves the preparation of a draft environmental impact statement by the proposer of the development, evaluation by an assessment team, and public consultation.

The Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development works in partnership with State and Local Governments, the private and the community sectors. It plays a major role in planning and development by fostering best practice strategies and promoting and implementing integrated development approaches which are consistent with national economic, social and environmental objectives but which also take into account the diversity of regional circumstances.

8.3 WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Water supply

The *South Australian Water Corporation Act 1994* establishes the South Australian Water Corporation and sets out its powers and functions. The South Australian Water Corporation was established on 1 July 1995. The *Waterworks Act 1932* gives the South Australian Water Corporation the power to supply water to any part of the State.

The South Australian Water Corporation is empowered to construct, maintain and operate the infrastructure necessary to deliver water to consumers. The Minister for Infrastructure has the power to set rates.

The *Water Resources Act 1990* provides for the management of the water resources of the State by the Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources to preserve water quality and to provide for the sharing of available water on a fair basis.

Its provisions include the establishment of a South Australian Water Resources Council, Regional Water Resources Committees, the Water Resources Appeal Tribunal and Water Well Drilling Committee.

The aggregate storage capacity at 30 June 1994 for Adelaide Metropolitan reservoirs was 195,540 megalitres and 32,678 megalitres for country reservoirs. Storage includes service reservoirs. Natural intake and River Murray water are stored in Northern and Metropolitan reservoirs. The total length of water mains at 30 June 1994 was 24,219 kilometres.

The *Water Conservation Act 1936* administered by the Minister for Infrastructure, provides for the control of small reservoirs, bores, tanks etc. established in certain remote areas to provide for local stock and domestic water supplies.

The *Irrigation Act 1994* also administered by the Minister for Infrastructure, provides for the formation and management of Irrigation Districts (Government and private), and the distribution and drainage of irrigation water within these districts.

Water filtration

Adelaide's first water filtration plant at Hope Valley began supplying filtered water to the Metropolitan Distribution System in November 1977. Since then, plants have been commissioned at Anstey Hill, Barossa, Little Para and Happy Valley. The sixth and final plant to serve Metropolitan Adelaide, at Myponga was completed in 1993. A plant at Morgan serves the mid-North and Yorke Peninsula.

Distribution of water resources

Drainage systems

In agreement with the States, the Australian Water Resources Council has divided Australia into twelve surface water drainage divisions. The divisions which constitute major surface water resources for South Australia are the South Australian Gulf Drainage Division, which lies wholly within the State and in which are located all important State reservoirs, and the Murray-Darling Division, of which only a part is located in South Australia, and the waters of which are allocated between this State, Victoria, and New South Wales in accordance with the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement (*see* Part 8.4 Irrigation and Drainage).

Part of the large Lake Eyre Drainage Division covers the northern and eastern areas of the State, but, although streams in the area may flood extensively on occasions, they are generally unreliable and significant only to the local pastoral industry. The section of the South-East Coast Drainage Division which intrudes into the south-east corner of South Australia has no good dam sites but a high rainfall in the area provides a good underground water resource of considerable importance to the State. Underground resources on the seaward edge of the Western Plateau Division, which covers the south-western part of the State, are recharged also from local rainfall.

South Australian
Gulf Drainage
Division

The eastern boundary of this Division is formed partly by the Mount Lofty Ranges, which rise to a maximum of 727 metres east of Adelaide and to over 1,000 metres north of Burra, and further north it follows the Flinders Ranges which reach a height of 1,168 metres at St Mary Peak. The boundary then rounds Lake Torrens and, further south, the western boundary is formed by a discontinuous line of hills on Eyre Peninsula. Kangaroo Island is also included, so that in all, the Division covers the whole perimeter of the South Australian gulfs. The individual river basins in this Division are all very small. Most of the South Australian reservoirs are situated in this Division.

Major reservoirs, 30 June 1995

<i>Reservoir</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Area at full supply level</i>	<i>Catchment area</i>
	<i>megalitres</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>km²</i>
South Para	44,800	400	221
Mount Bold	45,900	308	388
Myponga	26,800	280	124
Little Para Dam	20,800	150	82
Kangaroo Creek	19,000	104	290
Millbrook	16,500	178	(a)
Happy Valley	12,700	188	(a)
Tod River	11,300	134	(a)
Bundaleer	6,370	80	(a)
Baroota	6,120	63	129
Warren	4,770	105	(a)
Barossa	4,510	62	(a)
Hope Valley	3,470	60	(a)

(a) Offstream reservoir. Water is largely diverted from other catchments.

Rainfall in excess of 750 millimetres a year occurs only on a very small area in the Mount Lofty Ranges, while in the north-west of the Division the annual average is less than 150 millimetres. In the southern parts of the Division, average precipitation generally exceeds potential evaporation only from May to August, and over most of the Division monthly evaporation rates exceed rainfall throughout the year.

After the major dam sites in the Mount Lofty Ranges had been developed, because of the small size of the individual catchments in the Division and the relatively low run-off and its high variability, it was found more economical to provide additional water to Adelaide and other high demand centres *via* pipelines from the River Murray. No further reservoirs or major pipelines for metropolitan Adelaide will need to be built this century. When augmentation of the water supply system is necessary in the first part of the next century it is likely that the supply source will be the River Murray, possibly by way of another pipeline plus a new reservoir in the Mount Lofty Ranges to act as a balancing storage for River Murray water.

River Murray

The River Murray is the most important source of water supply for South Australia. Under the terms of the Murray-Darling Basin Agreement, South Australia is entitled to 1,850,000 megalitres of water annually, subject to the declaration of restriction by the Murray-Darling Basin Commission. In recent years, irrigation diversions have averaged 480,000 megalitres per annum and town, domestic, industrial and stock supplies have averaged 110,000 megalitres per annum.

Adelaide metropolitan water supplies are supplemented by River Murray water through the Mannum-Adelaide (67 kilometres) and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga (48 kilometres) pipelines.

The Morgan-Whyalla (359 kilometres), Swan Reach-Stockwell (53 kilometres) and Tailem Bend-Keith (143 kilometres) pipelines provide the water supply for country areas or augment local resources in these areas.

Metropolitan water supply

In the following table, details of metropolitan services as well as revenue and expenditure are given for the metropolitan water supply district.

Adelaide metropolitan waterworks^(a)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Length of mains (kilometres)	8,543	8,634	8,698
Number of services	391,080	397,856	404,049
		\$'000	
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	146,019	170,523	178,243
Expenditure:			
Working expenses and depreciation	90,139	89,825	93,822
Interest	40,317	42,321	42,475
<i>Total</i>	<i>130,456</i>	<i>132,146</i>	<i>136,297</i>
Surplus/deficit.	15,563	38,377	41,946

(a) Includes particulars relating to near country areas supplied by extensions of the Metropolitan distribution system.

Water consumption

The following table gives details of water used during the year and storage capacity of major reservoirs at the end of the year for metropolitan and country districts for the last three years. The quantity of water pumped from the River Murray through the major pipelines is also shown.

Water storage and consumption
(Megalitres)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Capacity of major storages (at end of year):			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (a)	195,540	195,540	195,540
Country water supply	32,678	32,678	32,678
Water consumption:			
Adelaide metropolitan water supply (b)	150,000	175,000	176,000
Country water supply (c)	65,000	78,000	n.a.
Pumped from River Murray:			
Mannum-Adelaide Pipeline	8,500	44,000	75,500
Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipeline	8,000	60,000	70,500
Morgan-Whyalla Pipeline	22,000	20,000	27,000
Other supply systems	19,500	14,000	n.a.

(a) Includes storages on the Mannum-Adelaide and Murray Bridge-Onkaparinga Pipelines. (b) Consumption within the Adelaide Statistical Division. (c) Includes consumption in various areas outside of the Adelaide Statistical Division supplied from the Metropolitan distribution system.

Other water resources

Underground basins, augmented to a small degree by water pumped from the River Tod, provide most of the water supply on Eyre Peninsula. In contrast, the South East is well endowed with natural spring waters. There are considerable underground water resources in this region.

Many other areas of the State are dependent on underground supplies, particularly for stock drinking water. The aquifers of the Northern Adelaide Plains provide the major source of water for market gardens and related irrigation, but the demand level has been found to be beyond the permanent capability of the area and usage is subject to controls by a licensing system and metering of wells.

Sewerage

Sewerage of cities and towns in South Australia is undertaken by the State Government under the authority of the *Sewerage Act 1929*. The Act is administered by the South Australian Water Corporation under the general supervision of the Minister for Infrastructure and provides for water borne sanitary sewerage schemes within proclaimed drainage areas. It also empowers the Minister to determine and police the standard of private plumbing connected to the system as part of total sanitation. As a general rule Government sewerage schemes are provided only in densely populated cities and towns where they are essential for public health, or in areas where it is necessary to protect surface or underground water resources from pollution by domestic or industrial wastes.

Local government authorities are empowered under the *Local Government Act 1934* to provide sanitary drainage schemes and since 1962 these authorities have installed common effluent drainage schemes in 84 townships providing more than 40,000 connections throughout the State.

Metropolitan sewerage

Sewerage for Adelaide was first authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1878. Construction began in 1879 and by 1881 sewage from the city and inner suburbs was admitted to a sewage farm at Islington. Since then continual expansion of sewerage systems has kept pace with development of the metropolitan area as far as physical and financial factors permit and Adelaide is now the most completely sewered of the Australian capital cities.

Metropolitan sewers

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Adelaide drainage area (km ²)	722	724	725
Length of sewers (km)	6,078	6,151	6,227
Number of house drainage units	411,061	418,831	425,686
		\$'000	
Revenue:			
Rates and other services	125,084	154,085	164,991
Expenditure:			
Working expenses	52,434	58,313	61,797
Interest	26,122	31,736	34,182
<i>Total</i>	<i>78,556</i>	<i>90,049</i>	<i>95,979</i>
Surplus	46,528	64,036	69,012

A small number of common septic tank effluent drainage systems have been installed in fringe areas by local government authorities and some of these have been, or are planned to be, connected to the sewerage systems. A charge for each house connected is levied against local government authorities whose common effluent drainage systems discharge to sewer mains. Property owners pay an annual rate for the service to the local government authority concerned.

Country sewerage

At 30 June 1993 the drainage areas of country sewerage schemes constructed and operated by the South Australian Water Corporation totalled 17,620.7 hectares; the length of sewers laid was 1,025 kilometres and the number of house drainage units connected totalled 50,727. Sewerage schemes are located at Aldinga, Angaston, Balhannah-Oakbank, Gumeracha, Hahndorf, Lobethal, Mannum, Millicent, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Myponga, Naracoorte, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Sirling, Victor Harbor, Whyalla, Woodside (army camp), Mount Burr and Nangwarry.

Approximately one hundred country towns are served by septic tank effluent drainage schemes which collect effluent from household septic tanks and transport it to a treatment and disposal site.

8.4 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

Irrigation

The administrative authority for irrigation in irrigation areas is the South Australian Water Corporation and the constructing authority is the Minister for Infrastructure.

A more detailed historical discussion of irrigation in South Australia was included on pages 314–6 of the *South Australian Year Book 1970*.

Irrigation areas are confined almost exclusively to the Murray Valley and can be classified into two groups; highland areas requiring the pumping of water, and reclaimed lands watered by gravitation. During 1993–94, 473,000 megalitres of water were diverted from the River Murray in South Australia for irrigation purposes.

Highland areas

With the major exception of the Mypolonga Irrigation Area, highland irrigation is located in the hot and dry zone along the River Murray between Morgan and the Victorian border.

These areas are largely devoted to vineyards and citrus and stone fruit orchards which are irrigated by water pumped and distributed *via* open concrete-lined channels or low pressure piped mains. The Government is currently engaged in a major program of rehabilitating those areas still using channels, which are being replaced by sealed pipe mains and metered connections to each property in the Government irrigation areas.

Landholders on Government controlled areas and in private areas pay an annual rate for irrigation and a charge is made for additional water, either on a measurement basis where meters have been installed, or on an hourly basis where channels are still utilised. The Renmark Irrigation Trust also supplies water on a volume basis to landholders in its district.

Irrigation systems must also provide for the removal of surplus water which accumulates beneath the surface of the land. Holdings have internal drainage systems leading to comprehensive drainage systems which convey the water to evaporation basins.

In 1993–94 there were 43,000 hectares of highland in Government-controlled and non-government areas.

Reclaimed areas

On the Lower Murray between Mannum and Wellington, a series of swamp and overflow areas have been reclaimed by Government and private agencies. In 1991–92 there were 3,500 hectares of reclaimed land in Government-controlled areas and 2,000 hectares in non-government areas.

*Murray–Darling
Basin
Agreement*

A 1987 Act ratified the Murray–Darling Basin Agreement of 30 October 1987 which provides for constitution of the Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council, the Murray–Darling Basin Commission and a Community Advisory Committee as the institutional foundation for joint government and community action.

The Commission encompasses the regulatory responsibilities previously provided for under the River Murray Waters Agreement as well as responsibilities for land, environmental and water matters not covered in that Agreement.

A new Murray–Darling Basin Agreement was signed by the Prime Minister and the Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia in June 1992. The new Agreement broadens and strengthens the Commission's role, formalises the Salinity and Drainage Strategy approved in 1989 and provides for implementation of other strategies, for instance the Algal Management Strategy.

Negotiations have been concluded with Queensland to become a party to the Murray–Darling Basin initiative which remains to be ratified by the Queensland Parliament.

**Rural
drainage**

With the exception of the reclaimed areas along the lower Murray and certain works associated with metropolitan development, drainage schemes in South Australia are confined to the south-east corner of the State. The area of main benefit has been assessed at 697,430 hectares.

Approximately 1,855 kilometres of drains and 1,226 associated structures, e.g. bridges, weirs etc., have been constructed over the past 125 years. These drains vary considerably in size from only a few metres to over 90 metres bottom width.

The system is controlled by the South–Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Board under the *South–Eastern Water Conservation and Drainage Act 1992*.

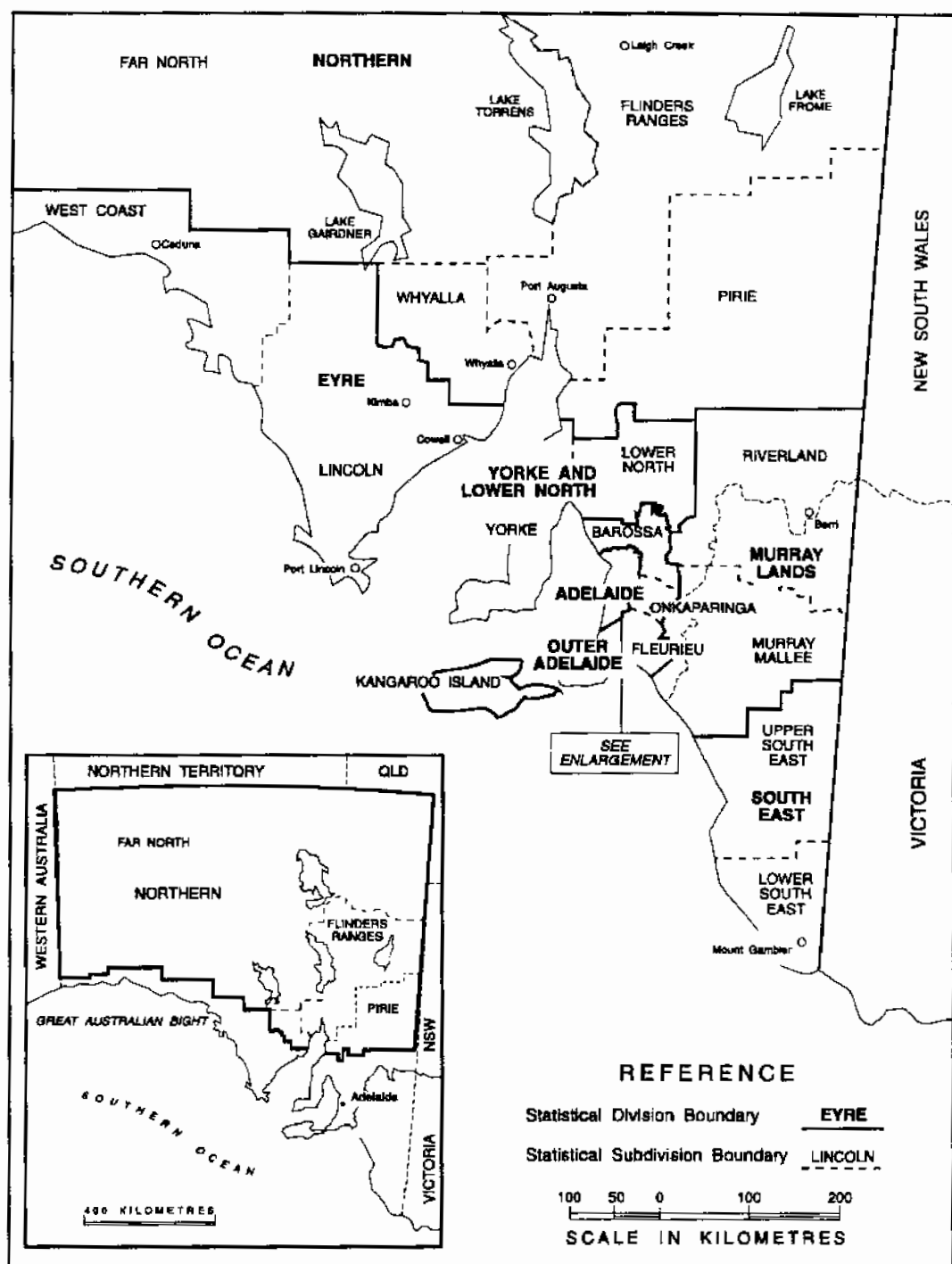
8.5 STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

For the purpose of presenting the statistical series of South Australia, the State is divided into a number of areas which are entitled statistical divisions. The divisions are designed to represent closely allied and meaningful areas of production and community interest and where areas smaller than divisions are considered to be important, subdivisions have been established.

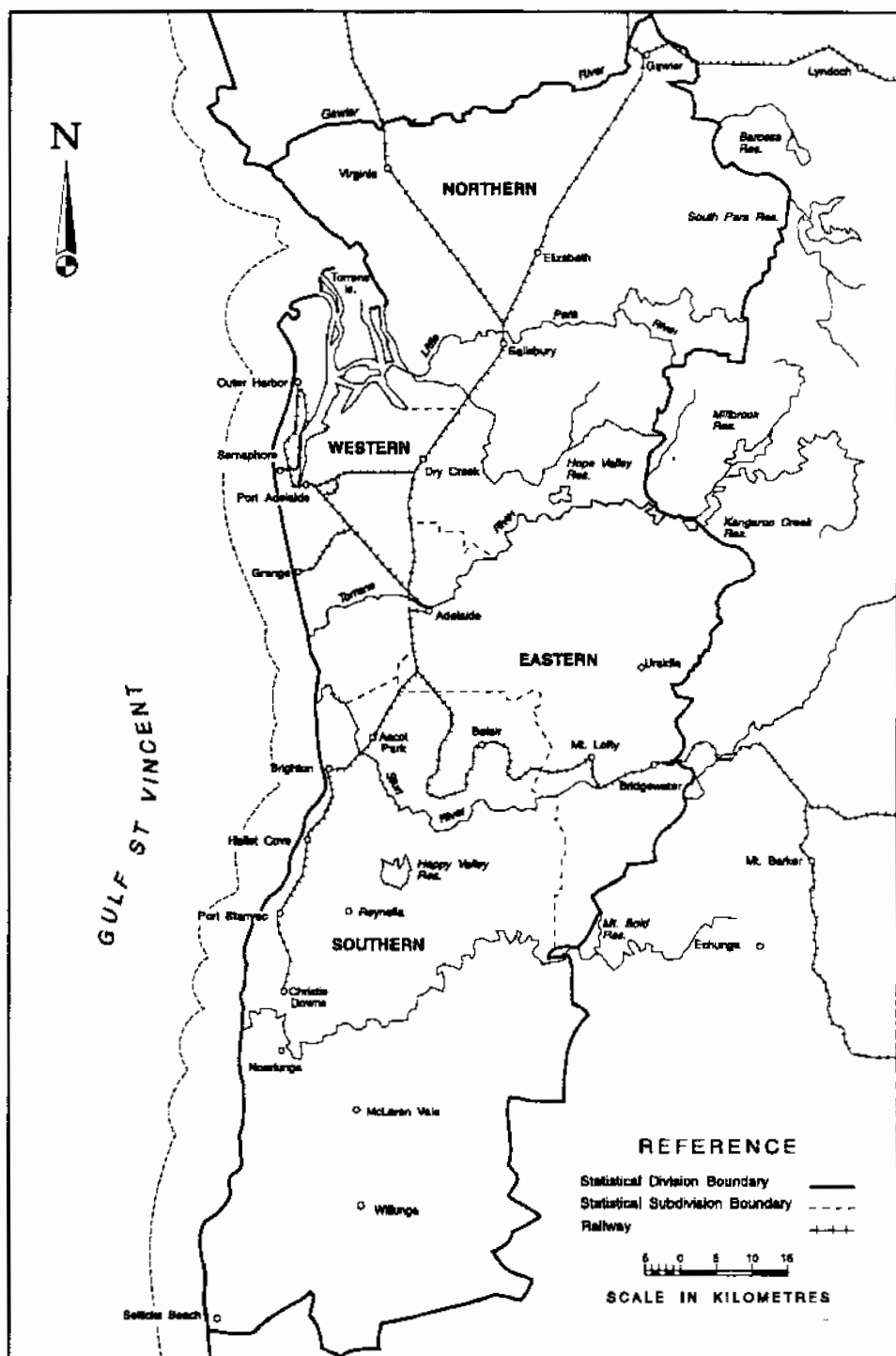
Maps showing statistical divisions and subdivisions are on the following pages. A more detailed article together with descriptions of the divisions and subdivisions was included on pages 135–43 of the *South Australian Year Book 1977*.

The major change since 1977 occurred on 1 July 1992 when the boundaries of the Riverland and Murray Mallee SSDs were adjusted. The District Council of Truro was merged with Ridley (DC) to form Ridley–Truro (DC) which is included in the Murray Mallee SSD.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS



PORTION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION



9.1 HOUSING

**Dwellings :
Census data**

Information on housing is obtained mainly from particulars of dwellings collected at each Census. From the 1986 Census persons living in caravans etc. in caravan parks were treated as separate households whereas in previous Censuses they were treated as part of a non-private dwelling.

Dwelling counts are shown in the next table classified into three basic groups: unoccupied private dwellings, occupied private and non-private dwellings. Data from 1986 are not directly comparable with those from previous Censuses because of the revised treatment of caravans in caravan parks.

Dwellings, Censuses 1966 to 1991

Census	Occupied			Unoccupied	Total dwellings
	Private	Non-private	Total		
1966	299,933	2,693	302,626	25,110	327,736
1971	342,064	2,048	344,112	30,553	374,665
1976	390,514	1,739	392,253	39,768	432,021
1981	432,136	1,703	433,839	42,407	476,246
1986	(a)475,987	1,631	(a)477,618	48,546	(a)526,164
1991	515,721	1,539	517,260	53,534	570,794

(a) From 1986 includes caravans etc. in caravan parks.

9.2 BUILDING

**Building
control**

Building regulation (including procedures for applications, approvals, appeals and enforcement) is subject to the *Development Act 1993*. This Act introduced a new integrated planning and development assessment system, whereby all policies and procedures for assessment of a proposed development are coordinated, leading to the issue of one combined *development approval*, after all consents required have been obtained. Under the Development Act, a *building consent* is required where proposed development includes building work. For administrative convenience,

the *building consent* may be given as an endorsement on the *development approval* form. Building work cannot be commenced until a *development approval* is issued. The definition of *development* includes building work, a change in the use of land, division of an allotment and certain prescribed work on State and local heritage sites.

The Development Act introduced private certification. This allows an applicant to appoint a private certifier to issue the provisional building rules consent as an alternative to the relevant Council.

The Building Code of Australia is called up under the Development Act as the technical requirements for building design, assessment, construction and maintenance. Local government authorities are responsible for approving applications, however a private certifier may assess an application against the building rules and grant a building rules consent. The Code regulates a wide range of matters including structural stability, access and egress, fire detection and suppression, and health and amenity.

Builders are licensed and regulated by the Commercial Tribunal under the *Builders Licensing Act 1986*. The Development Act requires the builder to be responsible for constructing in accordance with the approved documents.

Building statistics

These statistics relate to building activity which includes construction of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings. Construction activity not defined as building (*e.g.* construction of roads, bridges, railways, earthworks etc.) is included later in this Chapter under 'Engineering Construction Survey'.

In relation to work carried out on existing buildings, the statistics include details of non-structural renovation and refurbishment work and the installation of integral building fixtures for which building approval was obtained. The statistics were compiled from information supplied by local and other government authorities, builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity.

The *ownership of a building* is classified as either *Public Sector* or *Private Sector* according to the sector of the intended owner of the completed building as evident at the time of approval.

Building approvals

Statistics of building work approved were compiled from permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities and contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, semi-government and local government authorities.

Major building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes (*e.g.* buildings on remote mine sites) is also included.

From July 1990 the statistics cover all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more (previously \$5,000); approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more (unchanged); all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more (previously \$30,000). These changes mainly affect non-residential building data. In particular, care should be taken in interpreting data for specific classes of non-residential building.

In using approvals as an indicator of building activity it should be noted that certain projects may be cancelled, delayed or altered and resubmitted for approval, that large projects may be spread over a number of years, and that building costs may vary over the period of construction.

Value of buildings approved
(\$ million)

Type of building	1993-94		1994-95	
	Private	Public	Private	Public
New houses	695.1	27.5	605.8	27.0
New other residential buildings	98.6	17.8	98.4	8.5
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	120.7	1.5	116.6	3.3
Hotels etc.....	5.0	0.9	4.2	0.4
Shops	40.8	3.0	51.3	3.1
Factories.....	18.2	3.2	25.0	5.5
Offices	39.1	25.0	34.3	92.5
Other business premises	24.8	7.0	59.2	13.2
Educational.....	18.2	100.2	17.3	92.5
Religious.....	1.9	-	3.0	-
Health.....	26.9	9.5	26.5	16.0
Entertainment and recreational.....	15.9	4.4	9.7	9.7
Miscellaneous.....	17.6	13.6	14.0	15.5
Total.....	1,122.8	213.5	1,065.4	287.4

In recent years the greatest residential building development in the Adelaide Statistical Division has occurred in the statistical local areas of Noarlunga, Tea Tree Gully, Salisbury and Munno Para. In the Rest of the State, the statistical local areas of Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Murray Bridge, Port Elliot and Goolwa and Victor Harbor provided the highest level of residential building activity.

The number of dwelling units approved in these areas and other selected statistical local areas during the last three years are included in the following table.

Number and location of dwelling units^(a) approved

Statistical local area	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
ADELAIDE STATISTICAL DIVISION			
Adelaide (C)	175	128	262
Burnside (C)	253	300	276
Campbelltown (C)	481	439	329
Enfield(C) Pt A & Pt B	195	474	372
Gawler (M)	219	181	146
Happy Valley (C)	363	395	312
Hindmarsh and Woodville (C)	337	367	384
Marion (C)	527	464	461
Mitcham (C)	163	182	111
Munno Para (C)	751	627	631
Noarlunga (C)	1,626	1,143	793
Port Adelaide (C)	222	191	219
Salisbury (C)	1,116	1,092	727
Stirling (DC)	87	108	62
Tea Tree Gully (C)	1,415	1,361	901
Unley (C)	48	122	92
West Torrens (C)	295	178	195
Willunga (DC)	276	217	182
Other	698	661	577
Total	9,247	8,630	7,032
REST OF STATE			
Mallala (DC)	125	95	59
Mount Barker (DC)	454	401	236
Mount Gambier (C)	229	194	143
Murray Bridge (RC)	133	134	75
Northern Yorke Peninsula (DC)	70	126	75
Port Augusta (C)	26	43	32
Port Elliot and Goolwa (DC)	240	181	185
Port Lincoln (C)	84	86	70
Port Pirie (C)	52	66	66
Renmark (M)	57	35	47
Roxby Downs (M)	5	34	59
Strathalbyn (DC)	61	67	58
Victor Harbor (DC)	273	306	226
Other	1,284	1,378	1,399
Total	3,093	3,146	2,730
South Australia	12,340	11,776	9,762

(a) Includes conversions, etc.

(C) Municipality with city status (DC) District Council (M) Municipality (RC) Rural City

Building Activity Survey

Building activity data is collected quarterly from builders and other individuals and organisations engaged in building activity. It consists of two components:

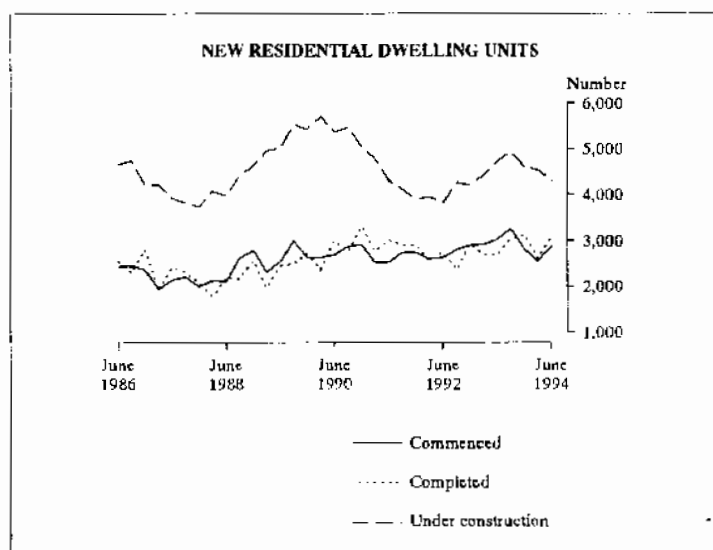
- a sample survey of private sector house building activity involving new house construction or alterations and additions valued at \$10,000 or more to houses; and
- a complete enumeration of jobs involving construction of new residential buildings other than private sector houses, all alterations and additions to residential buildings (other than private sector houses) with an approval value of \$10,000 or more, and all non-residential building jobs with an approval value of \$50,000 or more.

From the data collected in the survey, information about the building industry in South Australia can be derived. This includes statistics about building work commenced, work done and completed in each period as outlined in the following paragraphs. All values shown exclude the value of land and unless otherwise stated represent the anticipated or actual value of buildings upon completion. A building is regarded as having been commenced when expenditure on building work is first reported.

Buildings commenced^(a)

Type of building	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
New houses:			
Number	8,344	9,416	9,590
Value (\$m)	599.7	685.3	726.8
New other residential buildings:			
Number of dwelling units	2,327	2,219	1,891
Value (\$m)	127.5	130.9	118.4
Alterations and additions to residential buildings ..	125.1	\$ million 122.4	126.5
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	12.8	5.4	7.4
Shops	51.1	53.8	41.9
Factories	47.8	22.9	24.8
Offices	117.8	99.8	66.2
Other business premises	102.0	53.4	31.6
Educational	92.3	117.6	99.2
Religious	6.4	6.1	1.9
Health	86.1	50.3	53.5
Entertainment and recreational	56.7	13.5	15.7
Miscellaneous	34.7	35.8	30.7
Total non-residential buildings	607.8	458.7	373.0
Total building	1,460.2	1,397.2	1,344.8

(a) Anticipated completion value.



Details of buildings completed in the last three years are given in the next table.

Buildings completed			
Type of building	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
New houses:			
Number	8,432	8,708	9,903
Value (\$m)	616.0	637.7	750.4
New other residential buildings:			
Number	2,670	1,938	1,974
Value (\$m)	149.6	110.4	126.0
Alterations and additions to residential buildings ..	121.5	\$ million 126.9	131.9
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	8.6	10.8	5.4
Shops	378.9	85.8	35.7
Factories	44.9	35.8	44.0
Offices	63.7	110.4	95.6
Other business premises	59.5	68.0	77.2
Educational	91.3	59.1	119.3
Religious	5.3	6.4	5.0
Health	71.0	46.5	50.4
Entertainment and recreational	32.1	40.4	20.9
Miscellaneous	38.3	19.1	55.7
Total non-residential buildings	793.7	480.3	509.1
Total building	1,680.9	1,355.3	1,517.5

Another measure of building activity is that of value of work done, i.e. of work actually carried out on buildings during the period. Details of value of work done for the last three years are given in the following table.

Buildings : value of work done (\$ million)			
Type of building	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
New houses	607.5	660.9	746.4
New other residential buildings	141.0	119.7	129.8
Alterations and additions to residential buildings ..	125.1	127.1	132.0
Non-residential buildings:			
Hotels etc.	9.1	8.6	6.9
Shops	89.4	62.6	41.5
Factories	34.9	46.6	23.4
Offices	79.1	119.7	88.6
Other business premises	68.3	82.1	42.3
Educational	67.5	103.7	119.7
Religious	7.1	4.6	4.3
Health	52.6	65.8	82.7
Entertainment and recreational	37.1	34.7	17.9
Miscellaneous	38.9	42.4	34.7
Total non-residential buildings	484.1	570.9	462.1
Total building	1,357.6	1,478.6	1,470.4

Engineering Construction Survey

Estimates of engineering construction activity by both public and private sector organisations are compiled from a quarterly Engineering Construction Survey. Data are obtained from all enterprises classified to the construction (including construction of engineering structures) industry.

The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded from the survey. Machinery and equipment installed are included in the statistics only if they are an integral part of a construction project.

In the table below, the value of engineering construction work at the various stages of construction is shown for the last three years. The estimates, together with results from the Building Activity Survey, provide a complete picture of building and construction activity in South Australia.

Engineering construction activity
(S million)

Stage of construction	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Value of work commenced.....	673.5	733.8	658.2
Value of work done.....	763.7	734.9	736.5
Value of work yet to be done (a).....	128.7	198.2	171.9

(a) The value of outstanding work for projects at the end of the period.

Further detailed information is available from the publication *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (8762.0.40.001).

The South Australian Housing Trust

The South Australian Housing Trust was established under the *South Australian Housing Trust Act 1936* as the public housing authority. Following an organisational review and in line with the Industry Commission's recommendations, the two main functions of the Trust – residential property management and rental tenancy management were established as separate divisions within the Trust in October 1994. The Property Management Division is broadly responsible for the acquisition of stock and maintenance of assets, while tenancy management and assistance in private rental are handled by the Housing Services Division.

The Trust's sources of funds are loans and grants from the Commonwealth and State Governments, rents and other payments by tenants and the proceeds from the sale of its houses and other assets.

At June 1995 the Trust had 61,359 dwellings of which 1,621 were dedicated to Aboriginal housing. During 1994-95 there were 803 public rental dwellings completed, 89 purchased on the open market and 1,376 sold.

At the end of June 1995 there were 37,464 households waiting for public housing and of the households residing in public housing, 78.9 per cent were paying a reduced rent.

Assistance is also provided to other disadvantaged members of the community who face genuine hardship in meeting private rental commitments. To this end, at 30 June 1995, the Rent Relief Scheme was assisting 9,835 households at an average level of assistance of \$16.59 per week.

Information on housing, bond assistance, advocacy and counselling is provided for people in a housing crisis and during 1994–95 some 35,600 households were interviewed and assessed. Of those, 23,500 received financial assistance under the Private Rental Establishment Support System.

The Trust provides short-term leases to householders in crisis who are temporarily unable to access the private rental market. This assistance, provided to young people, provides stability while seeking longer term housing options. At 30 June 1995, 167 properties were being used for this purpose.

Pursuant to Part VII of the Housing Improvement Act, the Trust is responsible for regulating the rents of sub-standard housing and for determining improvements required of property owners. During 1994–95, 440 notices of intention to declare houses sub-standard were served and 274 houses were declared sub-standard. Maximum rents were fixed on 323 dwellings.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

8731.0	<i>Building Approvals, Australia</i>
8731.4	<i>Building Approvals, South Australia</i>
8741.4	<i>Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, South Australia</i>
8750.0	<i>Building Activity: Dwelling Unit Commencements, Australia, Preliminary</i>
8752.0.40.001	<i>Building Activity, Australia</i>
8752.4	<i>Building Activity, South Australia</i>
8762.0.40.001	<i>Engineering Construction Activity, Australia</i>

9.3 HOUSING FINANCE

Information on secured finance commitments to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner occupation is provided by major lenders. These lenders include banks, permanent building societies, credit unions, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and general government enterprises.

In the following tables, values shown for 'construction of dwellings' represent commitments made to individuals to fund, by way of progress payments, the erection of dwellings which they will occupy. Values for 'purchase of newly erected dwellings' represent the purchase of dwellings which have been completed within a period of twelve months preceding lodgment of the loan application where the applicant is, or will be, the first occupant. 'Purchase of established dwellings' refers to those completed for a period greater than twelve months preceding the lodgment of the loan application or, if purchased within twelve months, the applicant is not the original occupant.

Number of dwelling units for which loans were approved to individuals by type of lender

<i>Period</i>	<i>All banks</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	23,308	8,457	31,765
1992-93	28,241	8,719	36,960
1993-94	36,901	8,824	45,725

Value of lending commitments to individuals for construction or purchase of dwellings by type of lender(a)
(\$ million)

<i>Period</i>	<i>All banks</i>	<i>Other lenders</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	1,570.7	602.0	2,172.7
1992-93	2,085.9	586.4	2,672.3
1993-94	3,042.0	567.7	3,609.7

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Lending commitments to individuals for construction or purchase of dwellings, all lenders(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>For construction of dwellings</i>		<i>For purchase of newly erected dwellings</i>		<i>For purchase of established dwellings (b)</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$m</i>
1991-92	6,608	401.0	3,221	214.9	21,936	1,467.9
1992-93	7,490	484.6	3,539	262.1	25,931	1,822.9
1993-94	7,794	558.6	3,394	262.8	34,537	2,566.7

(a) Excludes alterations and additions. (b) Includes refinancing.

Commonwealth housing programs

The Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development seeks to improve South Australians access to affordable, more appropriate and secure housing. It provides more than \$1,000 million nationally each year for public housing and, additional funds for community housing projects and programs to improve housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Also, it funds special assistance programs for homeless people and those at risk of becoming homeless.

HomeStart Loan Scheme

HomeStart Finance was introduced by the State Government in 1989 to provide affordable home finance opportunities for South Australians. HomeStart offers low to moderate income earners a home loan, based on a variable interest rate and fixed yearly repayments.

Repayments are based on 25 per cent of income and increase annually, in line with inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index. Since its inception in 1989, HomeStart has provided loans to more than 20,000 households.

10.1 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The principal source of statistics relating to the rural sector is the Integrated Agricultural Commodity Census, which is conducted throughout Australia at 31 March each year. Data are collected from those establishments engaged in significant agricultural activity, regardless of the main activity of the establishment. Where harvesting of some crops (mainly fruit and vegetables) has not been completed by 31 March, growers are asked to estimate production or provide details at a later date. An establishment generally comprises the operations of a legal entity from a single physical location or from more than one location, provided that these locations are within the same local government area.

Those establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the Census. Coverage of establishments changed in 1993-94 and now includes all establishments which had an estimated value of agricultural operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or more (previously \$22,500 or more in 1992-93). For the 1993-94 season the Agricultural Census included 16,345 establishments operating on 57,266,537 hectares of land or approximately 58.2 per cent of the total area of South Australia.

Agricultural establishments: industry and estimated value of agricultural operations, 1993-94

Industry of establishment Description	Estimated value of agricultural operations (\$'000)								Total
	Less than 20	20-39	40-59	60-79	80-99	100-149	150-199	200 and over	
Poultry for meat	3	1	5	8	8	15	6	26	72
Poultry for eggs	2	3	3	2	2	4	5	33	54
Grapes	159	190	191	157	137	272	141	182	1,429
Orchard fruit	235	223	168	110	86	166	95	284	1,367
Potatoes	5	2	12	6	6	14	8	88	141
Vegetables	81	81	66	35	22	38	17	124	464
Cereals	194	181	165	189	196	562	501	1,176	3,164
Sheep-cereal grain	117	252	335	351	353	711	408	546	3,073
Meat cattle-cereal grain	24	17	17	11	17	36	18	41	181
Sheep-meat cattle	179	148	123	121	99	185	107	200	1,162
Sheep	497	312	223	170	147	202	112	165	1,828
Meat cattle	605	185	81	41	41	61	35	92	1,141
Milk cattle	37	46	44	72	88	212	161	233	893
Pigs	25	21	17	24	20	43	30	80	260
Nurseries	47	29	35	14	27	22	16	32	228
Agriculture n.e.c.	134	85	67	37	22	31	19	70	465
Total agriculture	2,344	1,776	1,552	1,348	1,271	2,574	1,679	3,378	15,922
Other industries	323	32	21	8	6	13	3	17	423
Total all industries	2,667	1,808	1,573	1,356	1,277	2,587	1,682	3,395	16,345

Rural establishments : Statistical Divisions^(a)

Statistical Division	Establishments		Area of establishments	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	number	number	'000 ha	'000 ha
Adelaide	750	1,056	37	48
Outer Adelaide	2,404	3,250	763	830
Yorke and Lower North	2,122	2,335	1,670	1,725
Murray Lands	3,514	3,930	3,585	3,396
South East	2,319	2,672	1,688	1,731
Eyre	1,633	1,663	4,611	4,628
Northern	1,335	1,439	44,200	44,909
Total	14,077	16,345	56,555	57,267

(a) Coverage of establishments has changed from an EVAO of \$22,500 in 1992-93 to \$5,000 in 1993-94.

*Agricultural
Finance Survey*

Statistics on the financial performance of the rural sector are obtained from the Agricultural Finance Survey. This survey provides estimates of turnover, expenditure, cash operating surplus, capital expenditure and indebtedness.

Financial estimates of agricultural enterprises
(S million)

Items	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Sale of crops	1,010.5	971.4	1,056.8
Sales of livestock	376.5	395.9	457.7
Sales of livestock products	410.3	403.6	405.5
Turnover	1,920.2	1,910.7	2,047.2
Purchases and selected expenses	1,082.6	1,054.5	1,138.9
Value added	903.7	962.7	861.6
Adjusted value added	770.1	822.6	725.7
Gross operating surplus	641.2	643.8	543.8
Cash operating surplus	460.0	425.8	494.1
Total net capital expenditure	172.9	177.2	156.6
Gross indebtedness	1,342.6	1,486.0	1,591.8

**Land
utilisation**

The pattern of land use indicates that vast tracts of land have no attributed land use and these include areas of saltbush, scrub, native vegetation, non-arable land and land not utilised.

Crops were sown to 2.9 million hectares of land during the 1993-94 season, a 4.3 per cent decrease from the previous year. Climatic conditions, particularly the relatively low winter rainfall and the hot dry summer, favour cereal growing; one advantage being the low incidence of stem rust, a serious disease in the moist areas of the Australian wheat belt.

Sown pastures and grasses accounted for 3.0 million hectares of land in 1993-94.

Land utilisation of establishments with agricultural activity
year ended 31 March

Particulars	1992	1993	1994
Total establishments	13,990	14,077	16,345
Number of establishments:			
Growing crops	11,120	11,245	12,189
With sown pastures and grasses	7,514	6,833	6,819
Total area of establishments (hectares)	56,857,088	56,554,511	57,266,537
Total area (hectares):			
Used for crops (a)(b)	2,919,760	3,072,580	2,939,957
Under sown pastures and grasses	3,614,474	3,379,058	3,029,827

(a) Excludes pastures harvested for hay and seed which are included in 'area under sown pastures and grasses'. (b) Areas used for sowing more than one crop are counted for each crop.

Irrigation

The following table shows the area of all irrigated culture in South Australia from 1989-90 to 1993-94.

Area under irrigation
(Hectares)

Season	Vegetables (including potatoes)	Fruit	Vineyards	Other crops	Pastures	Total
1989-90	7,395	13,410	18,151	6,760	53,191	98,907
1990-91	9,400	15,816	21,119	6,056	57,795	110,186
1991-92	9,655	15,027	20,532	6,142	52,699	104,055
1992-93	9,164	15,604	20,564	9,904	61,881	117,117
1993-94	8,961	16,008	23,716	66,479	109,116	224,280

In 1993-94 there were 4,713 establishments irrigated and the most important areas are those located in the Murray Valley. The main crops in the Upper Murray irrigation areas are grapes, citrus and stone fruit while the reclaimed swamp areas of the Lower Murray irrigation areas are used mainly for pastures.

Fertilisers

Nearly all soils in the agricultural areas of South Australia are deficient in phosphorus and, superphosphate is used in large quantities to overcome this deficiency. In some areas trace elements (manganese, copper, zinc and molybdenum) are added to the superphosphate to rectify the chronic shortage of these elements.

Total crops and pasture fertilised

Year	Area fertilised	Fertiliser used	Per hectare
	'000 ha	tonnes	kg
1989-90	4,418	496,447	112
1990-91	3,833	386,558	101
1991-92	3,403	323,089	95
1992-93	3,471	322,818	93
1993-94	3,282	327,111	100

Wheat

The area sown to wheat for grain in South Australia during the 1993-94 season was 1,215,986 hectares which yielded 2,121,118 tonnes. This represented 14.5 per cent and 12.9 per cent of the Australian total respectively. The average yield for the 1993-94 season was 1.40 tonnes per hectare, down from 1.71 tonnes per hectare in 1992-93.

Wheatgrowing districts

Wheatgrowing in South Australia is virtually restricted to the belt between the 200 and 450 millimetre rainfall isohyets in the period April to November. The principal wheat producing districts are in the Eyre, Yorke and Lower North, Murray Lands and Northern Statistical Divisions. These districts accounted for 94.9 per cent of the area sown in 1993-94.

Wheat for grain by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Statistical Division;				
Adelaide	1	1	3	2
Outer Adelaide	35	35	85	81
Yorke and Lower North	257	239	582	594
Murray Lands	226	192	336	284
South East	27	26	75	86
Eyre	697	565	986	747
Northern	176	158	355	327
Total for grain	1,419	1,216	2,421	2,121

Varieties

In each of the Australian States a committee examines and recommends the wheat varieties which should be grown by farmers. The South Australian Advisory Committee on Wheat Quality was established in 1962. Dividing the State into five zones, recommendations of wheat varieties are decided each year by bringing together relevant available information on breeding, testing (agronomic and grain quality), commercial production, handling and end use of wheat. Protein content and potential yield are key factors in these recommendations.

The South Australian Department of Primary Industries and the Australian Wheat Board encourage growers to produce wheat with uniform characteristics in the Hard, Australian Premium White (APW) and Australian Standard White (ASW) grades.

Marketing

Australian Wheat Board

The Australian Wheat Board formed on 21 September 1939 was given powers to run the domestic and export marketing of Australia's wheat crop.

Under the *Wheat Marketing Act 1989* (Cwlth), all sales of wheat within Australia were deregulated from 1 July 1989. The Australian Wheat Board has retained full control of wheat sold for export from Australia. The Board will continue to buy on the domestic market along with other buyers who can now engage in such operations. The legislation permits the Board to trade in other grains and pulses on both the domestic and export markets.

Deliveries to the Australian Wheat Board
('000 tonnes)

Season	South Australia	Australia
1989-90	2,701	12,969
1990-91	2,030	13,522
1991-92	2,040	8,075
1992-93	2,450	13,584
1993-94	2,039	15,123

Source: Australian Wheat Board.

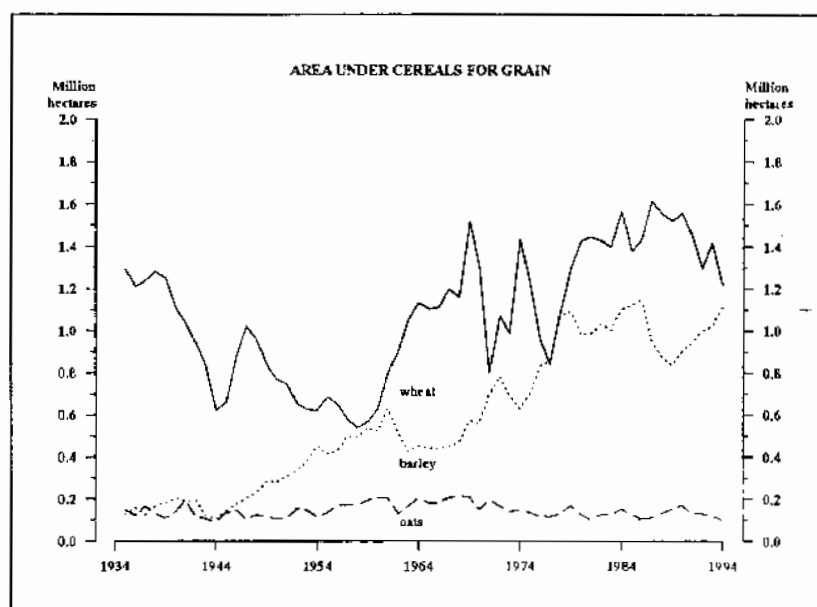
Barley

Production

Barley is grown in all States of Australia, with the major producing area being South Australia. It is grown principally as a grain crop, although in some areas it is used as a fodder crop for grazing with grain being subsequently harvested if conditions are suitable. Barley is used primarily for stockfeed and malting purposes and, on a small scale, for human consumption.

The area sown to barley for grain in South Australia during the 1993-94 season was 1,115,315 hectares which yielded 2,242,356 tonnes. This represented 32.6 per cent and 33.6 per cent of the Australian total respectively.

The ideal malting barley has a dry, plump, undamaged grain with a low protein content. Production of malting barley requires an area of dependable rainfall and a ripening period somewhat prolonged by cool conditions without high temperatures and drying winds.



Yorke Peninsula is the major barley producing district in South Australia, accounting for 40.9 per cent of the total South Australian crop. This area generally has an ideal climate for barley production as the moisture laden breezes off the Gulfs retard ripening.

Barley for grain by Statistical Division

Particulars	Area		Production	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Statistical Division;				
Adelaide	1	2	3	4
Outer Adelaide	44	50	87	114
Yorke and Lower North	334	363	714	916
Murray Lands	244	246	363	391
South East	28	35	53	87
Eyre	274	298	437	463
Northern	98	121	198	268
Total	1,023	1,115	1,855	2,242

Varieties

A number of improved barley varieties (Chebec, Franklin, Schooner, Skiff, Tallon) have been released to farmers. Schooner, a high yielding malting variety, bred by the Waite Agricultural Research Institute and released in 1983 has become the predominant malting variety grown in South Australia.

Percentage of area planted to barley varieties

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Type</i>	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Schooner	Malting	34.1	35.6	41.1
Franklin	Malting	0.5	1.2	2.2
Clipper	Malting	1.1	1.0	0.8
Weeah	Malting	0.4	0.1	0.1
Skiff	Feed	3.2	3.4	2.9
Galleon	Feed	52.9	46.6	33.6
Forrest	Feed	4.6	3.2	2.0
Chebec	Feed	—	6.0	14.9
Other .....	..	3.2	2.9	2.4

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Marketing

The Australian Barley Board, which commenced operations in 1939, is the statutory marketing authority for barley, oats, field peas, faba beans, lupins, chick peas and vetch in South Australia and Victoria. In 1994 this was expanded to include the oilseed, canola. The Board classifies barley on sample at the time of delivery for grower payment purposes. Classification takes into account the physical characteristics of variety. The Board normally receives two major grades of barley, malting and feed, with each of these being subdivided into further categories depending on seasonal conditions and/or market requirements. The Board segregates low protein barley for use by the malting and brewing industries while the higher protein barley is included in the feed grade.

Australian Barley Board receipts
('000 tonnes)

<i>Season</i>	<i>Malting</i>	<i>Schooner No. 3 malting</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-92	352	145	1,264	1,760
1992-93	325	148	1,271	1,744
1993-94	605	85	1,426	2,116
1994-95	125	70	415	610

Source: Australian Barley Board.

Oats

Oats is an extremely versatile crop, providing not only valuable winter grazing when pastures are dormant but also a grain which is a valuable cereal food for both livestock and human consumption. The majority is used locally for animal fodder with only a small proportion exported. Some of the area sown for grain and hay is grazed until June or July, then allowed to re-grow to produce a crop which is subsequently cut for hay or harvested.

The Australian Barley Board is the marketing authority for oats grown in South Australia and Victoria.

The main oat growing regions in South Australia are the Eyre Peninsula, the Lower North, and the Murray Mallee regions. During the 1993-94 season 172,989 hectares were sown to oats in South Australia, 12.3 per cent of the Australian total.

Oats grown by Statistical Division

Use and geographical area	Area		Production	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
For grain:				
Statistical Division:				
Adelaide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Outer Adelaide	9.7	9.7	13.2	19.8
Yorke and Lower North	16.7	13.1	29.5	23.2
Murray Lands	20.4	13.6	25.2	14.6
South East	14.1	10.5	27.3	27.2
Eyre	54.3	47.4	57.1	40.2
Northern	7.8	7.2	12.0	10.0
Total for grain	123.0	101.5	164.5	135.1
For hay	47.7	47.3	188.5	169.0
Fed off or cut for green feed or silage	21.3	24.2	..	..
Total all oats	191.9	173.0	..	..

Rye

Rye is a minor crop, but it is used to control sand drift and particularly to stabilise the light soils of the Murray Mallee. Because the sands are deficient in two main nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), a mixed superphosphate-ammonia fertiliser is sown with the rye seed early in the season. The rapid early growth of the rye while the ground is still warm and before the strong winds of winter cause sandblast is the most effective form of controlling drifting sand.

Rye provides early greenfeed while some grain is produced on a number of farms. Although most grain is used for stockfeed, varying quantities are exported for milling. Rye hay is of poor nutritional quality and only a few hundred tonnes are produced each year. In 1993-94, 15,294 hectares of rye for grain yielded 7,885 tonnes.

Pastures

The area reported as being under various types of pasture is shown in the following table.

Area under pasture at 31 March
(Hectares)

Type of pasture	1992	1993	1994
Pure lucerne	100,213	98,363	148,166
Clovers and/or medics	478,715	387,358	280,213
Sown grasses only	213,339	190,458	182,642
Mixtures of grasses, legumes etc.	2,822,208	2,702,880	2,418,805
Native pasture	18,993,261	19,191,604	21,711,484
Total	22,607,736	22,570,663	24,741,310

The Murray Mallee and Eyre Peninsula have been transformed from unstable farming districts to productive areas through the sowing of improved pastures. The South East Statistical Division has more improved pastures than other statistical divisions in the State.

Pastures other than native pasture at 31 March
(‘000 hectares)

<i>Statistical Division</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Adelaide	10	9	12
Outer Adelaide	359	341	315
Yorke and Lower North	280	265	233
Murray Lands	843	791	724
South East	1,219	1,189	1,084
Eyre	771	672	561
Northern	131	112	101
Total	3,614	3,379	3,030

The following table shows the area and production of pastures cut for hay, as well as the area cut for green feed or silage.

Production of hay and green feed from pastures

<i>Use</i>	<i>Area</i>		<i>Production</i>	
	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
	<i>hectares</i>	<i>hectares</i>	<i>tonnes</i>	<i>tonnes</i>
Cut for hay:				
Pure lucerne	20,589	19,419	78,030	72,417
Other pastures	100,830	80,525	341,515	284,071
Cut for green feed or silage ...	6,994	9,215	..	..
Total	128,413	109,159	..	..

Vegetables

Much of the production of the market garden industry comes from properties with easy access to the Adelaide market. Of the total area of 11,748 hectares devoted to market gardens, districts adjacent to Adelaide account for 5,271 hectares, producing all types of vegetables.

In the South East Division 2,546 hectares of vegetables are cultivated, 2,130 hectares being potatoes. An area of some 30 hectares in the Northern Division (mainly on the coastal plains near Port Pirie) is used for the production of vegetables and of this area, 18 hectares is used for pea and potato production.

Along the River Murray 1,481 hectares are devoted to the production of potatoes, onions, carrots, tomatoes, pumpkins and rock melons with a total of 1,612 hectares used for growing most other vegetable varieties for local and interstate markets.

Although the Mount Gambier and nearby district is the major potato producing area, districts adjacent to Adelaide and the River Murray are also important. The 1993-94 average yield for the State was 29 tonnes per hectare.

Principal vegetables grown for human consumption

Vegetable	Area		Production	
	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes
Broccoli.....	325	395	2,048	2,409
Brussels sprouts.....	140	108	2,241	2,538
Cabbages (a).....	207	200	6,113	3,522
Carrots.....	582	621	22,970	22,885
Cauliflowers.....	257	236	7,290	5,441
Celery.....	43	43	2,496	4,167
Cucumbers.....	40	49	1,507	1,693
Lettuces.....	329	289	9,217	7,143
Melons, rock.....	218	182	4,876	4,517
Onions, white and brown.....	905	1,170	35,120	53,301
Potatoes:				
Early crop.....	2,971	3,025	95,115	109,449
Main crop.....	3,305	4,060	84,158	93,196
Pumpkins.....	512	410	10,374	8,945
Sweetcorn.....	71	68	835	727
Tomatoes:				
Field.....	166	137	5,147	4,496
Glasshouse.....	34	43	1,525	1,542
Total (incl. other)	10,635	11,748	..	..

(a) Includes Chinese cabbage.

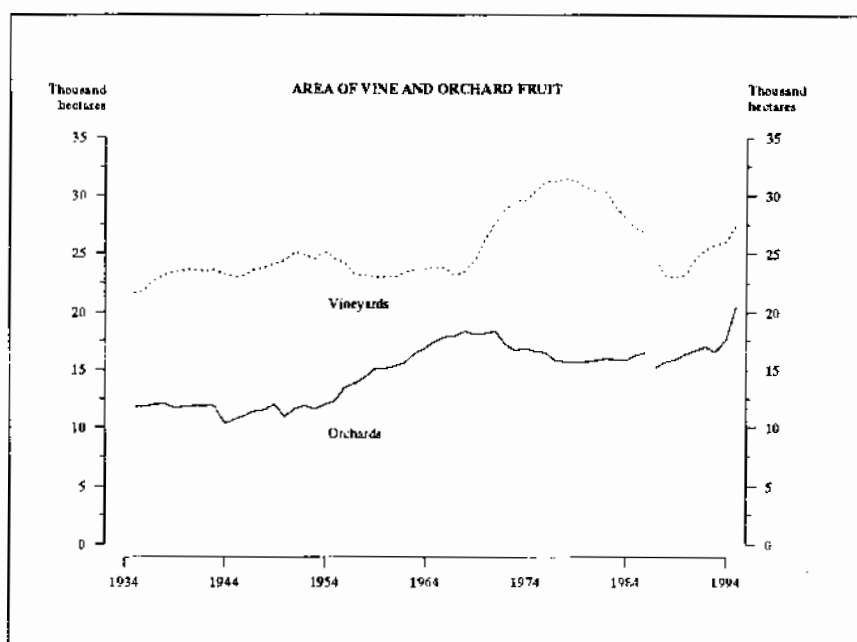
Grapes

Approximately 41 per cent of Australia's vineyard area is located in South Australia. South Australia in 1993-94 produced 338,558 tonnes of grapes for winemaking, 9,880 tonnes for the production of dried fruit, and 2,499 tonnes for other purposes.

Area and production of vineyards

Season	Vines		Production of grapes for		
	Bearing	Not yet bearing	Wine	Table	Drying (fresh weight)
	hectares	hectares	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1990-91.....	22,684	2,739	290,832	3,189	22,848
1991-92.....	23,443	2,341	327,839	3,092	23,080
1992-93.....	23,983	2,151	274,856	2,367	8,914
1993-94.....	24,842	2,635	338,558	2,499	9,880

The area planted to vines at harvest 1994 was 27,477 hectares and total production was 350,936 tonnes.



The steady decline in the area of vineyards during the 1980s has been reversed with major plantings in the Adelaide Hills, Barossa and South East areas.

Grape growing districts

The grape growing districts of South Australia are subject to substantial variety in geographical location, climatic variation and soil condition and can be divided into seven easily recognisable regions ranging from the Clare-Watervale district in the north to the southern limit of the grape growing area at Coonawarra in the south-east of the State, and bounded by the irrigated areas of the River Murray to the east.

Grape varieties

Premium varieties, including Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay have recorded increases in area, whilst areas of other varieties such as Grenache and Doradillo declined. Significant new plantings of Shiraz have been made in recent years after a decline in the late 1980s.

Area of principal varieties of vine
(Hectares)

Variety	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Red grapes:			
Cabernet Sauvignon	3,679	3,898	4,062
Currant	403	417	446
Grenache	1,752	1,673	1,655
Mataro	482	484	465
Pinot Noir	552	549	508
Shiraz	3,603	3,852	4,349

Area of principal varieties of vine (continued)
(Hectares)

Variety	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
White grapes:			
Chardonnay	2,345	2,752	3,340
Doradillo	553	490	446
Muscat Gordo Blanco	1,651	1,621	1,549
Palomino and Pedro Ximenes	801	666	583
Riesling	2,859	2,778	2,734
Sauvignon Blanc	510	512	566
Semillon	888	963	1,034
Sultana	1,775	1,684	1,678

Orchard fruit

A wide variety of fruit crops is grown in South Australia being mainly oranges, peaches and apricots (predominantly grown in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland) and apples (nearly all grown in the Adelaide Hills).

Trees aged 6 years or more predominate, as do navel and valencia orange trees. The numbers of citrus trees aged 6 years or more and production from citrus trees of all ages are shown in the following table.

Citrus fruit : trees and production

Season	Oranges			Lemons and limes	Mandarins	Grape- fruit	Total(a)
	Navel	Valencia	Other				
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)							
1990-91	577	1,182	2	89	97	66	2,023
1991-92	573	1,191	2	90	108	60	2,036
1992-93	589	1,233	4	90	114	56	2,104
1993-94	606	1,257	6	90	119	53	2,643
PRODUCTION (tonnes)(b)							
1990-91	53,794	117,193	189	12,389	7,967	9,159	201,144
1991-92	58,932	128,646	190	14,222	9,459	9,281	221,498
1992-93	70,981	145,532	452	16,055	10,879	8,011	253,522
1993-94	68,099	151,636	458	15,013	10,890	6,818	254,371

(a) Includes other citrus. (b) From trees of all ages.

Citrus growing is concentrated in the irrigation settlements of the Riverland. For a number of years the Australian citrus industry has been exposed to competition from developing overseas plantations. Achievements over this period have been the development of export markets for fresh citrus and import substitution by the industry.

Apple growing is the principal non-citrus fruit industry of South Australia and is concentrated in the Adelaide Hills where approximately 15,000 tonnes were produced in 1993-94.

The stone fruits industry became important following development of the irrigation schemes. South Australia is the major apricot-producing State, with the greater part of the crop being dried.

A large proportion of Australia's almonds are produced in South Australia, mainly grown in the Riverland region. In 1993-94, 2,099 tonnes were produced from 672,861 trees of bearing age in South Australia.

Avocados, cherries, pears, plums and prunes, and strawberries are the most important of the remaining crops.

The Upper Murray irrigation areas and the Barossa Valley of South Australia account for almost the entire Australian production of dried apricots, peaches, pears and nectarines. A small proportion of Australian dried prunes are produced in the Barossa Valley and Noarlunga districts.

Non-citrus orchard fruit : trees and production

Season	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Peaches	Pears	Plums and prunes
TREES 6 YEARS AND OVER ('000)						
1990-91	397	314	28	112	68	71
1991-92	370	317	32	109	73	72
1992-93	442	344	42	126	78	78
1993-94	506	356	46	133	85	85
PRODUCTION (tonnes) (a)						
1990-91	20,166	14,882	325	8,207	5,333	1,498
1991-92	21,576	19,625	515	8,222	5,597	2,721
1992-93	26,634	17,171	236	8,339	6,144	3,568
1993-94	23,089	13,524	422	8,075	6,686	3,288

(a) From trees of all ages.

Other crops

Low world prices for wheat have made many graingrowers seek alternative crops. Legumes and oilseeds have been used in rotation programs for many years as cereal disease-break crops. Legumes have the added advantage of fixing atmospheric nitrogen (*via* the nodules of rhizobia on their roots) thus increasing yields of cereal crops.

Areas sown to field peas and lupins have increased, reaching 138,463 and 69,633 hectares respectively in the year ending March 1994. Other legumes have increased by higher proportions with field beans reaching 31,620 hectares. While the area of vetches for seed declined by 26.7 per cent to 8,595 hectares, chick peas declined to 9,317 hectares in the year ended March 1994.

The development of canola from rapeseed and lanola from linseed have made these crops more suited to domestic use particularly as an alternative to sunflower oil for margarine. This has led to an increase in the area sown and production of these two oilseeds in recent years. Total area of the four main oilseeds in the State in 1993-94 was 24,389 hectares, an increase of 58.6 per cent from the previous year.

Pasture and grass seed, vegetable seed and coriander are other crops recording large area increases over the decade. Pasture and grass seed were sown on 42,860 hectares, vegetable seed on 1,657 hectares and coriander on 4,816 hectares in 1993-94.

A considerable portion of the area devoted to nurseries is found in the vicinity of Adelaide and there are several fruit tree nurseries in the horticultural districts of the River Murray.

**Value of
agricultural
production**

The value of agricultural production is expressed in terms of gross value and local value. Gross value is defined as the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised in principal markets. Where products are absorbed at a local point or become raw material for a secondary industry the value in each case is presumed to be the value of the principal market. Local value is the gross value of production less marketing costs.

*Value and
prices of crops*

The gross value of crops (including pastures) in South Australia for the 1993-94 season was estimated at \$1,411 million.

Gross value of principal crops
(\$'000)

Commodity	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Cereals:			
Wheat	435,544	440,046	365,226
Barley	270,304	250,484	271,298
Oats	18,865	17,771	11,503
Rye	2,841	1,521	1,672
Crops for hay	30,781	21,013	28,101
Lupins for grain	9,912	17,166	15,441
Canola/rapeseed	2,734	3,012	6,192
Field peas	41,237	38,658	40,047
Field beans	11,299	10,685	11,179
Fruit (excluding grapes):			
Citrus	85,090	90,824	101,297
Apples	27,622	32,431	25,845
Apricots	27,362	22,773	18,408
Peaches	5,480	5,401	4,871
Pears	7,436	7,396	6,548
Strawberries	6,300	5,610	7,704
Other	22,293	24,140	25,909
Vine fruit:			
Wine grapes	136,016	111,341	144,321
Table grapes	2,523	2,454	3,692
Dried currants, raisins, etc.	12,250	5,331	5,634

Gross value of principal crops (*continued*)
(\$'000)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Vegetables:			
Carrots	10,703	14,712	16,455
Lettuce	9,065	7,063	5,051
Potatoes	57,968	59,335	65,227
Tomatoes	11,230	9,557	7,106
Onions	17,897	17,320	38,636
Other	50,023	41,510	45,775
Other crops	38,571	54,644	70,204
<i>Total crops (excluding pastures)</i>	<i>1,351,346</i>	<i>1,312,202</i>	<i>1,343,340</i>
Pastures:			
Pasture seed	21,967	22,612	20,232
Pastures cut for hay	44,816	47,242	47,792
<i>Total pastures</i>	<i>66,783</i>	<i>69,854</i>	<i>68,024</i>
Gross value of crops	1,418,129	1,382,056	1,411,364

Prices of principal crops
(Dollars per tonne)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Cereals:			
Wheat (a)	201.05	180.22	172.19
Barley (a)	1141.40	133.46	120.99
Oats	107.10	106.81	85.17
Rye	205.00	160.00	212.00
Fruit:			
Apples	1,249.38	1,204.53	1,119.38
Apricots	1,218.43	1,234.60	1,361.16
Peaches	600.16	621.22	603.22
Pears	1,126.95	1,022.80	914.48
Oranges:			
Navel (a)	358.73	374.86	468.37
Other (a)	391.11	336.26	339.74
Grapes:			
Table	779.72	999.64	1,477.56
Wine (b)	396.55	390.67	426.28
Vegetables:			
Potatoes (a)	290.57	328.33	321.88
Onions	306.03	479.27	724.87
Tomatoes (a)	1,238.35	1,257.02	1,176.99

(a) Average price realised. (b) Weighted average price at winery.

**Pastoral and
dairying**

Pastoral activities, with sheep grazing predominant, are widespread in South Australia under varying climatic conditions from the arid saltbush plains in the Far North through to the lush, well-watered pastures of the South East. South Australia has approximately 12 per cent of the nation's sheep and 5 per cent of its cattle.

The dog fence

This fence is an unbroken barrier of wire netting about two metres high extending for more than 8,000 kilometres through South Australia, along the South Australia–New South Wales and the New South Wales–Queensland borders and through part of Queensland. It has been erected to protect the sheep lands of these States from dingoes.

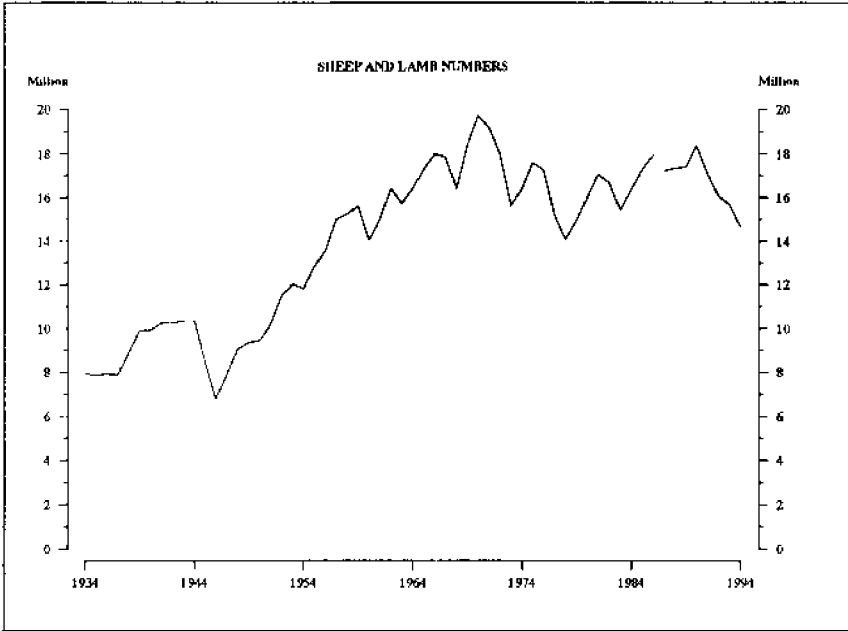
Sheep

Numbers and distribution

At 31 March 1994 sheep in South Australia numbered 14,679,115. The next table shows the total number of sheep in statistical divisions at 31 March.

Sheep numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March
(’000)

Statistical Division	1992	1993	1994
Adelaide	31	27	32
Outer Adelaide	2,005	1,957	1,875
Yorke and Lower North	1,985	1,975	1,779
Murray Lands	2,105	2,098	1,966
South East	4,354	4,180	3,837
Eyre	2,594	2,492	2,295
Northern	2,997	2,973	2,894
Total	16,072	15,702	14,679



Breeds of sheep

The predominant breed in South Australia is the Merino, which, because of its robust constitution and capacity to travel long distances to water, has adapted well to the hot, dry conditions of the interior.

Of the remaining recognised breeds, the Australasian breeds, Corriedale and Polwarth, are most important. The Corriedale and Polwarth are dual purpose sheep used for meat but at the same time producing wool of good quality. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between Lincoln rams and Merino ewes while the Polwarth is a fixed comeback breed from the mating of Merino rams with Lincoln-Merino ewes.

British longwools (Border Leicester, Cheviot and Romney Marsh) are used for mating with the Merino or crossbred ewes to produce fat lambs, but useful types of comeback and crossbred wools are also yielded. British shortwools (Dorset Horn, Ryeland, Suffolk, Southdown and Shropshire) are used principally for production of export lambs.

Composition of sheep flock, at 31 March
('000)

Year	Rams	Breeding ewes	Other ewes	Wethers	Lambs and hoggets (under one year)	Total sheep
1990	226	8,565	505	4,778	4,290	18,363
1991	210	7,464	1,079	4,612	3,788	17,153
1992	201	7,483	782	4,320	3,286	16,072
1993	187	7,379	663	3,922	3,551	15,702
1994	183	7,193	607	3,189	3,507	14,679

Lambing

During the year ended 31 March 1994, 6,751,886 ewes were mated and the number of lambs marked totalled 5,549,826.

Ewes mated and lambing during season

Description	Unit	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Breeding ewes at 31 March	number	7,483,370	7,378,756	7,192,996
Intended matings for lambing during season	number	6,570,584	7,056,203	6,966,095
Actual matings during season	number	6,343,648	6,853,725	6,751,886
Actual matings to intended matings	per cent	96.5	97.0	96.9
Lambs marked	number	4,913,450	5,778,277	5,549,826
Lambs marked to:				
Actual matings	per cent	77.5	84.3	80.9
Breeding ewes	per cent	65.7	78.3	77.2

Shearing and wool-clip

In the agricultural areas of the State most shearing takes place during the late winter and spring months, August to November. Shearing in the South East Division occurs somewhat later, with most of the wool-clip being obtained in the periods October-November, February-March and August-September.

Approximately 90 per cent of the total shorn wool is obtained from adult sheep. The average fleecweight in South Australia for 1993-94 was 5.6 kg a head for adult sheep, with a record 6.6 kg a head being achieved in 1983-84. This is much higher than the yield obtained in other States, and is primarily because of the larger size of the South Australian Merino, its broader wool quality and longer thicker-stapled fleece.

Sheep and lambs shorn : wool-clip and average fleecweight

Classification	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
NUMBER SHORN ('000)			
Sheep	15,507	14,733	13,903
Lambs	3,400	3,901	3,731
Total	18,907	18,634	17,634
WOOL-CLIP ('000 kg)			
Sheep	83,950	87,040	78,181
Lambs	6,130	7,570	6,570
Crutchings	4,118	4,285	2,562
Total	94,197	98,894	87,313
AVERAGE FLEECEWEIGHT (kg)(a)			
Sheep	5.7	6.2	5.6
Sheep and lambs	5.0	5.3	5.0

(a) Includes crutchings.

The next table shows the high average fleecweight obtained in the northern pastoral areas. The relatively light average fleece obtained in the South East Division is explained partly by the lower proportion of Merino sheep, but more importantly by the lighter wool quality of the smaller framed sheep in this area.

Sheep and lambs shorn : wool-clip, Statistical Divisions, 1993-94

Statistical Division	Number shorn			Wool-clip		
	Sheep	Lambs	Total	Sheep (a)	Lambs	Total
	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg
Adelaide	104	5	108	160	7	170
Outer Adelaide	1,833	346	2,178	9,777	566	10,595
Yorke and Lower North ..	1,669	487	2,157	9,804	832	10,931
Murray Lands	1,836	584	2,420	10,818	983	12,216
South East	3,691	994	4,685	19,458	1,692	21,798
Eyre	2,208	510	2,718	12,937	815	14,122
Northern	2,562	805	3,368	15,226	1,675	17,482
Total	13,903	3,731	17,634	78,181	6,570	87,313

(a) Includes crutchings.

Wool Industry

Production

Total wool production consists of shorn wool (including crutchings) plus dead wool and wool exported on skins. After the collapse in wool prices in 1990-91 the gross value of production has fallen to \$271.8 million in 1993-94 from the peak of \$612.2 million in 1988-89.

Wool production and value

Year	Production			Value of wool production \$'000
	Receipts of shorn wool (a)	Other(b)	Total	
	'000 kg	'000 kg	'000 kg	
1991-92	105,005	5,845	110,850	324,043
1992-93	110,179	5,419	115,598	319,866
1993-94	100,952	8,253	109,205	271,773

(a) Source: The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and ABS Dealers Collection.
(b) Includes fellmongered wool, dead wool, and wool exported on skins.

Prices

Prices paid for wool sold in South Australia tend to be on average less than prices realised in other States. This is attributable partly to the large proportion of medium to broad quality wools grown in South Australia and in western New South Wales.

Cattle

In comparison with other States, cattle grazing is not a major industry in South Australia. Of the cattle in Australia at 31 March 1994, 4.6 per cent of those used mainly for meat production and 5.5 per cent of those for milk production were in South Australia. At 31 March 1994 the total number of cattle was 1,202,245.

Cattle numbers at 31 March

Description	1992	1993	1994
Cattle for meat production:			
Cows and heifers	434,933	517,603	576,179
Bulls and bull calves (a)	24,422	26,430	27,908
Other calves	238,672	238,322	276,242
Other cattle	181,310	179,534	175,276
Total	879,337	961,889	1,055,605
Cattle for milk production:			
Cows	88,814	92,266	93,807
Heifers and heifer calves (b)	46,903	48,479	51,215
Bulls and bull calves (a)	1,427	1,545	1,618
Total (b)	137,144	142,290	146,640
Total cattle (b)	1,016,481	1,104,179	1,202,245

(a) Used or intended for service. (b) Excluding house cows.

Cattle numbers : Statistical Divisions, at 31 March 1994
(000)

Description	Adelaide	Outer Adelaide	Yorke and Lower North	Murray Lands	South East	Eyre	Northern
Cattle:							
For meat production . .	17.4	113.5	53.0	109.1	510.3	31.5	220.8
For milk production . . .	6.2	58.4	4.6	46.9	29.4	0.2	1.0
Total	23.6	171.8	57.6	156.0	539.7	31.7	221.8

Cattle for meat production

The number of cattle for meat production at 31 March 1994 was 1,055,605. This was a 8.9 per cent increase on the previous year and continues the steady rate of increase since 1983.

In the northern pastoral areas, Shorthorns are the predominant breed with fewer Herefords. In the South East, Herefords and Shorthorns are the main breeds with substantial numbers of Aberdeen Angus. Near Adelaide where a number of studs are located, several breeds are well represented.

Cattle for milk production

There has been an increase in the total number of cattle for milk production from a low 133,401 in 1991 and at 31 March 1994 was 146,640.

Properties in South Australia on which dairying is the main activity are situated mainly in the areas where high rainfall or irrigation permits the growing of sown pastures. Many of the mixed farms in the better cereal growing areas carry herds used mainly for milk production.

Dairy produce*Milk*

Total milk production is not known precisely. However, as two major components, namely the amount consumed by factories in the production of milk, cheese, butter and other milk products and the amount used for home consumption are known, an estimate can be made.

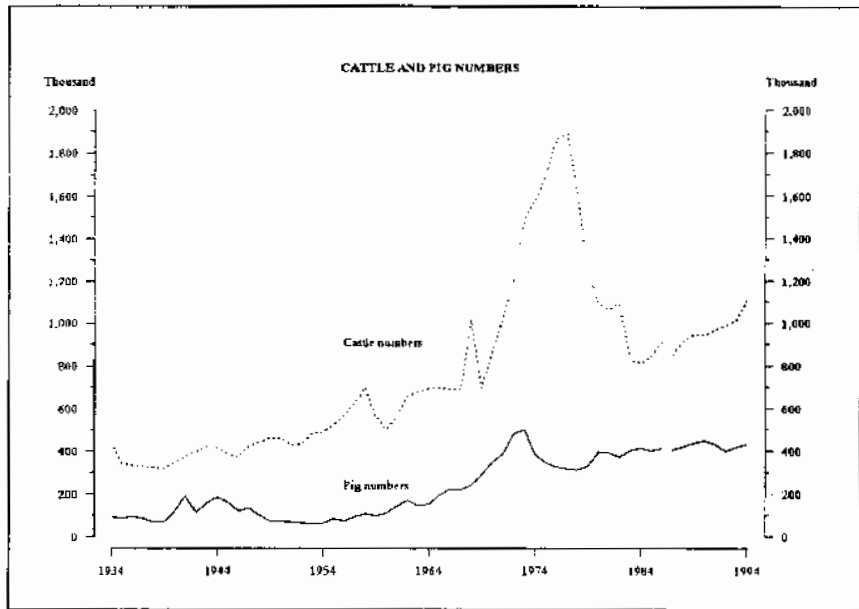
Production and utilisation of milk
(000 litres)

Year	Total milk produced	Milk used for	
		Factory cheese (a)	Home consumption
1991-92	410,982	220,000	155,375
1992-93	435,580	254,466	153,244
1993-94	456,238	257,108	158,700

(a) Factory production accounts for virtually all cheese produced. Source: Australian Dairy Corporation.

Pigs

In the past pigs were kept in South Australia as a sideline on mixed farms or in conjunction with dairy cattle. Now most pig production comes from establishments specialising in pigs and at 31 March 1994 there were 439,823 pigs, 59 per cent of which were in Outer Adelaide and the Murray Lands Statistical Divisions. The principal breeds in South Australia are Large White and Landrace. Specialised sire line breeds including the American breeds Duroc and Hampshire are also used.



Pig numbers, at 31 March

Description	1992	1993	1994
Boars	3,575	3,479	3,456
Breeding sows and gilts	48,830	50,008	50,330
Other pigs	367,636	381,178	386,037
Total	420,041	434,665	439,823

Meat production and marketing

South Australia provided 8.9 per cent of total Australian red meat production during 1993-94. The following table shows the number of livestock slaughtered for human consumption (including exports) and the production of red meat. Slaughterings and meat production on rural establishments are included in these figures.

Livestock slaughtered and red meat produced

Year	Livestock slaughtered for human consumption			Red meat production (carcass weight)			
	Cattle and calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Beef and veal	Mutton and lamb	Pigmeat	Total
	'000	'000	'000	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
1989-90	457	4,580	621	100,457	88,991	40,815	230,263
1990-91	398	4,786	599	87,619	97,472	38,644	223,734
1991-92	405	4,869	524	91,100	102,519	34,538	228,156
1992-93	418	4,832	568	96,658	105,023	38,153	239,833
1993-94	409	5,442	562	94,697	116,553	38,394	249,644

Livestock, average prices at Adelaide Market^(a)
(Dollars)

Class of stock	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Cattle:			
Bullocks and steers;			
Young, 120-160 kg medium	314.75	303.04	316.02
Steers, 250-300 kg medium	579.90	562.00	562.56
Bullocks, 300-350 kg medium	669.89	640.71	675.89
Cows;			
160-250 kg medium	406.25	416.09	396.14
Calves;			
Prime vealers	235.98	244.71	280.74
Sheep:			
Wethers;			
Over 22 kg medium	8.68	11.65	14.18
Ewes;			
Under 22 kg medium	8.00	8.95	10.88
Lambs;			
Young, 16-19 kg medium	18.98	23.12	31.22
16-19 kg medium	20.02	22.78	30.10
Pigs:			
Choppers	226.49	215.06	202.56
Baconers	139.80	138.20	141.17
Porkers	95.76	95.97	92.76

(a) Based on average weekly prices at the abattoir market, for year ended 30 June.

Gross value

Gross value is the value placed on recorded production at the wholesale prices realised in principal markets. The following table shows the gross value of livestock products, and livestock slaughtering and disposals.

Gross value of livestock products and livestock slaughterings and disposals

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (\$'000)			
Wool	324,043	319,866	271,773
Whole milk intake by factories:			
Manufactured	45,933	58,895	63,547
Market sales (a)	67,246	66,876	68,925
Eggs	18,614	19,674	14,869
Honey and beeswax	4,376	6,495	5,777
Total livestock products	460,212	471,806	424,891
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND DISPOSALS (\$'000)			
Cattle and calves	153,682	154,419	174,928
Sheep and lambs	67,007	109,994	120,083
Pigs	63,672	68,920	69,602
Goats	1,468	1,123	2,593
Poultry	50,408	54,323	67,157
Total livestock slaughterings and disposals	336,234	388,780	434,363

(a) Market sales include white, flavoured, high and low fat milk, and UHT milk.

Other rural industries

Poultry farming

The poultry farming industry can be divided into two categories; the production of eggs, and the raising of poultry for meat and it is from the specialised hatcheries and chicken-raising establishments that the bulk of commercial production is obtained. Chickens, scientifically bred for rapid weight gain and known as 'broilers', account for approximately 98 per cent of total poultry slaughtered.

The main production centres for both categories of this industry are located within an 80 kilometre radius of Adelaide, near the processing works and main consumption outlets. Particular concentrations of growers are at Murray Bridge and Gawler, with some in the Adelaide Hills.

Poultry numbers at 31 March ('000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Hens and pullets for egg production ..	722	785	840
Other fowls and chickens	4,167	4,668	5,118
Other poultry (a)	35	30	28
Total	4,925	5,483	5,986

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc.

Housing of birds for commercial purposes is largely planned on the intensive principle, with deep litter pens or single and multiple bird cage units. Laying stock consists mainly of a specially produced crossbreed between the White Leghorn and Australian breeds.

Egg production in the 1993-94 Agricultural Census totalled approximately 12.7 million dozen. However, these figures do not include small producers and the movement of eggs interstate, which may represent a significant proportion of total egg production.

Broiler industry

The following table shows details of poultry slaughtered for human consumption for the last five years.

Poultry slaughtered for human consumption			
Year	Chickens (broilers, fryers or roasters)	Hens, stags and others (a)	Total
NUMBER SLAUGHTERED ('000)			
1989-90	27,198	562	27,760
1990-91	23,730	409	24,139
1991-92	26,416	483	26,899
1992-93	25,397	602	25,999
1993-94	28,376	431	28,808
DRESSED WEIGHT OF POULTRY SLAUGHTERED (tonnes)(b)			
1989-90	35,248	1,502	36,750
1990-91	31,945	1,269	33,214
1991-92	36,978	1,502	38,480
1992-93	38,619	1,686	40,306
1993-94	40,671	1,495	42,166

(a) Includes ducks, turkeys, quail, pheasants etc. (b) Dressed weight of whole birds, pieces and giblets as reported by producers.

Broilers are specially bred meat strain birds of either sex, that are slaughtered between eight and ten weeks of age at a live weight of approximately 1.5 kg. This rapid growth and efficient conversion of feed to meat has been achieved by extensive breeding programs; the use of specially prepared poultry feeds high in protein and energy value; growth promotion and disease control drugs; and broiler houses, with controlled temperature, ventilation and light, conducive to fast growth.

Beekeeping Beekeeping in South Australia is a small industry – in 1993–94 there were 147 beekeepers with forty or more hives. Most commercial apiarists operate on a migratory basis, following the flowering of the various species of honey flora. The production of honey and beeswax fluctuates considerably from year to year, depending upon seasonal conditions.

Landcare There are more than 250 Landcare groups throughout the State. Groups undertake a range of activities from the development of property management plans and the adoption of sustainable farming practices to revegetation and agroforestry, nature conservation, water quality monitoring and erosion control. Support is provided by State Government agencies.

The Commonwealth Government through the National Landcare Program provides support for land and water management, vegetation establishment, corridor development, habitat retention and management for wildlife.

Twenty-seven Soil Conservation Boards operate throughout the State. The most recent board to be established was the Eastern Districts Soil Conservation Board for pastoral lands north of the River Murray to the New South Wales border.

The Murray Mallee, Far West Coast, Central Eyre Peninsula, West Broughton, Lower North, Central Hills, Yorke Peninsula, and Eastern Eyre Peninsula Soil Conservation Boards have so far released final District Plans identifying sustainable management practices for the land types which occur in their Districts. Many other Boards are in the process of releasing draft District Plans for public comment and it is expected that these will be completed by the end of 1995.

In urban areas, awareness of the importance of land and water care is increasing, with groups participating in water quality monitoring and catchment management, including litter collection and stream revegetation. Other groups are becoming interested in coast dune care projects. More than 400 schools are participating in the Landcare Environmental Education Program, including monitoring salinity levels in water supplies through Saltwatch, the Waterwatch program for monitoring water quality and stream ecology, monitoring frogs and their habitat in Frogwatch and gaining a better understanding of the soil through Wormwatch.

The schools Landcare program has expanded during the past year with the opening of the 8 hectare Landcare Outdoor Classroom at Golden Grove, the launch of the Our Landcare Friends school resources and the Landcare in the Classroom (LITC) program. LITC is focusing on teacher training and is centred on the eight Focus Schools in Environmental Education.

10.2 FORESTRY

There are an estimated six million hectares of land classified as wooded in South Australia but much of this is too small or scattered to be of current economic value for wood production or is better retained in its present form for environmental protection. Some 780,000 hectares carry forest or forest woodland, a minor part of which is still used for fencing or firewood materials.

Many of the forested or wooded areas are of considerable value for soil conservation, watershed protection, shelter, shade and conservation of indigenous plants and animals. The plantation forest estate is of particular economic significance in South Australia, which because of climatic factors is very deficient in natural timber resources.

Of the State's forest reserve totalling 127,507 hectares, at 30 June 1995, 75,836 hectares were under pine plantation (mainly *Pinus radiata*). It is estimated an additional 27,081 hectares were under plantation by private forestry organisations and individuals.

Indigenous forests

The natural forests of South Australia consist of eucalypt hardwoods restricted principally to the Mount Lofty Ranges, the lower Flinders Ranges, the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula, and the South East. These are managed primarily for conservation purposes.

The majority of the planted forest is in the Lower South East. The 625 mm rainfall line roughly divides the South East in two; the Lower South East, with an annual rainfall in excess of 625 mm is quite suitable for commercial forestry, but the Upper South East is not.

State forests

State forests were administered by Woods and Forests under the auspices of Primary Industries (SA) which was responsible for the establishment, maintenance and utilisation of State forests, including the management of forest reserves and operation of mills for processing timber produced by those forests. The Forest Reserves are organised into Districts and are under the charge of professional foresters. From 1 July 1993 the forestry aspect of the agency was transferred to the newly formed Primary Industries (SA) department and the timber products and manufacturing market area was formed into a fully government-owned company called Forwood Products Pty Ltd.

Location	State forests (Hectares)					
	Planted during 1994			Plantations at 30 June 1995		
	Softwoods			Softwoods		
	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	<i>Hard-woods</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	<i>Other Pinus</i>	<i>Hard-woods</i>
Northern Region:						
Bundaleer	—	—	—	1,233.0	20.4	348.3
Wirrabara	60.0	—	—	1,859.2	54.8	49.0
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	147.0
Total Northern	60.0	—	—	3,092.2	75.2	544.3
Central Region:						
Mount Crawford	121.9	—	9.5	4,581.0	235.4	158.8
Kuitpo	74.7	—	0.2	1,977.2	210.0	110.8
Second Valley	—	—	—	2,240.3	140.5	11.7
Other forests	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Central	196.6	—	9.7	8,798.5	585.9	281.5
South Eastern Region:						
Penola	638.1	—	—	13,508.9	503.8	53.4
Comaum	—	—	—	2,967.4	283.6	9.3
Cave Range	—	—	—	201.7	106.4	—
Mount Burr	704.8	—	2.4	16,506.4	589.8	87.5
Noolook	87.8	—	—	4,860.0	4.4	—
Mount Gambier	—	—	14.2	8,730.0	230.6	84.2
Myora	312.4	—	23.4	13,408.6	371.4	75.6
Total South Eastern	1,743.1	—	40.0	60,183.0	2,090.0	309.9
Waterworks reserves	—	—	—	900.1	111.4	7.6
Total State forests	1,999.7	—	49.8	72,973.4	2,863.0	1,143.3

Source: Primary Industries (SA) Forestry.

Production

Log production is met from final felling and thinning operations, and planned forest management ensures that the amount of timber cut each year does not exceed new growth. The logging system used is from stump direct to mill. Primary Industries (SA) also supplies logs to private processing plants in South Australia.

Forwood Products, CSR-Softwoods and S.E.A.S.-Sapfor Ltd are major wood processors based in the south east of the State. Forwood Products comprises three sawmills in the South East at Mount Gambier, Nangwarry and Mount Burr, a panel and plywood plant at Nangwarry and a specialist furniture component factory at Mount Gambier. CSR-Softwoods operates the only particle board plants in South Australia and its three sawmills at Kuitpo, Mount Gambier and Jamestown have been progressively updated. S.E.A.S.-Sapfor operates mills at Tarpeena and Kalangadoo.

Forest log production^(a)
(Cubic metres)

Year	Softwood
1990-91	685,348
1991-92	800,683
1992-93	867,039
1993-94	1,032,419
1994-95	1,228,579

(a) Source: Primary Industries (SA) Forestry. Does not include production by the larger private forest growers.

Production of sawn wood^(a)

Year	Cubic metres	Proportion of Australian total (per cent)
1990-91	240,193	8.7
1991-92	271,603	9.3
1992-93	317,096	10.2
1993-94	364,960	11.1
1994-95	419,704	11.2

(a) Source: Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Includes sawn equivalent of plywood and veneer, but excludes railway sleepers.

Total log production from State forests for Departmental sawmills and private industry deliveries includes logs for sawlog, preservation, peeler log and pulpwood.

Employment

The number of employees directly employed by Primary Industries (SA) Forestry was 291 at 30 June 1995.

Research

The virtual dependence of the South Australian forestry industry on a single species necessitates continued research into the maintenance and improvement of *Pinus radiata* resources, as well as into forestry in general.

Primary Industries (SA) Forestry maintains its own research facilities and works very closely with the South Australian Regional Station of the Division of Forest Research of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) at Mount Gambier. Certain aspects of forestry research are also undertaken by the Soils Division of CSIRO, the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, the University of Adelaide, the Flinders University and the Department of Forestry of the Australian National University.

Joint research is being carried out into tree breeding through the Southern Tree Breeding Association whose South Australian members include the Primary Industries (SA) Forestry, CSR-Softwoods and S.E.A.S.-Sapfor Ltd. The Association is producing seed of improved quality to grow seedlings for planting in radiata pine forest areas.

Research activities aimed at an expansion of forestry production include the development of fertiliser use, both to stimulate growth and to bring into production land previously considered unsuitable, and the improvement of planting stock through selective breeding. Silvicultural research is concerned with the maintenance of soil fertility and with combating various diseases and pests. Permanent sample plots are maintained in Departmental forests for research into various aspects of forest yield and management.

Forest protection

Primary Industries (SA) Forestry has developed an extensive forest protection network, including the development of specialised off-road 4-wheel drive fire fighting and support vehicles. The organisation's forest fire fighting units are registered as 12 County Fire Service brigades and form part of local groups.

The clearing of undergrowth, the maintenance of fire-breaks, the staffing of observation towers and the constant readiness of fire fighting units are all an integral part of forestry practice.

Other protective measures include herbicide application to prevent plant disorders, measures to control insect pests in the forest, and the eradication of the various weeds and pests which threaten young plants.

A large outbreak of the *Sirex* wood wasp which occurred in the commercial forests following the summer of 1986-87 is being successfully controlled with a nematode inoculation program which sterilises *Sirex* eggs.

10.3 FISHERIES

Commercial fishing is undertaken along the entire South Australian coastline. In the sheltered waters of the Gulfs and the West Coast bays, operators take prawns or various marine scale fish species, while in offshore waters southern bluefin tuna and shark are sought.

Rock lobster is taken along the more exposed parts of the coast, while abalone is dived for in most areas. A small quantity of freshwater fish is caught in the River Murray and associated lakes.

The most commercially valuable species are rock lobster, prawns, tuna and abalone, with shark and whiting also making significant contributions. The general marine scale fishery supports the greatest number of fishermen, both recreational and commercial.

The total value of fisheries produce landed commercially in South Australia in 1993-94 was \$197.8 million.

There were 1,132 licensed fishermen operating in South Australian waters at 30 June 1993. The number of licence holders in each of the fisheries was; general marine 662, rock lobster 277, prawn 52, Lakes and Coorong 39, Reach (River Murray) 41, abalone 34, and miscellaneous 27. There

are approximately 50 Commonwealth licensed fishermen fishing for tuna in South Australia. In addition, there is an average of one employee fisherman engaged in the industry for each licensed fishing operation, although the number of employees on each vessel varies according to the fishing operation.

Administration

The exploitation of fish resources adjacent to South Australia is controlled by three Acts, the *South Australian Fisheries Act 1982*, the *Commonwealth Fisheries Act 1952* and the *Continental Shelf (Living and Natural Resources) Act 1968 (Cwlth)*. The *Fisheries Act 1982* was proclaimed and regulations gazetted in June 1984.

Under the State Act, which is administered by the Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries), provision is made for the licensing of fishermen and the registration of boats and gear. Control of fishing activity is maintained by licensing, zoning and seasonal closures, the establishment of size limits, bag limits and closed areas, the regulation of amount and type of gear, the prohibition of the use of explosive or noxious substances in any waters and the establishment of aquatic reserves. Controls of this nature are considered necessary for the orderly and efficient use of fish resources, which are in effect 'common property' resources.

Finfish

The major marine species of finfish taken in South Australian waters are tuna, shark, oceanjacket, Australian salmon, whiting, garfish and snapper.

Finfish : production by major species^(a)
('000 kg)

Species	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94p
Marine:			
Australian salmon	624	586	524
Garfish	514	515	472
Leatherjacket	140	64	65
Mullet	332	134	110
Mulloway	53	50	53
Oceanjacket	1,007	842	984
Orange roughy	218	48	56
Tommy ruff	363	332	304
Shark	2,181	2,184	1,973
Snook	100	21	126
Snapper	437	386	318
Tuna	1,786	1,509	2,010
Whiting (King George)	797	700	664
Total (incl. other)	12,996	11,638	14,135
Freshwater:			
Golden perch (Callop)	157	279	295
Murray cod	-	-	-
Bony bream	1,129	702	744
European carp	1,154	863	915
Total (incl. other)	2,473	2,640	2,992
Total finfish production	15,469	14,278	17,127

(a) Includes catches made in the Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries.
Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Tuna are taken in the waters west and south of Eyre Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. Occasional catches are taken beyond the continental shelf. The use of spotting aircraft has increased the efficiency of fishing operations. Traditionally most tuna have been landed at Port Lincoln or Streaky Bay although in recent years a significant proportion of the catch has been off-loaded onto Japanese 'carrier' freezer vessels for direct shipment to the Japanese markets. For 1993-94 the tuna fishery operated with an Australian quota of 5,281 tonnes.

Shark fishing extends along the entire coastline. The main ports of landing are Port Lincoln, Robe, Thevenard/Ceduna, Victor Harbor, Port Adelaide and the south-east rock lobster ports. The two most important species, namely school and gummy sharks, are mainly taken with large mesh gill nets and, to a lesser extent, with long-lines. The Commonwealth Government has prepared a management plan for the southern shark fishery to control the total effort in the fishery.

Operators using purse-seine nets take Australian salmon in waters adjacent to the moderately exposed coastline of southern Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island and the West Coast. A total catch quota of 1,126 tonnes for South Australia has been imposed as emigrants from the South Australian stock are an important component of the Western Australian fishery. The main species of whiting taken is King George whiting which is captured commercially in Spencer Gulf and the West Coast bays. Of the other species garfish, mulloway, black bream and snapper are regarded highly as table fish. Mulloway and black bream are netted mainly in the Coorong and waters adjacent to the River Murray Mouth area.

Snapper are mainly taken by hand-line throughout State waters. In recent years the catches being made by long-lines have increased.

Finfish : gross value of production by major species^(a)
(\$'000)

<i>Species</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94p</i>
Orange roughy	435	178	203
Tuna (b)	10,070	37,331	11,327
Whiting	5,468	4,684	4,991
Snapper	1,770	1,796	1,558
Garfish	1,645	1,789	1,596
Australian salmon	693	747	732
Shark	5,828	5,702	5,026
Total (incl. other)	33,717	64,639	41,398

(a) Includes catches made in the Great Australian Bight and South East Trawl Fisheries. (b) Price includes a component for value added.

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

The River Murray, Lakes area and Coorong are the only commercial sources of fresh water fish in the State because of the general lack of permanent streams and lakes. The River Murray has been sectioned into 'reaches' and 'reserves' for fishing purposes and each commercial river fisherman is issued with a permit to fish a separate reach.

Crustaceans

Prawn trawling is undertaken in Spencer Gulf and off the West Coast of the State. Management of the prawn fisheries has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of permanent and seasonal closures designed to protect small and reproducing prawns. This maximises the value of the catch by directing fishing to periods when prawns are larger and of higher quality.

Prawn production

Particulars		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	2,155	1,645	1,919
Value	\$'000	19,653	19,709	24,132

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Pots by which southern rock lobster are taken are positioned from the shore to the edge of the continental shelf. The south-east coast between Kingston and the Victoria border is the main fishing area. Good catches are also taken from grounds around Kangaroo Island, near the Althorpe Islands and Port Lincoln, and along the West Coast.

Rock lobster production

Particulars		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Estimated gross weight	'000 kg	3,162	2,818	2,599
Value	\$'000	57,752	55,339	66,583

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

To prevent over exploitation, almost all South Australian fisheries are 'limited entry' fisheries with constraints being placed on the number and size of vessels that may fish and the type or number of units of gear that may be used. Although prawns and rock lobsters are the principal species of crustaceans fished in South Australia, there has been a recent increase in commercial fishing for blue crabs and sand crabs.

Molluscs

Abalone is by far the most important mollusc taken in South Australia and is found in greatest numbers at depths of 12 to 30 metres on the extensive reef substrata off the shores of western Eyre Peninsula. Smaller numbers are taken around Kangaroo Island and off the south-east coast. The two species exploited are greenlip and blacklip. The abalone fishery is also subject to licence limitation with each diver required to have an authority to take abalone on his commercial fishing licence.

Abalone production

Particulars		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Gross (in shell) weight	'000 kg	885	869	802
Value	\$'000	15,095	23,726	27,241

Source: South Australian Research and Development Institute (SARDI).

Oyster production is growing. Of the 77 approved leases, approximately half are fully commercial and the gross value of sales per annum amount to several million dollars.

Other molluscs taken in South Australian waters include squid (valued at \$1,352,000 in 1993-94), octopus (\$575,000), and scallops (\$260,000).

Marketing and processing

Marketing and processing arrangements vary according to the species. Traditionally, most of the tuna landed in South Australia is canned (not necessarily in South Australia) for domestic consumption. With the introduction of Individual Transferable Quotas and subsequent restructuring of the industry, the higher valued *sashimi* (raw fish) market in Japan is being examined. Southern rock lobster are tailed and frozen for export at most of the main ports, but some are cooked for local consumption. Some prawns are cooked and sold locally but most are frozen and exported. Abalone are either canned or frozen for export. Sharks are gutted and headed at sea and are frozen at the port of landing for interstate markets. Other fish are generally iced for dispatch to the Adelaide market or are scaled, filleted and frozen for general distribution. A proportion of the prime species landed in South Australia are sold for Australian east coast markets.

Research

Continuing research is important for effective fisheries management. The South Australian Research and Development Institute conducts rock lobster, prawn, Australian salmon, abalone, freshwater fish, whiting, snapper and oyster research programs including tagging, stock sampling, and market measuring. The Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries) also undertakes research into aspects of its fisheries management programs.

Aquaculture

The aquaculture industry involves the growing of several species including barramundi, oysters, abalone, tuna, mussels, rock lobster, freshwater crayfish and algae. Aquaculture has experienced rapid growth over the past few years with value of production increasing from \$8 million in 1992-93 to more than \$30 million in 1994-95.

Conservation

The State Department of Primary Industries (Fisheries) has pioneered, in Australia, the concept of marine national parks and has created thirteen aquatic reserves with a total area of 14,971 hectares. Seal colonies, mangrove communities and areas of scientific and educational interest have been protected. Mangrove communities and allied samphire flats have received particular attention because of their recognised contribution to the productivity of the near-shore marine environment. All mangroves in South Australia are fully protected. A whale sanctuary of 17,500 hectares was proclaimed in May 1995 at the head of the Bight.

Structure and location

The tendency for manufacturing industries, particularly those supplying consumer goods, to congregate near their market has resulted in a heavy concentration of South Australian secondary industries in or near Adelaide.

Manufacturing locations : summary of operations, 1991-92

Item	Unit	Adelaide Statistical Division	South Australia	ASD as percentage of SA
Locations at 30 June	Number	2,566	3,249	79
Employment at end of June, ..	Number	68,302	86,171	79
Wages and salaries	\$m	1,938.1	2,467.0	81
Turnover	\$m	12,222.4	15,365.8	80

Generally, industrial plants outside the Adelaide Statistical Division are located near the sources of supply of raw materials. These include the sawmills and paper pulp industries of the South East, the fruit processing plants of the Riverland, the wineries and distilleries of the Barossa Valley and the Riverland, and various dairy produce, meat slaughtering, fish processing and cement manufacturing plants.

Manufacturing locations : summary of manufacturing operations
by Statistical Division, 1991-92

Statistical Division	Locations at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
Adelaide	2,566	68,302	1,938.1	12,222.4
Outer Adelaide	218	3,987	91.4	567.2
Yorke and Lower North	75	778	13.3	102.5
Murray Lands	119	3,000	76.1	528.8
South East	124	4,527	128.7	678.0
Eyre	57	690	12.7	98.6
Northern	90	4,887	206.7	1,177.9
Total State	3,249	86,171	2,467.0	15,365.8

The number of manufacturing locations in South Australia increased from 3,231 in 1990-91 to 3,249 in 1991-92. Employment at the end of June 1992 was 86,171, a decrease of 7.5 per cent from the June 1991 figure of 93,128. The industry subdivisions basic metal products, miscellaneous manufacturing, and textiles recorded the largest percentage decreases in employment of 14.7, 14.5 and 12.5 respectively.

A summary of manufacturing operations by industry subdivision within the Adelaide Statistical Division is detailed below and the distribution of activity between this Division and the rest of the State can be seen by comparing this and the subsequent table.

Manufacturing locations : summary of operations
by Industry Subdivision, Adelaide Statistical Division, 1991-92

Industry Subdivision	Locations at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	231	8,295	218.8	1,558.7
Textiles	62	1,919	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing and footwear	110	3,153	n.p.	n.p.
Wood, wood products and furniture	405	4,423	97.3	433.8
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	268	5,189	159.3	689.3
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	69	2,311	85.7	1,164.5
Non-metallic mineral products	112	2,410	73.3	436.6
Basic metal products	50	2,087	62.4	414.2
Fabricated metal products	418	6,039	156.1	740.3
Transport equipment	148	14,162	438.2	3,888.3
Other machinery and equipment	410	11,989	341.2	1,411.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	283	6,325	169.3	781.6
Total manufacturing	2,556	68,302	1,938.1	12,222.4

Manufacturing locations : summary of operations
by Industry Subdivision, 1991-92

Industry Subdivision	Locations at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
Food, beverages and tobacco	442	15,130	382.0	2,724.9
Textiles	69	2,151	70.2	435.5
Clothing and footwear	122	3,363	76.3	319.1
Wood, wood products and furniture	505	6,799	156.0	678.4
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	321	6,757	213.4	929.5
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	83	2,614	93.0	1,260.4
Non-metallic mineral products	160	2,765	83.6	493.2
Basic metal products	62	6,062	247.5	1,486.2
Fabricated metal products	513	6,791	173.0	632.4
Transport equipment	178	14,425	444.1	3,916.6
Other machinery and equipment	422	12,857	357.5	1,496.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	312	6,457	171.3	794.1
Total manufacturing	3,249	86,171	2,467.0	17,365.8

The importance of the manufacturing industry in South Australia relative to Australia as a whole can be gauged from the following comparison.

Manufacturing establishments : summary of operations
South Australia and Australia, 1991-92

Item	Unit	South Australia	Australia	South Australia as a percentage of Australia
Establishments at 30 June . . .	Number	3,160	41,480	7.6
Employment at end of June . . .	'000	86.4	906.5	9.5
Wages and salaries	\$m	2,472.8	27,065.8	9.1
Turnover	\$m	15,404.0	166,535.0	9.2

Although there were 3,160 establishments operating at 30 June 1992 only 144 or 4.6 per cent employed 100 persons or more, while 2,531 establishments, or 80.1 per cent of the total, employed fewer than 20 persons. The 20 largest establishments employed 24,073 persons, or 27.8 per cent of the total.

In the following table manufacturing establishments are grouped according to the number of persons employed.

Manufacturing establishments : selected variables by size of
establishment, 30 June 1992

Employment size group	Establish- ments at 30 June number	Employ- ment at end of June number	Wages and salaries \$m	Turnover \$m
Fewer than 20	2,531	15,106	310.3	1,677.0
20 but fewer than 50	356	10,923	274.7	1,391.0
50 but fewer than 100	129	9,247	256.3	1,810.1
100 but fewer than 200	68	9,427	281.2	1,641.1
200 but fewer than 500	56	17,685	514.0	2,932.4
500 or more	20	24,073	819.4	5,940.2

Individual industries

In this section details are given of major South Australian secondary industries. However, in order to maintain confidentiality of details for individual businesses, statistics relating to a number of important industries are not published. The classification used is based on the 1983 edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

Meat

Most of the abattoirs in South Australia are located in country areas. Details of country butchers who slaughter livestock mainly for sale in their own retail shops are not included in the following table.

Meat (except smallgoods or poultry)

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	40	2,759	55.4	382.6
1989-90	43	3,375	75.9	449.8
1990-91 (a)	39	3,051	77.5	427.5
1991-92	42	2,782	70.4	397.3

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

Wine and
brandy

South Australia is the leading State in wine and brandy production. In 1991-92, 38 per cent of Australian establishments classified to this industry were located in this State and their contribution to national totals was 50 per cent of employment, 53 per cent of wages and salaries and 46 per cent of turnover.

Wine and brandy

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	83	2,696	60.7	508.6
1989-90	72	2,438	63.3	494.4
1990-91 (a)	85	2,877	64.5	470.7
1991-92	88	2,565	66.3	454.9

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

Wood and
wood products

The major activities in this sector of manufacturing are log sawmilling, resawn and dressed timber and joinery and wooden structural fittings industries.

Wood and wood products

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	208	4,863	100.6	504.5
1989-90	175	4,409	101.1	451.7
1990-91 (a)	251	4,080	103.1	471.5
1991-92	240	4,148	100.4	451.4

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

*Printing and
allied industries*

There was one large establishment in 1991-92 producing daily newspapers in Adelaide. Newspaper printing offices are also located in most large towns, and a number of these produce newspapers for more than one locality. Particulars of general printing establishments, including the activities of the Stateprint Division of the Department of State Services, are also incorporated in the following table.

Printing and allied industries

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	223	5,893	138.7	538.8
1989-90	212	5,603	146.4	570.2
1990-91 (a)	283	5,641	154.9	569.7
1991-92	290	5,216	154.3	614.2

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

*Cement and
concrete
products*

There was one large firm producing cement in South Australia, its two manufacturing plants being at Birkenhead and Angaston. The Angaston plant, based on the limestone deposits, is an example of a manufacturing location being established near the source of the raw material.

Cement and concrete products

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	72	2,153	53.5	342.7
1989-90	68	2,120	63.8	393.6
1990-91 (a)	72	1,635	52.0	332.6
1991-92	62	1,396	44.5	283.2

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

*Basic iron
and steel*

In 1941 a blast furnace was installed at Whyalla to utilise iron ore from the Middleback Ranges. This ore is transported by rail a distance of fifty-five kilometres to Whyalla. The main items of production are structural steel sections (such as girders and beams) and rails.

In 1991-92, the 38 establishments in South Australia, classified to this industry group, reported total employment at June 1992 of 4,248; wages and salaries \$175.3 million and turnover \$828.2 million.

Motor vehicles

The largest single industry in South Australia is the motor vehicle industry. However, as there were only four firms engaged in motor vehicle production in 1991-92, confidentiality reasons prevent publication of detailed figures. These four firms employed 8,569 persons at the end of June 1992 and accounted for 9.9 per cent of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Appliances and electrical equipment

For many years South Australia has been one of the leading States in the production of the larger household appliances, including refrigerators, washing machines, cooking stoves and ranges. These items constitute a significant part of the total activity shown in the next table. Also represented are manufacturers of radio and television components, water-heating systems, batteries and other electrical machinery and equipment. This group of industries is the second most important in the State and in 1991-92 accounted for 9.4 per cent of total manufacturing employment in South Australia.

Appliances and electrical equipment

Year	Establishments at 30 June	Employment at end of June	Wages and salaries	Turnover
	number	number	\$m	\$m
1988-89	113	9,215	195.3	897.9
1989-90	102	7,660	181.5	892.2
1990-91 (a)	131	7,920	218.0	1,008.1
1991-92	137	8,097	226.3	1,038.3

(a) From 1990-91 includes single establishments with fewer than four persons employed.

Environmental protection

In 1991-92, 5 per cent of manufacturing establishments in South Australia reported conducting environmental impact assessments or audits (for new or existing production processes). Return of own containers or packaging was permitted and/or encouraged by 26 per cent compared with 22 per cent for Australia. Only 6 per cent reported that they were engaged in the marketing or production of goods or services for monitoring, maintaining or improving the environment.

Manufacturing establishments had a current expenditure on environmental protection of \$31.0 million. Capital expenditure to abate pollution was \$39.9 million with over three-quarters (77.7 per cent) spent by two industry subdivisions, chemical, petroleum and coal products (\$16.2 million) and basic metal products (\$14.8 million).

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

4603.0 *Cost of Environment Protection, Australia: Selected Industries*

8221.0 *Manufacturing Industry, Australia*

8221.4 *Manufacturing Industry, South Australia*

8365.0 *Manufacturing Production, Australia: Principal Commodities Produced*

12.1 MINING

South Australia has a well developed mineral industry with natural gas, crude oil, copper, coal and uranium oxide the major products. The State also has important resources of industrial minerals which make up a significant proportion of the total annual value of mineral production. The *Mining Act 1971* reserves all minerals to the Crown and regulates and controls all mining operations in South Australia.

The state and conditions of the mine, machinery, ventilation, and all other matters relating to the safety, health and well-being of the employees and general public are regulated by the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act 1986* and the *Mines and Works Inspection Act 1920*. The *Petroleum Act 1940*, *Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1982*, *Cooper Basin (Ratification) Act 1975*, *Stony Point (Liquids Project) Ratification Act 1981* and the *Petroleum Shortages Act 1980* provide for the control of petroleum exploration and the production, conservation and distribution of petroleum by pipeline. Administration of these Acts is the responsibility of the Minister for Mines and Energy and the Director-General, Department of Mines and Energy.

Mining claims leases and licences

The granting of leases and licences and the pegging of new claims is governed by the *Mining Act 1971*. A total of 267 private mines were current at 30 June 1995. Mineral royalties received by the Department of Mines and Energy during 1994-95 amounted to \$52 million.

The following table shows tenements held under the *Mining Act 1971* and the *Petroleum Act 1940* for the last three years.

Tenements held under Mining and Petroleum Acts

Particulars	At 30 June		
	1993	1994	1995
Mineral claims	118	111	63
Precious stones claims	2,014	2,064	2,082
Leases	1,606	1,613	1,615
Exploration licences	127	188	280
Petroleum exploration and production licences and permits	96	99	97

Minerals resumed

The mineral rights on private land were resumed by the Crown in July 1972 so that all minerals are the property of the Crown.

A royalty of 2.5 per cent of the value of the minerals, realised upon their sale, is payable to the Minister for Mines and Energy on all minerals (except precious stones) recovered and sold or used for commercial purposes. No royalty is payable on precious stones.

*Extractive
minerals*

Extractive minerals are defined as sand, gravel, stone, shell, shale or clay but this does not include any such minerals that are mined for a prescribed purpose, nor fire-clay, bentonite or kaolin.

The royalties collected from the mining of extractive minerals are paid into the Extractive Areas Rehabilitation Fund to be used in rehabilitating land disturbed by mining operations. The Fund may also be used for research into methods of mining engineering and practice with a view to reducing environmental damage or impairment.

*General
conditions*

A current miners right or, in the case of precious stones, a precious stones prospecting permit must be held by every prospector to authorise the pegging of the appropriate class of claim.

At least three weeks notice of entry for prospecting or mining purposes must be given to the landholder if the land is freehold or held on perpetual lease. Three weeks notice must also be given to any landholder before 'declared equipment' can be used on the land. In either case the landholder may lodge an objection with the Warden's Court.

A claim (other than a precious stones claim) has a maximum term of twelve months, is not transferable and must be converted to a lease before minerals can be removed for sale or used for commercial purposes.

Exploration licences have a maximum term of five years and a maximum area of 2,500 square kilometres and are subject to the terms agreed. Twenty-eight days notice must be given in the *South Australian Government Gazette* before an exploration licence is granted.

*Mineral
industry*

A mining establishment is one predominantly engaged in an activity specified in Division B of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

The scope of the Mining division includes all units mainly engaged in 'mining', in exploration for minerals, and in the provision of a wide variety of services to mining and mineral exploration, as well as mining units under development.

The term 'mining' is used in the broad sense to include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas. Extraction of minerals is undertaken by such processes as underground or open cut mining, dredging, quarrying, the operation of wells or evaporation pans, or by recovery from ore dumps or tailings, and all supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing.

Activities include milling, dressing and beneficiation of ores, screening, washing and flotation. These are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption, purifying and similar treatment plants are also included in this division.

The annual Mining Census is generally restricted to metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas. However, on a triennial basis data is collected for construction materials and other non-metallic minerals. As a consequence it is not possible to relate overall Census totals between years.

In addition, changes to the business units definitions have caused some discontinuities, particularly in relation to the count of establishments. The treatment of Unincorporated Joint Ventures has led to an increase in the number of establishments in certain industries, e.g. gold and oil and gas, and this masks normal fluctuations. It is not possible to reconcile the count of establishments with the number of mine sites.

Mining establishments : summary of operations
by industry subdivision, 1993-94

Industry Subdivision	Number of establishments operating at 30 June 1994	Persons employed (a)	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	Value added
			\$ million	\$ million	\$ million	\$ million
Metal ore mining,	5)					
Coal mining,	1)	2,160	109.4	1,065.1	208.2	840.0
Oil and gas extraction,	10)					

(a) At 30 June 1994 and includes working proprietors.

Mineral commodities

Mineral commodity statistics published in the *South Australian Year Book* are those recorded by the Director-General of Mines and Energy.

Mining and quarrying production^(a)

Mineral	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value (b)	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
				\$'000	\$'000
Metallic:					
Copper,	'000 tonnes	77	67	2,8227	172 649
Gold,	kg	1,148	808	17,923	14,235
Iron ore,	'000 tonnes	2,514	2,728	22,626	24,552
Uranium oxide,	tonnes	1,105	1,892	37,038	86,387
Lead,	tonnes	5	6	4	3
Zinc ore,	'000 tonnes	1	—	114	—
Silver,	tonnes	13	13	2,198	3,013

Mining and quarrying production^(a) (continued)

		Quantity		Value (b)	
Mineral	Unit of quantity	1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
				\$'000	\$'000
Non-metallic:					
Barite	'000 tonnes	8	6	492	324
Coal	'000 tonnes	2,778	2,652	54,691	79,100
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	982	1,057	5,093	6,382
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	1,261	1,316	2,520	2,621
Kaolin	'000 tonnes	5	4	456	387
Limestone	'000 tonnes	2,429	2,655	12,312	13,746
Opal (c) .....	..	..	..	39,157	39,060
Salt	'000 tonnes	753	785	3,846	3,956
Silica	'000 tonnes	136	99	2,367	1,912
Talc	'000 tonnes	13	13	1,162	1,008
Other .....	..	..	..	221	254
Construction material,					
quarrying	'000 tonnes	11,544	9,245	82,073	71,451
Natural sand products	'000 tonnes	3,129	3,185	21,903	19,979
Natural clay products	'000 tonnes	1,013	857	2,641	2,335
Natural gas (d)	Millions of m ³	4,200	4,550	370,997	358,461
Condensates	Kilolitres	709,112	581,430	135,073	87,150
Crude oil	Kilolitres	952,953	877,929	175,717	137,608
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 tonnes	451	442	113,184	95,476
Total .....		..	..	1,312,234	1,223,049

(a) Quantities disposed of as recorded by the Department of Mines and Energy. (b) Ex-mine site.
(c) Estimated. (d) Value of gas ex-Moomba plant includes value of CO₂ from Caroline No. 1 well and also value of ethane.

Copper

Copper mining was very important in the early days of the settlement of South Australia. The rich discoveries at Kapunda in 1842, Burra in 1845, and Wallaroo-Moonta in 1859-60 came at a time when the colony's development was stagnating and severe financial difficulties were being encountered.

Copper production fluctuated over the years but renewed interest in copper during the 1960s led to the discovery of new, but lower grade, ore bodies at the old copper fields of Kanmantoo and Mount Gunson, and to the working of remnant low-grade ore at Burra. After five years, both mining from open-cut and underground deposits near Moonta and the processing of the ore at Kadina, to produce a copper-gold concentrate for sale, ended. A total of 476,000 tonnes of ore was recovered from the Poona and Wheal Hughes deposits, averaging 4.0 per cent copper and 1.0 gram per tonne of gold. Cupric oxide is produced at Burra for the manufacture of timber preservatives, catalysts, friction materials for brakes and clutches, copper chemicals and as a trace element in agriculture.

The Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, which has an area of twenty square kilometres, has indicated ore reserves of at least 2,000 million tonnes averaging 1.6 per cent copper, 0.6 kg/tonne uranium oxide, 0.6 gm/tonne gold and 4gm/tonne silver. Detailed infill drilling has indicated a higher grade zone of ore reserves. The joint venture partners

(Western Mining Corporation Ltd and the BP Group) commenced production of this \$850 million project in mid-1988. Western Mining Corporation took full control of the Olympic Dam mine during March 1993 by purchasing BP's 49 per cent interest. During 1994, 63,762 tonnes of copper, 1,369 tonnes of uranium oxide, 860 kg of gold and 11,472 kg of silver were produced.

A further expansion program (Optimisation No. 2) commenced during 1993. This will increase the rated production capacity from 2.4 to 3.0 million tonnes per annum of ore and enable the production of 85,000 tonnes of refined copper per year by 1996.

- Iron ore* Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Ranges on upper Eyre Peninsula. These ranges lie to the west of Whyalla and extend discontinuously from Iron Knob in the north to Iron Duke nearly 65 kilometres to the south. In excess of 190 million tonnes of ore have been mined since 1900. Production for 1994 was 2.8 million tonnes.
- Uranium* Uranium was first discovered at Radium Hill in 1906 and at Mount Painter in 1910. These areas were mined intermittently for radium until 1914 and 1934 respectively.
- The demand for uranium at the end of 1939-45 War led to detailed investigations by the Mines Department and the reopening of the Radium Hill Mine in 1954. It was worked until 1962 when the contracts for sale of ore were completed and known reserves were almost depleted.
- In late 1988, mining of the vast Olympic Dam ore-body at Roxby Downs commenced which included the recovery of uranium together with copper, gold and silver.
- The uranium ore is processed and refined on-site to the uranium oxide (U_3O_8) or 'yellow-cake' stage for export to overseas power generating facilities. Olympic Dam is currently producing up to 1,900 tonnes of uranium oxide per annum.
- Gypsum* The largest Australian reserves of gypsum are located in South Australia. The deposits have in general formed in coastal basins, the largest of these occurring at Lake MacDonnell. Other deposits are found at Streaky Bay, Lake Fowler, Cooke Plains and the Morgan-Blanchetown area.
- These deposits have been worked extensively over the past fifty years to provide the bulk of Australasian requirements for the plaster industry and for Portland cement manufacture. In 1994, 1.4 million tonnes were produced.
- Salt* Conditions in South Australia are ideal for the production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation. Large solar salt works are located at Dry Creek (near Adelaide), Port Price (Gulf St Vincent), and Whyalla. Salt is also harvested from several saline lakes, in particular Lake Bumbunga and Lake MacDonnell. Production for 1994 was 772,000 tonnes.

- Opal* The opal fields at Coober Pedy, Mintabie and Andamooka, together with fields in New South Wales, supply most of the world's precious opal. The estimated value of raw opal production in South Australia was \$39.7 million in 1994. Most of this is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, USA and Germany.
- Coal* Several large coalfields have been discovered in South Australia but only the Leigh Creek coalfield operated by the Electricity Trust of South Australia is being mined. To date more than 50 million tonnes of coal has been delivered to the power stations at Port Augusta. Production was 2.7 million tonnes during 1994.
- Oil and natural gas* The Cooper Basin Liquids Project, completed in September 1984, is the largest onshore petroleum development in Australia. Production during 1994 amounted to 787,000 kilolitres of crude oil, 572,000 kilolitres of condensate, 401,000 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas and 4,300 million cubic metres of natural gas.
- Thus, the South Australian portion of the Cooper Basin contributed a significant proportion of the nation's crude oil and condensate production, LPG output and natural gas requirements.
- Limestone and dolomite* Principal deposits include dolomite at Ardrossan for the steel industry; limestone at Penrice, near Angaston, for the chemical and cement industries; and limestone at Klein Point and Rapid Bay for the cement industry. During 1994 production of limestone was 2.5 million tonnes and of dolomite 1.1 million tonnes.
- Mineral developments* In the South Australian portion of the Cooper/Eromanga Basins petroleum province, located in the far north-east of the State, numerous oil and gas fields were on production in the area where petroleum was first found at Gidgealpa Field in 1962. Most fields now onstream have preliminary fluid treatment facilities plus a network of separate gas and oil flowlines and trunklines laid to bring all production into the central Moomba treatment plant for final processing.
- At Moomba, the incoming raw gas stream initially has water and carbon dioxide removed. Next, the liquids recovery plant extracts the valuable condensate, ethane and LPG from the gas stream. The resultant sales gas is then pipelined to Sydney and Adelaide markets. The separated gas liquids plus the stabilised crude oil from oil fields are finally put into the liquids pipeline leading to the fractionation plant at Port Bonython on Spencer Gulf.
- SANTOS Ltd is the operator and principal partner in the production of Cooper Basin oil and gas, and acts as marketing agent for all Port Bonython crude oil as well as gas sold to South Australia and New South Wales. The other producers are Delhi Petroleum Pty Ltd, Bridge Oil Ltd, SAGASCO Resources Ltd, Crusader Ltd, Basin Oil NL, Bridge Oil Developments Pty Ltd, Vamgas Ltd and Reef Oil NL.

Natural gas was discovered at Katnook in late 1987, ten kilometres south of Penola in the Otway Basin. A gas contract between the Pipelines Authority of South Australia (PASA) and the Petroleum Production Licence No. 62 licensee was signed in August 1990 to supply 1.5 petajoules of gas per year for 15 years. Gas production commenced in February 1991. Further gas and oil discoveries were made in early 1994.

Developments continued at the Olympic Dam mine and the mining project has been expanded a second time at a cost of \$75 million. This expansion will enable production to be maximised, based on the treatment of 3.0 million tonnes of ore annually.

As future power generation in South Australia will most probably require an increase in the use of coal, deposits at Lochiel, Sedan, Bownans, Kingston and Wintinna continue to be evaluated.

Private mineral exploration (other than petroleum) expenditure
by type of mineral sought (a)
(\$ million)

Type of mineral	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt . . .	1.2	13.6	13.6
Gold	1.5	2.4	7.0
Iron ore	—	—	n.p.
Mineral sands	0.9	n.p.	n.p.
Tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram	—	—	n.p.
Uranium	3.3	n.p.	n.p.
Coal	—	—	n.p.
Construction materials (b)	—	—	—
Diamonds	2.6	0.9	n.p.
Other (c)	0.1	2.2	1.6
Total	19.7	21.3	24.7

(a) Excludes details of mineral explorers reporting less than \$5,000 per quarter. (b) Comprises aggregate, sand, gravel and all stone used for construction purposes. (c) Includes precious metals other than gold and silver, and gemstones other than diamonds.

Details of private petroleum exploration and development for South Australia are shown in the following table for the years 1992 to 1994.

Private petroleum exploration and development

Particulars	Unit	1992	1993	1994
Wells drilled (a):				
Exploration	No.	22	10	20
Development	No.	18	16	5
Depth drilled:				
Exploration	'000m	56.3	31.8	55.7
Development	'000m	39.2	40.6	12.6
Expenditure:				
Private sources:				
Exploration	\$ '000	60,400	69,000	45,000
Development	\$ '000	239,000	249,000	270,000

(a) Number of wells reaching total depth during year.
Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

12.2 ENERGY

Energy resources

Although South Australia has a reasonably varied energy resource base, the State depends almost entirely on non-renewable fossil fuels for its energy needs. Details of these resources are given below.

Coal

South Australia has one open cut coal mine, located 550 kilometres north of Adelaide at Leigh Creek. It is expected that coal mining will continue at Leigh Creek until the year 2020 supplying coal to the ETSA Corporation purpose built Northern Power Station base load generators (2 units each rated at 250 MW (megawatts)).

During 1994-95 the ETSA Corporation used 2.6 million tonnes of Leigh Creek coal to meet 34 per cent of its total generation commitments, excluding interconnection. The bulk of the remaining requirements were met by natural gas with a small quantity of oil also used.

A significant quantity of high rank bituminous coal is imported into South Australia from the eastern States for the production of coke in the iron and steel industry at Whyalla, and also for use in the lead-zinc smelters at Port Pirie.

A number of longer term energy scenarios for the State have indicated that the proportion of electricity generated from coal may increase during the next century. Consequently the State has been examining the feasibility of using local low grade coals which are in abundant supply.

Natural gas

Over the last twenty years natural gas (largely methane) has become a vital part of South Australia's energy consumption pattern. In January 1994 remaining gas reserves in South Australia were estimated to be 2,780 petajoules.

The State was one of the earliest users of natural gas in Australia with first supplies arriving in Adelaide from the Cooper Basin in November 1969. More than half this gas is consumed in electric power generation at the ETSA Corporation power stations at Torrens Island, Dry Creek and Mintaro. This use of natural gas provided the economic justification for the construction of the 790-kilometre pipeline needed to deliver the gas to Adelaide, Peterborough, Port Pirie, Mintaro and Angaston. The remainder is reticulated to homes, industry and commercial premises for use directly in heating and drying applications. In 1976 gas production commenced from the South Australian area of the Cooper Basin to the Australian Gas Light Company for the New South Wales market. The gas is transported through a 1,299-kilometre pipeline. The contract ends in September 2006.

In early 1989 the existing gas pipeline spur to Port Pirie township and smelters was extended across Spencer Gulf to supply Whyalla's blast furnace and the Port Bonython plant, plus local domestic users. Pipeline Licence No. 6 was granted to the South Australian Gas Company in

January 1994. The 230-kilometre pipeline is an extension of the Moomba-Adelaide Pipeline and it branches and extends eastward from Angaston to Berri, and south from Sedan to Murray Bridge. Supply of gas to Berri commenced in December 1994 and to Murray Bridge in January 1995. The present gas contract with Tenneco Gas South Australia Pty Ltd (previously the Pipelines Authority of South Australia) ends in 2003.

At the end of 1987, natural gas was discovered at Katnook No. 1, approximately 10 kilometres south-west of Penola in the Otway Basin. Further drilling in 1988 and 1989 and the discovery of a second field at Ladbroke Grove in 1989 increased the proven gas reserves. In 1990 a gas contract was signed to supply the State's South East commercial and domestic customers for 15 years. A 67-kilometre pipeline was completed early in 1991 and gas production commenced in February of that year. In 1994 oil and gas were discovered at Wynn 1, south east of Katnook, and gas was discovered at Haselgrove 1, east of the Katnook gas plant.

In July 1991 a contract was signed to supply gas from South West Queensland to South Australia via Moomba. The 200-kilometre pipeline was completed in 1993. The gas is transported through the pipeline with 300 petajoules to be purchased by South Australia over a ten year period which commenced on 1 January 1994.

*Liquid petroleum
gas (LPG)*

Recoverable LPG reserves in the Cooper Basin in January 1995 were about 5.7 million tonnes. LPG (propane and butane) is recognised as an important substitute for petrol in South Australia. LPG is used in the production of synthetic natural gas, which is reticulated as town gas in Renmark and Roxby Downs.

The Cooper Basin producers have constructed an LPG storage and loading terminal at Port Bonython, near Whyalla, which is connected to the Moomba processing facilities by a liquids pipeline. The bulk of South Australia's LPG requirements are supplied from this facility, although the Port Stanvac refinery continues to supply small amounts to the local market.

Ethane

Santos have signed a contract to supply 160 petajoules of ethane from Moomba to ICI in Botany Bay, New South Wales, for petrochemical feedstock. Production will be via a new pipeline to be laid along the Moomba-Sydney gas pipeline right of way. Production will commence in June 1996 for a period of ten years.

*Crude oil and
condensate*

Oil (comprising crude oil, condensates, other refinery feedstocks and naturally occurring liquid petroleum gas (LPG) currently satisfies 42 per cent of energy demand in this State. Total oil production in 1993-94 was equivalent to 57 per cent of the State's demand for oil. However as 92 per cent of production was exported from the State, 93 per cent of the State's oil requirements were imported.

Information provided by the South Australian Department of Mines and Energy indicates that discovered fields in the South Australian segment of the Cooper and Eromanga Basins contain 5.8 million kilolitres of recoverable crude oil and 6.2 million kilolitres of condensate (liquids recoverable from gas wells) at January 1995.

Wood

Approximately 2 per cent of this State's annual energy demand is met by wood. Its main use is in the domestic sector as a heating fuel, although some (largely wood waste) is used in industry, particularly in the forestry industry and for generating some electricity in the south-east of the State. Currently, most wood supplies come from the State's forestry areas in the South East and from the Riverland mallee scrub.

Electricity

The Electricity Trust of South Australia (ETSA) is the largest generator, transmitter, distributor and retailer of electricity within South Australia, serving 99 per cent of electricity customers. It is a wholly government owned business enterprise which reports to the Parliament of South Australia through the Minister of Infrastructure. It is responsible for its own finances (including loan raising) and pays all normal State taxes such as payroll tax, land tax and local government rates. On 1 July 1995 ETSA was corporatised to form the ETSA Corporation which will operate as privately owned.

There are seven power stations in South Australia controlled by ETSA Corporation. Torrens Island Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1,280 MW is the largest, while the Northern Power Station has a generating capacity of 500 MW. ETSA Corporation capacity at 30 June 1995 was 2,350 MW.

A three-State interconnection linking South Australia to the Victoria/New South Wales power grid provides the equivalent of up to 500 MW capacity through the sharing of reserves with Victoria and New South Wales.

A system of over 5,400 kilometres of high voltage lines is maintained to transmit electricity throughout the State. An important feature of this transmission system is the high voltage (275 kV) link connecting South Australia with Victoria and New South Wales. This interconnection, which began commercial operation in March 1990, provides the opportunity to import up to 30 per cent of South Australia's electricity needs. The Interconnection Operating Agreement sets out the basis for its operation and under this agreement the interconnection allows efficiencies through the sharing of reserve plant and trading of energy on an opportunity basis.

South Australia has been the major purchaser of electricity on the interconnection, purchasing around 25 per cent of the State's electricity needs during 1994-95.

South Australia is reaching the stage where it has insufficient capacity within the State to meet current loads reliably so new capacity must be brought on-line. This may include local plant, a strengthening of the interconnection with Victoria or a new interconnection with New South Wales. It is expected that part of this requirement will be met by the private sector.

ETSA Corporation relies on natural gas (from the Cooper Basin) as its main fuel with nearly 42 per cent of the total electricity requirements of the State coming from this source in 1993-94. Gas has been used at the Torrens Island Power Station since 1969, at the Dry Creek Power Station since 1973, and at Mintaro since 1984. The commitment to gas as a fuel source for Torrens Island made possible the feasible and economical reticulation of natural gas throughout the Adelaide metropolitan area.

Leigh Creek coal provided approximately 34 per cent of the State's total electrical energy needs and is used exclusively in the Thomas Playford Power Station and the Northern Power Station at Port Augusta.

At 30 June 1995 the South Australian market generated sales of 9,245 GWh and associated revenues of \$883 million (just over 6 per cent of the total Australian market) from 698,833 customers throughout South Australia *via* a transmission and distribution system of over 70,000 kilometres.

The South Australian market is characterised by a higher proportion of residential customers to industrial and general purpose customers and the following table shows the level of sales over the last three years.

ETSA Corporation, sales of electricity
(GWh)

<i>Customer segments</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	<i>1994-95</i>
Residential	3,255	3,167	3,359
Industrial (a)	2,939	3,056	3,266
General purpose	2,014	2,066	2,213
Bulk supply	21	21	22
Public lighting	66	69	69
Pumping for major water pipelines	92	203	316
Total	8,387	8,590	9,245

(a) Includes sales to farms.

About 90 per cent of new housing subdivisions are underground main-areas. In these subdivisions 11 kV and low voltage lines are installed underground and developers make a contribution towards the costs. The ETSA Corporation also sponsors a portion of the costs of converting overhead power lines to underground reticulation in areas where aesthetic benefits to the general public are possible.

The South Australian Government pays subsidies to reduce the price of electricity by independently owned and operated electricity undertakings in remote areas of the State. Although the State Government makes the actual subsidy payments, the scheme is administered by ETSA Corporation and includes 1,500 customers supplied by diesel plant operated by the District Council of Coober Pedy. There are a further seventeen small towns and isolated outback communities equipped with diesel generating plant and supplying 1,000 customers.

Gas

The South Australian Gas Company, was a privately owned company incorporated and regulated by an 1861 Act of Parliament to supply gas to Adelaide and surrounding villages. The first gas was produced at Brompton in 1863 and subsequent plants were opened at Port Adelaide in 1866 and Glenelg in 1875. Gas was first produced at Port Pirie in 1892.

In June 1988 the Gas Company merged with the Government owned South Australian Oil and Gas Corporation (SAOG) to form a new company, SAGASCO Holdings Ltd. In October 1993, Boral Ltd acquired the SAGASCO Holdings group of companies.

Since the 1950s a considerable expansion of the distribution system has taken place. This is evident from the following table which gives details of the number of consumers and length of mains in selected years.

South Australian Gas Company Limited: consumers and mains

Particulars	30 June			31 Dec 1993	30 June 1994
	1970	1980	1990		
Number of consumers	186,670	250,545	317,123	(a)301,596	306,760
Length of mains (km)	3,603	4,967	5,890	6,318	6,360

(a) SAGASCO LPG customers have been excluded from 1991. In 1990 they totalled 38,000

Natural gas from the Cooper Basin became available in 1969. By 1971, all appliances in the Adelaide metropolitan area had been converted to natural gas, and all coal carbonising and carburetted water gas making plants were shut down.

Natural gas is reticulated through most of the Adelaide metropolitan area, as well as Port Pirie (since 1976), Angaston (1983), Peterborough (1987), Whyalla (1988), Mount Gambier (1991) as well as being available for major industries in the Riverland (1994) and Murray Bridge (1994). Mount Gambier is supplied from the Katnook gas field located 80 kilometres north of the city. Liquefied petroleum gas is reticulated to consumers in Roxby Downs.

13.1 INTERNAL TRADE

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail businesses are calculated from monthly returns received from a survey of retail and selected service businesses.

Turnover of retail establishments at current prices by industry
(\$ million)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Food retailing.....	3,163.1	3,018.5	3,152.3
Department stores.....	1,087.4	1,101.5	1,107.8
Clothing and soft good retailing.....	466.5	434.2	466.1
Household good retailing.....	758.8	783.3	849.2
Recreational good retailing.....	278.7	311.2	354.9
Other retailing.....	515.7	617.4	639.6
Hospitality and services.....	1,370.6	1,244.7	1,277.8
Total.....	7,640.8	7,510.8	7,847.7

Retail Census

The results from the 1991-92 Retail Census showed that in South Australia there were 14,317 Shopfront Retailing establishments employing 83,306 people. The total turnover was \$7,442 million and wages and salaries paid totalled \$851 million.

Service industries

The ABS conducts a series of surveys on the service industry sector. The 1992-93 surveys covered a range of business and professional services and in 1993-94 the following industries, film and video production, film and video distribution, motion picture exhibition, radio services and television services were surveyed.

Wholesale trade

A Wholesale Industry Survey was conducted in 1991-92 and the number of persons employed was 25,635 while the sales of goods were valued at \$8,132.5 million. Machinery and equipment wholesaling employed the largest number of people (28.1 per cent) and the greatest sales figure was in the wholesaling of food, drink and tobacco (23.1 per cent).

Tourism

The quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation measures the availability and occupancy of commercial short-term accommodation facilities. The current scope of the statistical collection comprises two groups.

- (a) Establishments which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (*i.e.* for periods of less than two months) available to the general public, including hotels, motels and guesthouses; holiday flats, units and houses; and visitor hostels.
- (b) Caravan parks which provide either short-term or long-term accommodation.

Tourist accommodation survey

Particulars	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES (a)					
Establishments (b)	Number	128	125	114	117
Guest rooms (b)	Number	4,490	4,573	4,479	4,300
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	45.3	46.3	47.1	50.6
Takings	\$'000	60,813	63,063	66,067	70,983
MOTELS AND GUESTHOUSES WITH FACILITIES (a)					
Establishments (b)	Number	249	242	228	226
Guest rooms (b)	Number	6,210	6,190	6,171	6,308
Room occupancy rate	Per cent	48.0	46.9	47.9	49.2
Takings	\$'000	68,963	67,346	68,536	72,570
HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES					
Letting entities (b)	Number	84	84	87	90
Flats, units etc. (b)	Number	1,301	1,323	1,377	1,360
Unit occupancy rate	Per cent	41.8	39.9	40.8	40.2
Takings	\$'000	110,296	10,637	11,463	11,277
VISITOR HOSTELS					
Establishments (b)	Number	32	40	42	42
Bed spaces (b)	Number	1,511	1,992	2,037	2,075
Bed occupancy rates	Per cent	n.a.	33.2	29.1	30.2
Takings	\$'000	n.a.	2,005	2,139	2,206
SHORT-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments (b)	Number	177	173	167	172
Sites (b)	Number	20,540	20,462	19,925	20,126
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	17.5	(c)	23.0	24.5
Takings	\$'000	18,616	19,637	20,331	21,397
LONG-TERM CARAVAN PARKS					
Establishments (b)	Number	33	38	44	43
Sites (b)	Number	3,845	3,845	4,523	4,215
Site occupancy rate	Per cent	42.0	(c)	38.5	38.8
Takings	\$'000	5,396	5,333	5,958	6,033

(a) From December quarter 1993, excludes hotels, motels and guesthouses with fewer than five rooms.
 (b) At 31 December. (c) From September quarter 1992, caravan park sites etc. permanently reserved are included irrespective of site nights occupied. Occupancy rates are therefore not comparable with those from previous periods.

In the three years from 1991 to 1994, capacity available in hotels, motels and guesthouses fell slightly from 10,700 to 10,608 rooms. The annual room occupancy rate for licensed hotels rose steadily and takings from accommodation increased from \$60.8 million in 1991 to \$71.0 million in 1994.

For motels and guesthouses, the annual room occupancy rate dipped from 48.0 per cent in 1991 to 46.9 per cent in 1992, but recovered to 49.2 per cent in 1994. Takings for motels and guesthouses increased from \$69.0 million in 1991 to \$72.6 million in 1994.

For holiday flats, units and houses, capacity available increased from 1,301 flats and units, etc. in 1991 to 1,360 in 1994, occupancy decreased and takings increased. Visitor hostels recorded a bed occupancy rate of 30.2 per cent and accommodation takings of \$2.2 million in 1994.

Predominantly short-term caravan parks offered 20,126 sites in 1994 and recorded an occupancy rate of 24.5 per cent, compared with 4,215 sites in predominantly long-term caravan parks with an occupancy rate of 38.8 per cent.

Tourist accommodation by Statistical Division and Subdivision, 1994

Statistical Division and Subdivision	Licensed hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities (a)			Caravan parks		
	Establish- ments (a)	Guest rooms (a)	Average room occupancy rate (a)	Establish- ments (a)	Sites (a)	Site occupancy rate (a)
	number	number	per cent	number	number	per cent
Northern	18	391	37.6	7	1,051	66.7
Western	16	315	46.9)	5	920	50.9
Eastern	54	3,763	61.5)			
Southern	27	911	54.2	14	1,618	39.7
Adelaide	115	5,380	57.7	26	3,589	60.0
Barossa	12	261	45.2	8	1,394	12.3
Kangaroo Island	9	202	44.6	5	225	14.7
Onkaparinga	3	101	50.2)	17	2,815	38.0
Fleurieu	18	408	39.9)			
Outer Adelaide	42	972	43.4	30	4,434	28.8
Yorke	17	243	32.9	27	2,710	39.8
Lower North	9	162	49.4	9	558	20.9
Yorke and Lower North	26	405	39.0	36	3,268	36.6
Riverland	18	563	39.5	13	1,840	25.2
Murray Mallee	13	199	42.2	21	1,594	22.6
Murray Lands	31	762	40.2	34	3,434	24.0
Upper South East	21	390	39.7	10	1,049	12.6
Lower South East	31	778	44.7	15	1,674	15.7
South East	52	1,168	42.7	25	3,723	14.5
Lincoln	22	349	36.2	15	1,718	15.7
West Coast	9	282	34.3	9	1,043	14.2
Eyre	31	631	35.3	24	2,761	15.1
Whyalla	11	261	50.4)	13	1,684	18.1
Far North	10	398	36.6)			
Pine	9	167	48.4	10	632	12.4
Flinders Ranges	16	464	45.4	17	1,816	15.6
Northern	46	1,290	44.1	40	4,132	16.2
South Australia	343	10,608	49.8	215	24,341	27.1

(a) At 31 December.

In 1994 the Adelaide Statistical Division provided 5,380 rooms (50.7 per cent of the total capacity available) in South Australian hotels, motels and guesthouses with facilities. The room occupancy rate was 57.7 per cent compared with a State average of 49.8 per cent and takings from accommodation were 68.8 per cent of the State total of \$143.6 million.

Room occupancy rates for hotels, motels and guesthouses in South Australia correlate with establishment size. In 1994 room occupancy ranged for hotels from 57.1 per cent for establishments with more than 50 rooms to 32.4 per cent for those with fewer than 10 rooms, and for motels from 58.1 per cent for establishments with more than 50 rooms to 37.6 per cent for those with fewer than 10 rooms.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 1130.0 *Directory of Tourism Statistics, 1991*
- 3401.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly)*
- 3402.0 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8501.0 *Retail Trade, Australia (Monthly)*
- 8623.4 *Retailing in South Australia, 1991-92*
- 8634.0 *Tourism Indicators, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.0 *Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8635.4 *Tourist Accommodation, South Australia (Quarterly)*
- 8638.0 *Wholesale Industry, Australia, 1991-92*

13.2 FOREIGN TRADE

Administration

Under the Constitution of Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the following Commonwealth Government Departments.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It has Trade Commissioners at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Science and Technology through the encouragement of world-class enterprises, promotes the integration of Australian industry with global markets through investment, trade finance and industrial, scientific and technological collaboration. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international market access negotiations. The Australian Customs Service is

responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industries and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It cooperates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. The Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The State Government is represented overseas by South Australia's Agent-General in London whose functions are to foster Australian trade, investment and tourism from the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Other agencies with similar responsibilities are in Japan, Hong Kong, China, Singapore and Indonesia.

Institutions concerned with the development of overseas trade in South Australia include the Economic Development Authority; the Department of Primary Industry (SA); the South Australian Centre for Manufacturing; the South Australian Export Centre, and the South Australian Employers' Chamber of Commerce.

**Recording
method**

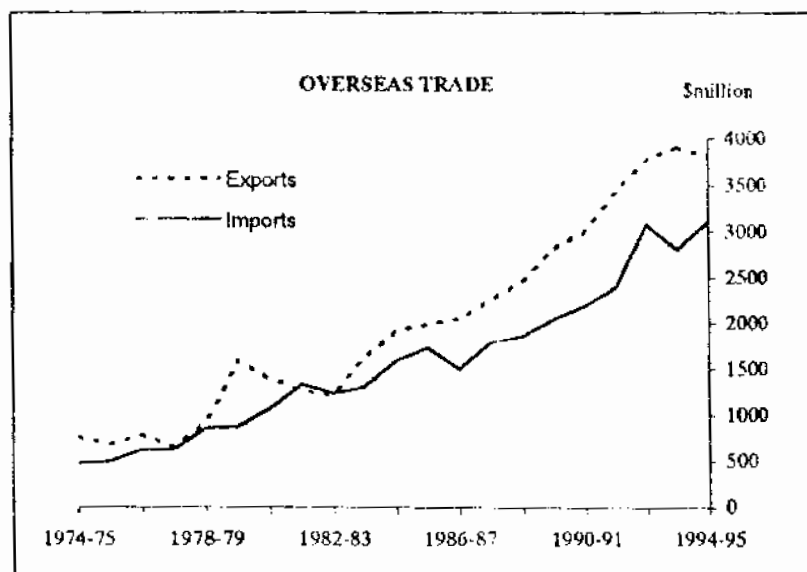
Foreign trade statistics are compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service as required by the Customs Act.

Export statistics for South Australia relate to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in South Australia and exclude re-exported goods. The value of goods is on a free-on-board basis, expressed in Australian dollars, and valuation is the actual price at which the goods are sold.

Import statistics for South Australia relate to goods released from Customs control in South Australia (also called the *State of final destination*). The State of final destination is not necessarily the State in which the port of discharge of the goods is located. Goods can be forwarded interstate after discharge, either under Customs' control or not, but are recorded as being imported into the State where they are released by Customs. The recorded value is known as the customs value (which will generally be the actual price payable) and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules. From 1 July 1989, the point of valuation is the point of containerisation (in most cases) or free-on-board at the customs frontier of the exporting country or the port of loading, whichever is first.

All export and import commodity data in this section are classified according to the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revision 3 (SITC) or the industry source of the commodity, using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Data are subject to revision at future dates.

Restrictions are placed on the release of statistics for certain commodities for reasons of confidentiality. These restrictions do not affect total export or import figures but may affect commodity details for State or Country.



Foreign trade

In the year ending June 1995, exports of goods from South Australia fell 2.1 per cent in value, to \$3,808.8, when compared with exports in the year 1993-94. Imports rose by 10.5 per cent to \$3,097.6 million over the same time period. In 1994-95 exports exceeded imports by \$711.2 million representing a 34.5 per cent decrease from the surplus of exports recorded in the previous year.

Exports

The total value of exports of South Australian origin during 1994-95 was \$3,808.8 million and the main groups of commodities exported from South Australia were metals and metal manufactures (\$570.9 million, 15.0 per cent of exports), road vehicles, parts and accessories (\$330.7 million, 8.7 per cent), and meat and meat preparations (\$306.5 million, 8.1 per cent).

The following table outlines exports for selected commodity groups.

Exports, major commodity groups
(\$'000)

Commodity group	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Meat and meat preparations	282,181	324,796	306,455
Cereals and cereal preparations	573,375	436,517	260,133
Wine	192,255	238,366	248,534
Wool and sheepskins	318,989	290,963	299,094
Machinery	211,426	223,760	283,127
Metals and metal manufactures	490,594	462,353	570,852
Fish and crustaceans	154,608	186,861	190,438
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	338,359	351,229	330,657
Petroleum and petroleum products	372,445	276,473	284,908
Other and confidential	826,370	1,098,403	1,034,616
Total	3,760,602	3,889,721	3,808,814

Export trading
partners

In 1994-95 the major export trading partners of South Australia were Japan (\$679.5 million), followed by the ASEAN countries (\$532.5 million), New Zealand (\$374.7 million) and the USA (\$325.4 million).

Japan replaced the United Kingdom as South Australia's principal export market in 1966-67 and retained that position until 1978-79. For the next three years the USSR was the principal export market, but from 1982-83 Japan once again became the country of consignment with the highest value of exports. In 1994-95 Japan accounted for 17.8 per cent of all South Australian exports.

Exports by region
(\$'000)

Region	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
United States	352,764	393,611	325,445
Middle East	314,049	280,499	187,062
European Community:	565,216	540,778	528,105
United Kingdom	237,520	263,092	244,389
Other European Community	327,696	277,686	283,716
New Zealand	288,421	311,999	374,704
East Asia:	1,811,797	1,898,351	1,991,156
Japan	649,684	625,421	679,521
China	208,135	228,211	175,928
Hong Kong	171,803	165,163	192,419
ASEAN	475,253	528,636	532,471
Other East Asia	306,922	358,920	410,817
Other	428,355	464,483	402,342
Total	3,760,602	3,889,721	3,808,814

Exports of wheat In 1994-95, 1.1 million tonnes of South Australian wheat with a value of \$220.3 million were exported overseas. This compares with 2.5 million tonnes (\$392.7 million) in 1993-94, and 1.7 million tonnes (\$325.2 million) in 1992-93. No details are available on country of destination because of confidentiality restrictions.

Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories In 1994-95 the export value of road vehicles, parts and accessories manufactured in South Australia was \$330.7 million, a fall of \$20.6 million (5.9 per cent) from the 1993-94 value, but a rise of \$213.4 million (182.1 per cent) over the value of these exports in 1990-91..

Exports of wool In 1994-95 there was a relatively low tonnage of wool exported from South Australia, with 58,126 tonnes being sold overseas, 19.3 per cent less than in 1993-94, and 31.6 per cent less than in 1991-92. However, the value of \$281.0 million in 1994-95 was 1.8 per cent higher than the value of wool exported in 1993-94 and only 16.9 per cent less than wool exports in 1991-92.

Imports During 1994-95 the total value of imports to South Australia was \$3,097.6 million. This represented an increase of 10.5 per cent over the previous financial year.

The two largest groups of commodities imported into South Australia in 1994-95 were road vehicles, parts and accessories, at \$748.6 million, comprising nearly one-quarter (24.2 per cent) of all imports and was followed by machinery (22.4 per cent).

Imports, major commodity groups
(S'000)

Commodity group	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Food, beverages and tobacco	91,756	99,177	115,934
Petroleum and petroleum products	570,334	404,626	330,432
Chemicals	186,001	200,225	219,243
Textiles	57,434	60,172	64,448
Metals and metal manufactures	255,924	160,937	214,532
Machinery	609,212	595,238	694,904
Road vehicles, parts and accessories	661,714	663,617	748,634
Other manufactured goods	521,723	484,590	563,860
Other	114,024	134,864	145,645
Total	3,068,122	2,803,446	3,097,632

Japan was the major source of imports into South Australia in 1994-95 with \$984.1 million, followed by the European Economic Community from which was imported \$575.8 million of merchandise, and the USA (\$411.8 million).

The proportions of imports obtained from the State's major trading partners have changed considerably in the years since the 1939-45 War e.g. in 1953-54 Japan supplied only 0.5 per cent of the total value of imports into South Australia but in 1994-95 accounted for 41.1 per cent; the United Kingdom which supplied over half the imports in 1953-54 accounted for only 6.2 per cent in 1994-95.

Imports by region
(S'000)

Region	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95p
United States	452,641	362,168	411,849
Middle East	299,807	322,324	361,505
European Community	517,767	516,471	575,782
United Kingdom	156,985	146,276	149,014
Other European Community	360,782	370,195	426,768
New Zealand	95,717	104,416	95,717
Japan	825,739	845,108	984,446
China	49,551	63,614	87,075
Taiwan	71,605	72,991	75,890
Korea	41,785	54,253	66,354
Singapore	47,520	60,007	58,766
Malaysia	33,146	36,977	41,891
Indonesia	285,946	114,396	29,270
Other	346,898	250,721	309,087
Total	3,068,122	2,803,446	3,097,632

13.3 PRICES

The prices of a wide range of commodities and services are recorded at regular intervals by the ABS for the purpose of compiling various price indexes. Price indexes aim to measure the degree of change in price levels of specified quantities and qualities of a list of selected items. It is traditional to select a certain year, known as the base year, and to equate the average aggregate price (of the list of items) in that year to 100. Index numbers then represent the change in prices from that period.

When index numbers for different places are compared (e.g. Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities) the only legitimate comparison is the relative change i.e. that prices increased or decreased more in one place than another. The actual levels of prices may differ substantially.

Retail price Indexes

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures price changes relating to the spending pattern of a large proportion of metropolitan employee households, where employee households have been defined as those households which obtain at least three-quarters of their total income from wages and salaries, excluding the top 10 per cent (in terms of income) of such households.

The CPI is a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at regular intervals. During each period between links the weighting pattern remains unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern is brought up-to-date and the content of the index is reviewed.

The twelfth series of the index was introduced in the September quarter 1992 with a weighting pattern derived from the Household Expenditure Survey 1988-89 and a reference base 1989-90 = 100. There are 107 expenditure classes or groupings of like items within the index and each class has its own weight or measure of relative importance. In calculating the index, price changes for the various expenditure classes are combined using these weights.

The wide range of commodities and services in the CPI are arranged in eight major groups, with index numbers compiled for each of these as well as a total for all items. Index numbers for Adelaide for these individual groups and for 'All Groups' are recorded in the next table.

Consumer Price Index, Adelaide
(Base Year: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Quarter	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Trans- portation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups
1992 -									
Sept. ...	107.3	106.0	95.4	108.1	113.7	126.5	131.5	108.9	110.1
Dec. ...	108.1	107.2	94.0	108.1	115.1	130.4	132.2	109.9	110.7
1993 -									
Mar. ...	111.3	107.2	94.0	106.7	114.9	131.3	136.8	111.7	111.6
June ...	110.4	107.6	93.8	107.3	116.1	136.4	138.9	112.3	112.3
Sept. ...	110.4	107.5	93.3	107.5	117.3	138.8	138.7	112.8	112.7
Dec. ...	111.3	107.1	91.6	108.2	117.6	140.0	138.4	113.0	112.8
1994 -									
Mar. ...	112.0	106.0	91.6	107.9	117.6	142.6	145.5	114.1	113.6
June ...	113.0	105.8	91.9	108.2	118.5	144.5	148.2	114.8	114.4
Sept. ...	114.5	105.2	92.4	108.3	119.6	144.2	148.3	115.1	114.9
Dec. ...	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
1995 -									
Mar. ...	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June ...	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8

*Household
expenditure
surveys*

During 1988-89, the ABS conducted a survey to obtain information about the expenditure patterns of private households. A household is defined as a group of people who live together and have common provision for food and other essentials of living, and may contain more than one income unit.

Expenditure in this survey relates to the value of goods and services as they were acquired (e.g. bankcard purchases are counted as expenditure at the time of acquisition, and not at the time the bankcard bill was paid). Household expenditure surveys were previously conducted in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1984.

The collection of data relating to expenditure at the household level is important in providing information for use in improving the representation of the items and the weighting pattern used to compile the Consumer Price Index. Details of this survey were included on pages 253-5 of the *South Australian Year Book 1994*.

Other price indexes

The following indexes covering non-retail sectors of the economy are published by the Australian Statistician: Export Price Index; Import Price Index; Price Indexes of Copper Materials; Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries; Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining; Price Index of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry; Price Index of Materials Used in House Building; Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building; and House Price Indexes.

Separate State figures are published for the last three indexes, and these are further explained below.

Materials used in building other than house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses. It is a fixed weights index, with the items selected and weighted in accordance with the estimated average values of materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses completed in the five years ended June 1992. The reference base of the index is the year 1989-90 = 100.0.

Prices are collected at or near the mid-point of the month to which the index refers. They relate to specified standards of each material and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building. Index numbers for separate groups of materials and the 'All Groups' index for Adelaide are shown in the following table.

Price index of materials used in building other than house building, Adelaide
(Base of each index : 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Structural timber	99.3	109.8	152.7
Clay bricks	112.4	113.7	115.6
Ready-mixed concrete	98.6	90.8	101.5
Pre-cast concrete products	113.3	114.4	115.6
Steel decking and cladding	103.8	103.9	105.5
Structural steel	99.9	99.7	102.4
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	103.8	103.8	106.9

Price index of materials used in building other than house building
 Adelaide (continued)
 (Base of each index : 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Aluminium windows	103.1	102.8	104.0
Fabricated steel products	102.2	102.3	103.7
Builders hardware	110.1	112.8	115.5
Sand and aggregate	112.6	113.2	113.3
Carpet	102.5	101.1	99.8
Paint and other coatings	108.2	105.9	104.0
Non-ferrous pipes and fittings	103.5	111.0	103.7
Special purpose index (a)	104.2	103.9	107.8
All electrical materials	108.0	106.0	106.0
All mechanical services	109.8	110.3	110.5
All plumbing materials	104.8	105.3	105.0
All groups	105.4	105.1	107.9

(a) All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services.

Further information on the method of compiling the index may be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building* (6407.0).

Materials used in house building

This index measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. It is a fixed weights index, the composition of which is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose. The index does not purport to represent buildings of any kind other than houses.

Price index of materials used in house building, Adelaide
 (Base Year: 1985-86 = 100.0)

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
All groups	135.5	137.8	151.8

House price indexes

These indexes reflect price movements for both established houses and project homes. The house price indexes are compiled by the ABS for use in calculating the Mortgage Interest Charges component of the CPI, however they are published separately because of the widespread interest in information specifically relating to housing.

Established houses are defined as detached residential dwellings on their own block of land where the houses can be new or secondhand. Price changes therefore relate to the house and land as a package. Project homes are houses that are built on a client's block of land and price changes only apply to the dwelling.

House price indexes, Adelaide
(Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0)

Group	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Established house	106.5	110.1	109.1
Project home	105.4	105.4	111.4

Commodity prices

Retail prices
of food

The next table shows the average retail prices of selected food items in Adelaide during recent years.

Average retail prices of selected food and grocery items, Adelaide
December Quarter
(Cents)

Item	Unit	1992	1993	1994
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	86	95	102
Butter	500 g	156	161	159
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680 g	114	122	128
Beef:				
Rump steak	1 kg	1,063	1,086	1,124
Sausages	1 kg	367	365	370
Lamb:				
Leg	1 kg	461	501	476
Pork:				
Loin chops	1 kg	754	738	747
Bacon, middle rashers, pre-packed	250 g	289	273	244
Potatoes	1 kg	95	72	95
Peas, frozen	500 g	118	111	121
Eggs (55 grams)	doz.	191	180	170
Sugar, white	2 kg	153	193	191
Tea	250 g	156	169	165
Coffee, instant, jar	150 g	409	397	521
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500 g	144	142	138
Pet food	410 g	(a)83	91	92
Petrol, leaded	1 litre	71.1	70.2	70.8
Petrol, unleaded	1 litre	n.a.	n.a.	68.7
Beer, low alcohol (24 bottles)	375 mL	1,809	1,800	1,894
Beer, full strength (24 bottles)	375 mL	2,424	2,406	2,493

(a) 415 g can.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 6401.0 *Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6107.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in Building other than House Building, Australia*
- 6108.0 *Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Australia*
- 6116.0 *House Price Indexes, Australia*

- 6419.0 *Producer and Foreign Trade Price Indexes – Concepts, Sources and Methods*
- 6440.0 *A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, Australia*
- 6461.0 *The Australian Consumer Price Index – Concepts, Sources and Methods*
- 6527.0 *1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia*
- 6530.0 *1988–89 Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results*

In 1994 the State Government announced fundamental changes to the delivery of transport services in South Australia and initiated a number of reforms. These changes have had a marked effect on the overall responsibilities of the Department of Transport, which now include not only those of the former Road Transport Agency but also some of the responsibilities of the former State Transport Authority and the former Marine and Harbors Agency.

The restructuring of operations following the passing of the *Passenger Transport Act 1994* include:

- the establishment of a Passenger Transport Board to oversee all public passenger transport services in South Australia and, to undertake policy and planning which was previously carried out by the State Transport Authority;
- the creation of TransAdelaide (previously the State Transport Authority) whose main function is to operate transport services; and
- the establishment of a new public corporation, Ports Corp South Australia, to operate the State's commercial ports. The semi- and non-commercial functions of the Marine and Harbors Agency being transferred to the Department of Transport.

14.1 LAND TRANSPORT

Roads

Roads in South Australia are officially classified as national highways, arterial roads, or local roads; these classifications have been determined by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the South Australian Government.

The Department of Transport is the State road authority and responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads is shared between the Department and the various local government authorities. The Department is responsible for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and improvement of the whole national highway network in the State (2,752 kilometres), nearly all of the arterial road network (9,525 kilometres) and 12.5 per cent (10,351 kilometres) of the local road network. Most of the local roads maintained by the Department are located in the unincorporated areas of the State.

The following table shows the length of roads according to class of road and type of surface at 30 June 1995.

Length of roads : type of surface, 30 June 1995
(Kilometres)

Class of road	Type of surface		Total
	Sealed	Unsealed	
National highways (a)	2,752	-	2,752
Arterial roads (b):			
Rural	8,200	439	8,639
Urban	924	-	924
Local roads (c):			
Rural	7,101	68,403	75,504
Urban	6,546	814	7,360
Total	25,523	69,656	95,179

(a) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be national highways under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwth). They are selected roads linking Adelaide with other State capital cities including Darwin and Canberra. (b) Roads declared by the Commonwealth Minister for Transport to be arterial roads under the provisions of the *Australian Land Transport Development Act 1988* (Cwth). (c) Roads not included in above categories.

The Department of Transport maintains approximately 1,300 bridges and major culverts throughout the State. The River Murray in South Australia is bridged at five locations (four of which are on two interstate routes) and the Department provides free and continuous ferry services across the river at thirteen places. A free ferry service also operates across Cooper Creek on the Birdsville Track in the far north of the State when the creek is in flood.

Road finance

For South Australia, the main sources of funds for road works during 1994-95 were Commonwealth Government grants, the proceeds of fees for the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of drivers, an allocation of motor fuel licence fees, rental income from properties owned by the Department of Transport and proceeds from the sale of Departmental land and plant, and property rates and other levies imposed by municipal and district councils.

Railways

Railway systems in South Australia are operated by both the Commonwealth and South Australian Governments. Management of the Australian National railways is vested in the Australian National Railways Commission (ANRC).

At 30 June 1995 ANRC operated 5,451 route kilometres on mainland Australia, of which 4,415 was in South Australia. This included part of the 1,435 mm gauge Trans-Australia Railway from Kalgoorlie to Broken Hill; the 1,435 mm gauge Tarcoola to Alice Springs line; and other 1,600 mm and 1,067 mm gauge lines, including the isolated Eyre Peninsula system (1,067 mm gauge).

At 30 June 1994 TransAdelaide operated 120 route kilometres of metropolitan (1,600 mm gauge) rail track in South Australia.

TransAdelaide On 1 July 1994 the State Transport Authority became TransAdelaide under the *Passenger Transport Act 1994*. The main function of Trans Adelaide is to provide passenger transport services for the people of Adelaide in the metropolitan area, through an integrated network of bus, tram and rail services.

TransAdelaide operations
(‘000)

Item	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Passenger journeys (a)	52,802	49,094	48,650
Traffic vehicle kilometres run:			
Bus	39,475	38,075	39,227
Tram	688	733	696
Rail	6,537	5,972	6,300

(a) Initial passenger boardings.

At 30 June 1994 TransAdelaide serviced 1,121 kilometres of bus, 11 kilometres of tram and 120 kilometres of rail routes. Its vehicle fleet consisted of 732 buses, 21 tram cars and 104 rail cars. Employment totalled 2,831 persons.

*Tendering of
bus routes*

The Passenger Transport Board has called for tenders for the operation of bus services in the outer northern (Elizabeth, Salisbury and Munno Para) and outer southern (mainly Noarlunga) suburbs. The contracts will be for two and a half or three years.

**Other road
passenger
transport**

*Private bus
services*

Legislation covering the regulation of private bus operations in South Australia is included in the *Passenger Transport Act 1994*, and is administered by the Passenger Transport Board.

Private operations are regulated through the issuing of licences for route service, tour and charter, community bus, school children and other special categories. Route service licences have a currency of five years, with other licences having tenures of twelve months.

*Country town
bus services*

Financial responsibility for the provision of urban bus services outside the metropolitan area is vested in the local government authority with the State Government funding two-thirds of the operating loss. Councils have the option of acquiring local bus fleets or arranging for a local bus proprietor to provide the bus service under contract.

Contract services are operated in Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Mount Gambier and Murray Bridge. In Whyalla the bus service is municipally owned and operated.

Interstate and country services

Regular interstate coach services and special charters and tours operate to all mainland States. In addition, a network of bus route services operates on radial routes from Adelaide to all parts of the State. These services are provided by private companies under licences issued by the Passenger Transport Board. Most operate from adjacent terminals in Franklin Street, Adelaide.

Taxi-cabs

The *Passenger Transport Act 1994*, administered by the Passenger Transport Board, is the governing legislation providing for the control of taxi-cabs and hire cars within the Metropolitan Planning Area and the Municipality of Gawler. The Board is responsible for the granting of licences or permits to operate taxi-cabs and the charging of permit fees.

Licences issued at 30 June 1994 include general taxi-cabs (890), licensed standby (23), licensed special purpose (i.e. wheelchair carrying capability) (42), and licensed chauffeured vehicles (284). Total current vehicle drivers licences were 3,947, and owners licences numbered 653.

In areas not under the control of the Passenger Transport Board, taxi licences are issued by local government authorities under the provisions of the Local Government Act.

Motor vehicles

Control of road traffic

Legislation covering the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers and third party insurance in South Australia is contained in the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*. The present legislation for the control of road traffic in South Australia is set out in the *Road Traffic Act 1961* and the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959*.

Registration of motor vehicles

New motor vehicle registrations during the financial years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are shown in the following table.

New motor vehicle registrations^(a)

Type of vehicle	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Passenger vehicles	32,351	32,894	32,806
Light commercial vehicles	4,296	4,555	4,899
Trucks - Rigid	582	519	364
- Articulated	202	224	243
- Non-freight carrying (b)	134	103	100
Buses	119	176	173
Motor cycles	1,375	1,469	1,400
Total	39,059	39,940	39,985

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles. (b) Includes tow trucks, fire engines, ambulances and hearses.

Under the provisions of the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* all motor vehicles, unless specifically exempted, must be registered with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles at the Motor Registration Section of the Department of Transport before being driven on any road.

Motor vehicles on register^(a) at 30 June

Type of vehicle	1992	1993	1994
'000			
Passenger vehicles	719.6	731.9	746.4
Other motor vehicles	141.8	145.0	146.8
Motor cycles	28.1	27.7	27.0
Total on register	889.5	904.6	920.2
PER 1,000 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION			
Motor vehicles	610.1	618.4	626.1
'000			
Plant and equipment	9.2	9.7	9.4
Trailers and caravans	214.9	218.8	224.1
Traders plates	(b)3.3	3.3	3.3

(a) Includes Commonwealth Government owned vehicles except defence services vehicles. (b) At 31 December.

Drivers licences

From 3 June 1991, twelve classes of drivers licences have applied in South Australia, the most common being Class Car. These are held by persons who are able to drive any motor vehicle the gross vehicle mass (GVM) of which does not exceed 4.5 tonnes (except a motor omnibus designed or adapted to carry more than 12 persons (including the driver), an articulated motor vehicle, a heavy trailer combination, or a motor cycle).

Other classes include motor cycle, wheelchair, trucks, omnibuses, heavy trailer combinations and articulated vehicles.

The minimum age for the issue of a probationary driver's licence is 16 years 6 months while the minimum age for the issue of a learner's permit is 16 years. Probationary drivers are subject to probationary conditions until age 19 or for a period of twelve months, whichever is the greater. Drivers and riders licences current at 30 June 1995 totalled 974,756.

Third Party (bodily injury) insurance

Under the *Motor Vehicles Act 1959* every motor vehicle driven on a road, unless specifically exempted, must be covered by an insurance policy which insures the owner of the motor vehicle and any other person who at any time drives the vehicle in respect of all liability that may be incurred in respect of the death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by, or arising out of the use of the vehicle in any part of Australia.

A person claiming damages in respect of death or bodily injury caused by negligence in the use of an uninsured motor vehicle on a road may bring an action for the recovery of those damages against the nominal defendant appointed by the Minister for Transport and published in the Government Gazette. Payments made by the nominal defendant are recoverable from the driver of the motor vehicle or any person liable for the negligence of that driver.

Motor vehicle usage

An ABS survey was conducted throughout Australia in late 1991 on the usage of motor vehicles. The period covered was for the twelve months ended 30 September 1991. Previous surveys were conducted in 1963, 1971, 1976, 1979, 1982, 1985 and 1988.

Motor vehicle usage : average annual distance travelled
twelve months ended 30 September 1991

Type of vehicle	Average annual distance travelled		Average annual distance travelled for business purposes	
	'000km	SE%	'000km	SE%
Passenger vehicles	13.5	(3)	11.5	(9)
Motor cycles	4.7	(6)	2.4	(14)
Light commercial vehicles	15.6	(4)	14.1	(5)
Rigid trucks	15.4	(8)	15.9	(8)
Articulated trucks	80.0	(2)	80.3	(2)
Other truck types	14.6	(21)	16.4	(21)
Buses	46.8	(4)	49.3	(4)
Total	13.9	(3)	14.1	(5)

Census of motor vehicles

A census of motor vehicles on the register in Australia at 30 June 1993 was completed during 1993. The following table classifies motor vehicles by type of vehicle and year of manufacture for South Australia.

Motor vehicles on register : type of vehicle and year of manufacture
30 June 1993(a)

Year of manufacture	Type of vehicle						Total (a)
	Passenger vehicles	Light commercial vehicles	Rigid trucks	Articulated trucks	Non-freight carrying trucks	Buses	
To 1930	699	67	1	-	3	-	770
1931-1958	2,728	595	547	3	50	6	3,929
1959-1970	39,637	5,942	4,923	159	597	163	51,421
1971-1974	61,185	10,353	2,970	318	1,098	229	75,153
1975-1978	115,925	18,234	4,829	807	1,660	548	142,003
1979-1982	147,513	21,716	4,190	1,002	1,025	535	175,981
1983-1986	166,633	23,766	4,390	1,207	1,102	762	197,860
1987-1988	64,703	7,692	1,339	648	423	318	75,123
1989	37,948	5,157	870	329	273	147	44,724
1990	40,416	5,321	1,065	311	222	198	47,533
1991	31,006	4,104	677	209	113	135	36,244
1992	31,650	4,296	611	172	125	129	36,983
1993	11,918	1,702	146	103	20	56	13,945
Total (incl. not stated) ..	752,254	109,187	26,863	5,280	6,725	3,292	933,601

(a) Excludes motor cycles 29,220.

Road accident prevention

The Department of Transport is responsible for the development of road safety policy through the Office of Road Safety. A Road Safety Management and Coordination Group, comprising chief executives from Transport, Education and Children's Services, and Police Departments, the South Australian Health Commission, and a nominee of the Local Government Association coordinates a government-wide effort in road safety by the development of a Road Safety Strategic Plan.

The South Australian Road Safety Consultative Committee remains an advisory body to the Minister.

Road safety programs are conducted by the Department of Transport, local government authorities, the Police, and Education and Children's Services Departments, the South Australian Health Commission, and the National Health and Medical Research Council's Road Accident Research Unit.

Road traffic accidents

Statistics of road traffic crashes are compiled from reports made to members of the South Australian Police Department by persons involved in such incidents.

For the purpose of the following statistics, only those casualty crashes which occurred because of the presence of a moving vehicle on a road or other public thoroughfare (e.g. public car park, beach) and which also involved a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons have been included. Thus the casualty statistics refer to:

- (a) the death of any person within a period of thirty days of the crash; or
- (b) bodily injury to any person to an extent requiring hospitalisation.

During 1994 the total number of road traffic crashes decreased by 3.8 per cent. The number of crashes which resulted in fatalities decreased by 24.1 per cent (from 191 in 1993 to 145 in 1994). The total number of road traffic crashes fell by 37.1 per cent from 1990, while the number of fatal crashes fell by 22.0 per cent.

Road traffic accidents

Year	Total accidents (a)	Fatal accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Rate per 100,000 of mean population		
					Total accidents	Persons killed	Persons injured
1990	2,112	186	225	2,397	148	16	167
1991	1,733	166	184	2,058	120	13	142
1992	1,371	142	165	1,601	94	11	110
1993	1,381	191	218	1,550	94	15	106
1994	1,329	145	163	1,514	94	15	106

(a) Includes only those accidents involving a fatality or the hospitalisation of injured persons.

Drivers (including motor cyclists) under twenty-one years of age accounted for 12 per cent of drivers killed and 19 per cent of drivers injured during 1994. For drivers aged twenty-one to twenty-nine years deaths were 29 per cent and injuries 27 per cent of the total. Pedestrians sixty years and over accounted for 18 per cent of pedestrians injured and 37 per cent of pedestrians killed. In the following table, the types of road users killed and injured are shown according to age groups.

Road traffic crashes : age groups of casualties, 1994p

Age group of casualty (years)	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passengers (a)	Pedestrians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
Under 5....	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
5-6.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
7-16.....	1	-	2	5	1	-	9
17-20.....	7	3	-	6	2	-	18
21-25.....	14	6	1	3	4	-	28
26-29.....	6	3	-	2	3	-	14
30-39.....	14	6	-	5	6	-	31
40-49.....	5	1	-	4	-	-	10
50-59.....	5	1	-	3	-	-	9
60 and over	16	-	2	10	11	-	39
Not stated..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total.....	68	20	5	40	30	-	163
PERSONS INJURED							
Under 5....	-	-	1	10	4	-	15
5-6.....	-	-	-	6	1	-	7
7-16.....	15	7	27	79	21	-	149
17-20.....	112	25	8	87	12	1	245
21-25.....	117	44	9	59	8	-	237
26-29.....	64	21	7	27	9	-	128
30-39.....	119	48	10	33	15	-	225
40-49.....	71	22	7	27	12	-	139
50-59.....	60	8	1	19	4	-	92
60 and over	96	4	1	50	27	-	178
Not stated..	14	8	5	38	34	-	99
Total.....	668	187	76	435	147	1	1,514

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

The following table shows casualties by type of road user in each of the three years to 1994.

Road traffic crashes : casualties

Year	Drivers of motor vehicles	Motor cyclists	Pedal cyclists	Passen- gers (a)	Pedes- trians	All other	Total
PERSONS KILLED							
1992	66	13	2	53	31	—	165
1993	85	27	6	67	33	—	218
1994	68	20	5	40	30	—	163
PERSONS INJURED							
1992	674	188	88	480	170	1	1,601
1993	658	165	73	480	174	—	1,550
1994	668	187	76	435	147	1	1,514

(a) Passengers include pillion motor cyclists.

Source: Department of Transport, Office of Road Safety.

14.2 SEA TRANSPORT

Harbours

Ports Corp South Australia (previously the Marine and Harbours Agency) manages ten commercial ports in South Australia, Port Adelaide, Cape Jervis, Kingscote, Klein Point, Penneshaw, Port Giles, Port Lincoln, Port Pirie, Thevenard and Wallaroo. There are also the five privately owned and managed ports of Ardrossan, Port Stanvac, Whyalla, Proper Bay and Ballast Head (which is currently not in use).

The control of all harbours (including the River Murray) is vested in the Minister for Transport. This Ministry is responsible for the control of navigation within harbours and for all harbour facilities including lights, buoys, beacons, bulk loading plants and fishing boat accommodation, and monitors the competency of masters and others in charge of intra-state vessels. Legislation administered by Ports Corp South Australia includes the *Harbours Act 1936*, the *Marine Act 1936*, the *Prevention of Pollution of Waters by Oil Act 1961* and the *Boating Act 1974*.

In 1994-95 Ports Corp South Australia handled 10,325,000 tonnes of cargo or 52.3 per cent of the total tonnage of 19,754,000 tonnes passing through all the ports in South Australia.

Shipping

Control of
shipping

The Commonwealth is empowered under the Constitution to make laws in respect of trade and commerce with other countries and among the States. Navigation and shipping are regulated under the *Navigation Act 1912* (Cwlth) which applies to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia.

Other shipping Acts under the trade and commerce power are the *Sea-Carriage of Goods Act 1924* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's Compensation Act 1911* (Cwlth), the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowance Act 1940* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission Act 1966* (Cwlth), the *Australian Coastal Shipping Agreement Act 1956* (Cwlth) and the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956* (Cwlth).

Shipping in South Australia is further controlled by the *Harbors and Navigation Act 1993*. This Act is administered by Ports Corp South Australia.

Registration of ships

The Australian Register of Ships is maintained in Canberra by the Commonwealth Government. Registration of a ship provides proof of nationality and ownership, and enables the registration of encumbrances over a ship.

Distances to overseas ports

Distances in kilometres from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports are shown in the following table.

Distances from Port Adelaide to principal overseas ports

Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres	Port Adelaide to:	Kilometres
Africa:		North America:	
Cape Town	10,377	East Coast:	
Asia:		Baltimore	(a)23,135
Colombo	7,982		(c)19,059
Djakarta	5,643	Montreal	(a)23,541
Hong Kong	8,856		(c)21,368
Singapore	6,510	New York	(a)22,961
Yokohama	9,780		(c)19,200
Europe:		West Coast:	
Liverpool	(a)21,630	San Francisco	13,653
	(b)19,774		
London	(a)21,705	Vancouver	14,357
	(b)19,839	Central America:	
Marseilles	(a)21,144	Panama	15,385
	(b)16,688	South America:	
Naples	(a)21,663	East Coast:	
	(b)15,940	Buenos Aires	(d)14,388
New Zealand:		Rio de Janeiro	(d)15,901
Auckland	3,769	West Coast:	
Wellington	3,482	Valparaiso	12,353

(a) Via Cape Town. (b) Via Suez Canal. (c) Via Panama Canal. (d) Via Cape Horn.

Overseas shipping

Overseas shipping cargo statistics are compiled from returns submitted by shipping companies, or their representatives, to Customs Houses at each port in South Australia.

The statistics relate to overseas ships calling at or departing from South Australian ports for the purpose of carrying cargo from or to overseas ports. Excluded are naval ships, yachts and other craft used for pleasure, foreign fishing ships that neither load nor discharge cargo, geophysical, oceanographic research and seismic survey ships, offshore oil drilling rigs and related service ships, Australian registered fishing ships operating

from Australian ports and all ships of 200 registered net tonnes and under. Cargo statistics are recorded in gross weight tonnes. Gross weight is the total weight of cargo, excluding the weight of containers.

Of the 916 commercial vessels arriving at South Australian ports in 1994, 505 arrived at Port Adelaide, 63 at Port Stanvac, 61 at Whyalla, 71 at Port Pirie, 75 at Port Lincoln, 54 at Wallaroo, 87 at Port Giles, Ardrossan and Thevenard.

Shipping : Overseas cargo discharged and loaded

Year	Discharged		Loaded	
	Gross weight	Value	Gross weight	Value
	'000 tonnes	\$m	'000 tonnes	\$m
1991	2,875	1,402	7,230	1,963
1992	3,546	1,855	7,635	2,453
1993	3,624	1,959	6,512	2,320
1994	2,762	1,878	7,807	2,432

Cargo handled

Ports Corp South Australia records details of cargo handled at the larger ports in this State.

Cargo handled at major ports ('000 tonnes)

Port	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Ardrossan	1,152	911	1,316
Ballast Head	16	-	-
Kingscote	45	42	32
Klein Point	1,540	1,627	1,444
Port Adelaide	5,114	5,339	4,598
Port Bonython	1,641	1,526	1,438
Port Giles	393	187	356
Port Lincoln	1,100	1,661	977
Port Pirie	888	1,201	901
Port Stanvac	3,844	3,559	3,733
Proper Bay	-	3	16
Rapid Bay	-	-	-
Thevenard	1,291	1,317	1,426
Wallaroo	557	702	591
Whyalla	2,734	2,947	2,926
Total	20,315	21,021	19,754

14.3 AIR TRANSPORT

Control of civil aviation

In Australia, civil aviation is subject to the *Air Navigation Act 1920* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth), the *Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment Act 1995* (Cwlth) and regulations made under those Acts.

The Civil Aviation Legislation Amendment Act and the Air Services Act provided for the division of the former Civil Aviation Authority into Airservices Australia and the Civil Aviation Safety Authority from 6 July 1995.

Airservices Australia is responsible for air traffic control, aeronautical information services, airport rescue and fire fighting, radar and communications, radio navigation services and search and rescue.

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority controls safety standards within the aviation industry. Services include establishing aviation safety standards, securing compliance with those standards and certifying flight crew and aircraft.

Other organisations involved in Australian civil aviation are the Commonwealth Department of Transport, which administers the Government's domestic and international aviation policies; the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation, which investigates aviation accidents and incidents; and the Federal Airports Corporation (FAC), which operates major Australian airports, including capital city airports.

Aerodromes

The main airport in South Australia is Adelaide International Airport located six kilometres west of the city. The airport has both a domestic and an international terminal, the latter having scheduled services to Europe, South East Asia and New Zealand. The aerodrome at Parafield, about eighteen kilometres north of Adelaide, is restricted principally to light aircraft.

Adelaide and Parafield airports are owned and operated by the FAC which is a statutory body designed to place the airports, with their terminals, runways and associated facilities on a proper commercial basis.

In July 1995 there were 25 licensed aerodromes in South Australia, including the two airports operated by the FAC. Of these, 14 have a regular public transport service.

In addition to the civil aerodromes there are two major aerodromes, one at Woomera controlled by the Department of Defence through the Defence Science and Technology Organisation, and the other at Salisbury (Edinburgh Airfield), which are used by aircraft associated with trials operations. Edinburgh Airfield is also the base for two Royal Australian Air Force maritime squadrons.

Aircraft on register

At 30 June 1995 the number of registered aircraft based in the South Australia-Northern Territory Region was 637 for general aviation and 239 for transport.

General air services

International air services commenced through Adelaide on 2 November 1982. At June 1995, there were six international carriers, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, Garuda Airlines, Malaysian Airlines, Air New Zealand and Cathay Pacific, providing international services to Adelaide.

Domestic air services to South Australia are provided by Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Ltd, operating as Ansett Australia, and Qantas Airways. The airlines provide direct services from Adelaide to the following major centres: Alice Springs, Brisbane, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. In addition, there were ten regional airline operators providing services in South Australia at June 1995.

The regional airline sector of the Australian aviation industry is defined as those operators performing regular public transport services whose fleet contain exclusively aircraft with a maximum seating capacity of 38 or a maximum payload of 4,200 kilograms. Regional airlines served twenty South Australian ports at June 1995, as well as a number of isolated communities and stations on mail/parcel runs.

Principal airports : traffic data

Airport	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94p
PASSENGERS (a)			
Adelaide	2,812,291	2,819,863	3,070,217
Adelaide International	193,658	213,495	216,626
Ceduna	5,328	5,958	6,709
Kingscote	40,775	41,874	54,150
Mount Gambier	48,802	50,633	57,282
Port Lincoln	76,827	80,257	87,850
Whyalla	47,003	44,731	46,865
FREIGHT-TONNES (a)			
Adelaide	14,092	15,237	20,366
Adelaide International	8,914	9,545	10,191
Ceduna	1	-	2
Kingscote	33	15	3
Mount Gambier	26	24	3
Port Lincoln	36	18	2
Whyalla	20	17	19
AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS			
Adelaide	53,403	56,247	57,040
Adelaide International	2,394	2,286	2,303
Ceduna	681	681	690
Kingscote	7,309	8,551	7,165
Mount Gambier	6,374	6,397	6,648
Port Lincoln	5,982	5,591	5,653
Whyalla	4,094	4,314	4,455

(a) Includes all domestic and commuter services.

14.4 COMMUNICATION

Postal services Australia Post is a business enterprise wholly owned by the Commonwealth of Australia and established under the *Australian Postal Corporation Act 1989*. Australia Post operates letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally, and it provides a range of related services. The Act requires Australia Post to provide all Australians with access to a uniform rate delivery service for Standard Letters.

Australia Post provides agency services for other organisations such as the Commonwealth Bank, private sector businesses and State and Commonwealth Government services. Electronic counter services offer customers access for paying bills and transferring funds at their local post office. The One Spot Billpay Service facility has been installed at over 220 Post Offices, Post Office Agencies and licensed Post Offices throughout South Australia and the Northern Territory.

Advances in mail processing have seen the introduction of Optical Character Reading (OCR) and Flats Sorting Machines (FSM) which collectively streamlined the processing of articles through the mail exchange.

At 30 June 1994 there were 2,874 persons employed by Australia Post in South Australia and the Northern Territory comprising 2,453 full-time staff, 360 part-time staff and 61 Post Office Agency staff.

Postal articles handled

Details of articles handled by post offices in South Australia and the Northern Territory during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are shown in the following table.

Postal articles handled, South Australia and Northern Territory
(000)

Year	Standard letters	Other letters and parcels	Security post	All articles
Posted for delivery:				
Within Australia:				
1991-92	257,454	34,499	204	292,157
1992-93	250,421	39,455	259	290,135
1993-94	250,586	42,459	203	293,248
Beyond Australia:				
1991-92	7,843	717	32	8,592
1992-93	8,918	777	41	9,736
1993-94	9,700	793	40	10,533
Received from beyond Australia:				
1991-92	3,927	951	14	4,892
1992-93	3,667	915	18	4,600
1993-94	4,126	883	18	5,027

**Telecom-
munications**

A new entity was established on 1 February 1992 through the merger of the Australian Telecommunications Corporation (Telecom Australia) and the Overseas Telecommunications Corporation Limited (OTC). Known as the Telstra Corporation Limited which traded as Telecom Australia for domestic services and Telstra for international, it provides an array of products and services for clients. On 1 July 1995 Telecom Australia changed its name to Telstra, so that the Corporation trades as one name in Australia and overseas. Telstra is a publicly owned government business enterprise which pays a profit dividend to the Commonwealth Government.

A private phone company, Optus Communications, began trading in July 1992 and offers a range of services to residential and business customers with its own network across Australia. The Optus network uses communication satellites and in August 1994 launched MobileSat, which provides mobile phone, fax and data services from Australia to the rest of the world.

Optus is participating with Telstra in a joint venture to link Western Australia with Indonesia and Asia via a submarine cable. A new fibre optic link from Adelaide to Perth was commenced in May 1995 to connect with the submarine cable.

**Radio and
television**

There are twenty-two medium frequency amplitude modulated (AM) services operating in South Australia. Of these, eight are in Adelaide and one is a new type of broadcasting service, high power open narrowcasting. Services of this type are limited in some way (targeted to a special interest group, or for limited locations, or provided for a limited period or of limited appeal). Fourteen services are in country areas.

Of forty-seven VHF frequency modulation (FM) services in South Australia, eleven are based in Adelaide with the remaining in regional areas, including one high power open narrowcasting service.

Low power open narrowcasting information services (maximum power of 1 watt) operate in the FM sub-band 87.5 to 88.0 MHz. They provide information programming in formats such as foreign language, tourist features and religious matters. Services are operating at Glenelg, Lyndoch, Hahndorf and Bordertown.

The first television service in South Australia commenced operation in September 1959. The Adelaide services are supported by ten translators and twenty-four community-owned re-transmission facilities transmitters.

UHF channel 31 is used in Adelaide by a community television consortium and is operating as an open narrowcasting service, pending a review of broadcasting before 1 July 1997.

There are four commercial television services in regional South Australia available through thirty-four outlets. The Commonwealth provides twenty-six transmission facilities.

**Further
references**

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 9208.0 *Survey of Motor Vehicle Use, Australia*
- 9217.0 *Freight Movements, Australia*
- 9301.0 *New Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9304.0 *Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia*
- 9309.0 *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia*

15.1 FRAMEWORK OF PUBLIC FINANCE

Structure

The collection of public revenue and the expenditure of public money in South Australia are the responsibility of three groups of authorities: (i) Commonwealth Government; (ii) South Australian Government and State public corporations which together make up State authorities; and (iii) local government.

Reference is made to the revenue and expenditure of the Commonwealth Government only to the extent that it affects the finances of the State Government. The transactions which are included represent only a small proportion of total expenditure by the Commonwealth Government within South Australia.

The power to raise revenue from taxation is vested in the various governments and authorities by Acts of Parliament. Other revenue comes from the proceeds of the sale of goods and services to the public and to other governments and authorities. A major proportion of the revenue of the State Government, and a smaller proportion of the revenue of local government authorities and some public corporations is derived from grants from other levels of government. A further source of funds is the loan market; government securities are issued for loan raisings in Australia and overseas.

Financial management

State Government

The financial administration legislation under which the State's finances are managed is the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*. The Act provides the framework within which the Government exercises control over the money which Parliament has appropriated.

The Act has established several types of accounts which, when taken together, comprise the Public Accounts. The most important of these accounts are the Consolidated Account; Special Deposit Accounts; and Deposit Accounts.

Consolidated Account

The Consolidated Account is the Treasurer's main operating account. Payments from the Account are used to fund Parliamentary appropriations to departments that operate through Special Deposit Accounts, and to meet Ministerial miscellaneous payments e.g. debit servicing costs by the Treasurer.

	The Consolidated Account is credited with State taxes, fines, regulatory fees, royalties, borrowings, and Commonwealth general and special purpose grants which form the basis for appropriation to departments.
Special Deposit Accounts	Special Deposit Accounts are established to facilitate accounting for, and control of, recurrent and capital financial operations of departments and specific administrative arrangements <i>e.g.</i> the Highways Fund. Accounts are credited with Parliamentary appropriations, departmental fees and charges, receipts from the sale of assets, Commonwealth specific purpose grants and, at the Treasurer's discretion, interest on the account balance. Funds are applied to meet recurrent and capital payments.
Deposit Accounts	These are principally moneys lodged with the Treasurer by public authorities and other bodies on current account contractors' and statutory deposits and unclaimed moneys. The terms and conditions on which deposits are accepted are determined by the Treasurer.
Public corporations	<p>Most public corporations enjoy considerable freedom in the conduct of their financial affairs. Section 7 of the Public Finance and Audit Act permits money received by an instrumentality of the Crown, that would otherwise be paid into the Consolidated Account, to be applied by the instrumentality without Parliamentary appropriation for the purpose of carrying out its functions.</p> <p>There are numerous examples of bodies which operate in this way but some of the more prominent are the South Australian Government Financing Authority (SAFA), TransAdelaide and the Electricity Trust.</p>
Local government authorities	The relevant legislation under which local government finances are managed is the Local Government Act and the 'Local Government Accounting Regulations 1993'. The Regulations provide for uniformity in local government accounting and the adoption, as far as possible, of accepted accounting principles.

15.2 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

The Commonwealth Government's financial relations with the State and local government sectors comprise two broad types:

- (a) the provision of financial assistance in the form of grants or advances; and
- (b) the determination by Loan Council of the level of borrowings that can be undertaken each financial year by State semi-government and local authorities, government-owned companies and trusts.

Financial assistance to State Government The Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the States and the two Territories in the form of general and specific grants and advances, namely:

- (1) *General revenue assistance*—these are untied grants to assist in meeting recurrent State outlays. This is the largest inter-government transfer, accounting for 45 per cent of Commonwealth payments to the six States and Northern Territory in 1993–94.
- (2) *General purpose capital payments*—these are untied payments to assist with State outlays for capital purposes. The 1994 Premiers' Conference decided to abolish the Loan Council capital works program from 1 July 1994, and the only general purpose capital assistance now provided by the Commonwealth is under the Building Better Cities program.
- (3) *Specific purpose payments*—these are payments, made under Section 96 of the Constitution, to the States which are tied to particular Commonwealth expenditure objectives. The administration of these funds by the States is subject to guidelines agreed with the Commonwealth.

In 1993–94, approximately 81 per cent of the payments were for recurrent purposes and virtually all were provided as grants. Some of these payments are passed on by States to other bodies or individuals. (The main payments in this category relate to higher education, non-government schools and local government general purpose payments.)

Commonwealth payments to the State Government
(\$ million)

Particulars	1991–92	1992–93	1993–94
General purpose funds:			
Revenue	1,482.5	1,529.9	1,440.5
Capital grants	39.0	57.7	47.2
<i>Total general purpose</i>	<i>1,521.5</i>	<i>1,587.6</i>	<i>1,487.8</i>
Specific purpose:			
Recurrent	1,051.4	1,263.0	1,297.6
Capital	244.4	401.4	341.3
<i>Total specific purpose</i>	<i>1,295.8</i>	<i>1,664.4</i>	<i>1,638.9</i>
Total gross Commonwealth payments	2,817.3	3,252.0	3,126.6

Financial assistance to local government The Commonwealth's financial relations with local government consist of payments from the Commonwealth Budget made directly or through State Governments, and Loan Council arrangements on local government borrowings.

General purpose assistance	General purpose assistance comprises financial assistance grants and identified road grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance to the State Government Sector. The grants are paid initially to the States who are required to pass on the full amounts to local government authorities. Arrangements are embodied in the <i>Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986</i> (Cwlth).
Direct payments	There are a number of programs under which local government authorities are eligible for Commonwealth assistance. The grants are required to be spent on specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth e.g. child care.
On-passed grants	Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed on to local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of State Governments, although in certain instances the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth payments to local government
(\$ million)

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
General purpose assistance (a)	78.8	80.7	80.7
Direct payments:			
Current	4.0	4.2	4.4
Capital	0.2	(b)30.7	5.6
Total direct	4.2	34.9	10.1
Specific purpose assistance on-passed by the State	3.9	8.2	n.a.
Total Commonwealth payments	86.9	123.8	n.a.

(a) General purpose assistance is paid in the first instance to the State Government. (b) Includes \$30.7 million under Local Capital Works Program.

15.3 STATE AUTHORITY FINANCE

The financial statistics for the public sector essentially are a reclassification of information published in accounting statements of the public authorities supplemented by additional dissections of the reported transactions.

Transfers between funds and accounts within the accounting systems and transfers between public authorities are eliminated on consolidation.

Public financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies are excluded from the statistics as the merging of their income and outlay on capital transactions with equivalent transactions of other public authorities would provide a less meaningful account of public sector activity.

Classification schemes

The two main transactions classifications used in government finance statistics are the economic transactions framework (ETF) and government purpose classification (GPC). The economic transactions framework categorises outlays, revenue and grants received and financing transactions according to their economic character, while the government purpose classification is used to group outlays with similar functions in order to facilitate study of the broad purposes of public sector spending. Definitions and classifications used in public finance statistics are given in *Classifications Manual for Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (1217.0).

Financial summary

A summary of State public sector outlays, revenues and financing transactions is shown in the following table. Details have been consolidated from the accounts of the State Government departments and corporations and are classified according to Government Finance Statistics classification schemes.

State authorities – outlays, revenue and financing transactions
(\$ million)

Classification	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Current expenditure	3,780	3,891	4,507
less Sales of goods and services	413	429	477
equals Final consumption expenditure	3,366	3,462	4,031
Interest payments	1,170	1,204	1,391
Subsidies paid to public trading enterprises	224	245	254
Current grants to other governments	91	91	94
Other transfer payments	434	451	517
Total current outlays	5,286	5,455	6,287
Expenditure on new fixed assets	899	979	844
plus Expenditure on secondhand assets (net)	-116	-143	-205
equals Gross fixed capital expenditure	782	835	638
Expenditure on land and intangibles	-4	24	-8
Capital grants to other governments	11	17	17
Other capital outlays (net)	2,058	711	-430
Total capital outlays	2,848	1,587	217
Total outlays	8,134	7,042	6,504
Taxes, fees and fines	1,596	1,754	1,887
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	460	543	409
Interest received	294	380	634
Grants received:	2,827	3,284	3,146
For own use	2,380	2,804	2,632
For onpassing	447	480	514
Other revenue	149	211	433
Total revenue	5,327	6,172	6,509
Increase in provisions:	299	355	256
Depreciation	311	327	296
Other	-12	28	-40
Advances received (net)	-235	-193	-122
Borrowing (net)	3,836	4,054	4,006
Other financing transactions	-1,094	-3,346	-4,144
Total financing	2,807	870	-4
Current deficit	-69	-489	-73
Capital deficit	2,577	1,004	-188
Total deficit	2,508	515	-260
Net financing requirement	2,743	709	-138

Outlays by
purpose

Public sector outlays classified by purpose are shown in the following table. Education accounted for 25.9 and health 17.5 per cent of outlay in 1993-94.

State authorities : outlay by purpose
(\$ million)

Classification	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
General public services	(a)2,303	788	838
Public order and safety	430	430	437
Education	1,590	1,659	1,683
Health	1,076	1,091	1,137
Social security and welfare	244	262	299
Housing and community amenities	182	343	233
Recreation and culture	185	156	152
Fuel and energy	221	213	-342
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	147	230	48
Mining, manufacturing, construction	18	22	38
Transport and communications	428	486	450
Other economic affairs	74	88	78
Other purposes	1,236	1,272	1,454
Total outlay	8,134	7,042	6,504

(a) Includes \$1,800 million paid to State Bank as part of the State Bank rescue package and \$267 million to SGIC re 333 Collins Street, Melbourne put option.

State taxation

The major forms of taxation available to the State are payroll tax, motor tax, succession and stamp duties, and land tax. Stamp duty is payable on a range of instalment purchase, leasing and other lending transactions. In 1977-78 each State was given the right to impose a surcharge or grant a rebate on personal income tax in its State. To date no State has imposed a surcharge or granted a rebate under the income tax sharing arrangements.

State authorities : taxation
(\$ million)

Classification	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force:			
Employer payroll tax	394	389	391
Taxes on property:			
Land taxes	76	75	77
Stamp duties	176	207	233
Financial institutions taxes	132	140	127
Other	6	8	50
Total taxes on property	390	430	487
Taxes on the provision of goods and services:			
Levies on statutory corporations	42	43	43
Taxes on gambling	141	136	140
Taxes on insurance	121	127	130
Total taxes on the provision of goods and services	303	307	313

State authorities : taxation (*continued*)
(\\$ million)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities:			
Motor vehicle taxes	206	222	230
Franchise taxes	230	329	388
Other	4	4	3
<i>Total taxes on the use of goods and the performance of activities</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>620</i>
Fees	36	38	41
Fines	34	36	34
Total taxes, fees and fines	1,596	1,754	1,887

Net debt

Statistics on selected financial assets and liabilities of the South Australian non-financial public sector are shown in the following table. The statistics exclude the financial assets and liabilities of State-owned financial institutions such as BankSA and SGIC.

Liabilities shown in the table below include lease liabilities under finance leases but exclude contingent liabilities and liabilities related to trade credit and other accounts payable. Unfunded employee entitlements are not included in gross or net debt but have been shown as a separate item.

State authorities – financial assets and liabilities
(\\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>At 30 June</i>		
	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1994</i>
Liabilities:			
Deposits held	886	853	252
Advances received	2,026	1,834	1,713
Other borrowings	7,952	11,921	16,514
<i>Gross indebtedness</i>	<i>10,865</i>	<i>14,609</i>	<i>18,479</i>
Financial assets:			
Cash and deposits	639	124	472
Advances paid	861	830	272
Other lending	1,222	5,174	9,058
<i>Total cash, deposits and lending</i>	<i>2,722</i>	<i>6,129</i>	<i>9,802</i>
Net debt	8,143	8,480	8,677
Net debt per head (\\$)	5,587	5,797	5,904
Net debt as a proportion of Gross State Product (per cent)	28.2	28.0	27.0
Unfunded employee entitlements	n.a.	5,076	5,047

Further references

Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0).

15.4 LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics, a local government authority is defined as:

- (a) an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent; or
- (b) an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1934*).

Revenue transactions

Rates and government grants are the principal sources of revenue of local government authorities and represented 53.9 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively of total revenue in 1993-94. Two major changes affect the 1993-94 classifications with firstly the requirement to include donated assets with 'Contributions and Donations' and secondly the change to road funding from being for 'Specific Purpose' to 'General purpose'. Details of revenue from ordinary services, as distinct from business undertakings, and loan receipts during the three years to 1993-94 are as follows.

Local government authorities : ordinary services
revenue and loan receipts
(S million)

Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Rates (including penalties)	364.6	386.7	399.1
Licences, fees and fines	16.4	16.7	17.2
Charges for services	88.0	92.1	97.0
Contributions and donations	5.0	5.2	(a)35.7
Reimbursements received	13.2	16.2	16.2
Interest received	17.5	13.8	12.5
Sale of land and other fixed assets	31.3	29.8	28.7
Other	2.5	2.7	3.7
Government grants:			
General purpose	60.6	62.4	77.6
Specific purpose	48.4	84.3	52.3
Total revenue	647.5	709.9	739.9
Loan receipts	56.6	41.6	35.8
Total revenue and loan receipts	704.0	751.4	775.2

(a) Now includes gifted assets.

Loan receipts

Loans raised by local government authorities during 1993-94 totalled \$35.8 million for ordinary services. Most of these loans were raised with the Local Government Finance Authority.

Outlay transactions

A number of differences occur between the presentation of local government finance statistics and those of other levels of government. Public sector finance statistics generally are prepared on a net basis in which selected receipts are offset against relevant outlays, but in local government finance statistics transactions are shown as gross values and subsequently adjusted to the net basis when consolidated into the State and local government sector accounts. For this reason the table which follows shows 'current outlay on goods, services and land' rather than the net concept of final consumption expenditure.

Local government authorities : ordinary services, outlay
(\$ million)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
Outlay on goods, services and land:			
Capital:			
New fixed assets,			
Roadworks construction	57.6	72.1	76.5
Other	107.6	126.2	117.1
Land and other fixed assets	15.1	9.6	12.3
Current:			
General public services	87.6	95.8	119.3
Roadworks, maintenance	74.6	77.7	72.6
Other	257.4	268.3	284.4
<i>Total outlay on goods etc.</i>	<i>599.8</i>	<i>649.7</i>	<i>682.1</i>
Debt charges:			
Interest	41.5	41.0	47.1
Debt redemption	34.8	37.7	58.0
Levies paid to government	7.6	7.7	8.2
Donations paid	3.7	3.5	2.9
Other	1.8	1.6	2.4
Total outlay	689.2	741.3	800.7

Electricity undertakings

Two councils in the northern area of the State, Roxby Downs (M) and Hawker (DC) owned and operated electricity supply schemes during 1993-94; Coober Pedy (DC) owns electricity supply equipment which the Cowell Electric Supply Co. Ltd operates. Current outlay consisting of working expenses and interest paid on loans raised for the schemes totalled \$4.9 million, gross capital formation and debt redemption principal repayments totalled an additional \$0.4 million. Electricity undertakings are classified as trading activities in local government finance statistics and details of the transactions are not included in the ordinary services of local government authorities. Additional information may be found in the ABS publication *Government Finance Statistics, Australia* (5512.0).

15.5 STATE ACCOUNTS

Estimates of State Accounts have been prepared since the early 1980s. These estimates are a dissection of the Australian National Accounts and in some cases have been built up using the same data sources as those used in the National Accounts; in others the dissections are based on a

variety of sources ranging from those directly related, for example the economic censuses, to general indicators of activity such as population changes and household income. Quarterly State estimates have been published since December 1992, with the addition of constant prices from September 1994.

Gross State Product

Gross State Product shown in the following table is derived using the income approach as it was not possible to prepare an expenditure-based estimate using available data sources. For example, for some States interstate trade statistics are seriously incomplete for goods and virtually non-existent for services and data for Commonwealth Government final expenditure by State are not available.

Gross State Product (\$ million)			
Particulars	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Final consumption expenditure:			
Private	18,946	19,442	20,191
Government	5,827	6,049	6,724
Gross fixed capital expenditure:			
Private	3,999	3,953	3,958
Public	1,372	1,336	1,129
State Final Demand	30,144	30,780	32,002
Balancing item	-1,283	-491	174
Gross State Product (GSP (I))	28,861	30,289	32,176
Wages, salaries and supplements	14,756	15,264	16,102
Gross operating surplus	11,019	11,806	12,545
Gross State Product at factor cost	25,775	27,070	28,647
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,086	3,219	3,529
Gross State Product (GSP (II))	28,861	30,289	32,176
Total per head of mean population (\$)	19,878	20,740	21,939
Total as percentage of national gross domestic product (per cent)	7.5	7.5	7.5

State Final Demand

State Final Demand (SFD), shown in the above table, is a measure of the expenditure on final goods and services by the residents of the State. The difference between SFD and GSP reflects interstate and overseas trade in goods and services and increase in stocks.

Further references

Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5204.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (annual)
- 5206.0 *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product* (quarterly)
- 5220.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts*
- 5242.0 *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts* (quarterly)

16.1 BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking

The banking system in Australia at 30 June 1995 comprised a central bank (the Reserve Bank of Australia), forty-eight banks (one owned by the Commonwealth Government, two owned by State Governments, and the remainder privately owned) plus the Commonwealth Development Bank (a specialist bank owned by the Commonwealth Government). Seventeen banks, plus the Reserve Bank have branches in South Australia.

The conduct of banking business in Australia is governed by the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwlth). The Reserve Bank has explicit powers for the prudential supervision of banks.

On 26 February 1992 the Government announced that new foreign banks would be permitted to apply for a banking authority in Australia and that foreign banks, including those presently in Australia, would be allowed to operate with a branch structure, provided they were able to meet the Reserve Bank prudential requirements.

Additional historical information on banking is contained in the 1986 edition of the *South Australian Year Book* and the *Year Book Australia*.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank of Australia functions as a central bank, controls the Australian note issue and acts as banker to the Commonwealth and some of the States. As part of its responsibility under the Banking Act to protect the interests of bank depositors, the Reserve Bank conducts prudential supervision of banks.

The ultimate responsibility for sound management of a bank resides with that bank's board and management, but in consultation with banks the Reserve Bank maintains a framework of prudential standards within which a bank must operate. The standards cover a bank's capital, liquidity management, large credit exposures and various other aspects of its operations.

Commonwealth Banking Corporation

The Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under the *Commonwealth Banks Act 1959* (Cwlth). It is the controlling body for the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Development Bank.

**Commonwealth
Development
Bank**

The Commonwealth Development Bank is a supplementary source of finance for primary production and for the establishment or development of small business undertakings. It does not compete with conventional lenders, but provides financial help when finance is not otherwise available on suitable terms.

**Banks
originating in
South Australia**

The Savings Bank of South Australia commenced operations on 11 March 1848 and merged with the State Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. In 1991 the Bank was restructured with the Group Asset Management Division being given the responsibility to manage the impaired assets separated from the core Bank.

On 1 July 1994 the State Bank of South Australia was corporatised with part of the Bank transferred to a separate legal entity, Bank of South Australia Limited (BankSA) with the remaining part renamed South Australian Asset Management Corporation (SAAMC). SAAMC's role is to manage, realise and otherwise deal with its assets and liabilities. Following settlement in August 1995 BankSA has been acquired by Advance Bank Australia Limited.

BankSA is a major provider of housing, commercial and personal finance to the South Australian community.

The first trading bank promoted in South Australia was the Bank of Adelaide which opened for business on 11 December 1865. The Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) took over its operations from 1 October 1980.

On 4 January 1995 Adelaide Bank Limited opened its doors for the first time, following its approval by Federal Treasury in late October 1994. The Adelaide Bank grew out of the Cooperative Group formed from the merger of the Cooperative Building Society and Hindmarsh Adelaide, the two former major South Australian permanent building societies.

**Branches and
agencies**

At 30 June 1994 the seventeen banks listed below have branches in South Australia.

Government banks

Commonwealth Bank of
Australia

Bank of South Australia (BankSA)

Private banks

Adelaide Bank

Chase Manhattan Bank

Advance Bank Australia Limited
Australia and New Zealand

Citibank

Banking Group (ANZ)

Macquarie Bank

Bank of New Zealand

National Australia Bank Limited

Bank of Western Australia

Primary Industry Bank of Australia

Bankers Trust Australia Limited

St George Bank

Challenge Bank

Standard Chartered Bank Australia

Westpac Banking Corporation

Banks : branches and agencies at 30 June 1994

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Branches</i>	<i>Agencies</i>
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	90	412
Bank of South Australia (BankSA) (a)	153	164
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group	121	29
National Australia Bank	79	14
Westpac Banking Corporation	70	2
Adelaide Bank	40	—
Other banks	11	—
<i>Total — Metropolitan area</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>358</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>263</i>
Total State	564	621

(a) From 1 July 1994 the State Bank of South Australia became the Bank of South Australia (BankSA).

Banks : balance of deposits and advances to customers accounts^(a)
(\$ million)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Depositors balances</i>			<i>Loans, advances and bills discounted</i>
	<i>Bearing interest</i>	<i>Not bearing interest</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1990	11,274	800	12,074	13,771
1991	12,060	649	12,709	15,853
1992	12,163	887	13,050	16,054
1993	13,087	901	13,988	17,133
1994	14,233	813	15,046	18,617

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Interest rates

Bank interest rates are not formally determined under the Banking Act. Maximum rates are fixed after discussions between the Reserve Bank and the banks, and with the approval of the Treasurer. State Government banks, although not bound by rulings of the Reserve Bank, tend to conform.

School banking

Special banking facilities for school children were introduced into South Australia with the inauguration of the School Banking Department of the Savings Bank of South Australia on 28 April 1908. The State Bank of South Australia assumed this role after merger with the Savings Bank of South Australia on 1 July 1984. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia and some private banks provide similar services at some schools.

Money

Australia has a decimal system of currency, the unit being the dollar, which is divided into 100 cents. Australian notes are issued in the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 and coins in the denominations of 5c, 10c, 20c, \$1 and \$2. The \$1 and \$2 notes were replaced by coins in 1984 and 1988, respectively, and 1c and 2c coins ceased to be issued from 1 February 1992.

16.2 OTHER PRIVATE FINANCE

Australian Stock Exchange Limited	The Stock Exchange of Adelaide was formed in 1887 by the amalgamation of the Adelaide Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of South Australia. One hundred years later the six State capital city exchanges were amalgamated into one national Exchange, the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX), which commenced business on 1 April 1987. The ASX has transformed the share market industry through the development of computer trading. The hubbub of the trading floor disappeared in Adelaide on 31 August 1990. On that date the trading floor in Adelaide closed and all stocks were incorporated into the computer trading system.
Australian Financial Institutions Commission	Legislation was introduced on 1 July 1992 to provide for a national regulatory body, the Australian Financial Institutions Commission (AFIC), overseeing the operation of building societies and credit unions. The AFIC works with the State supervisory authorities such as the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision which administers the State regulations.
Building societies	The operations of building societies in South Australia are regulated by the <i>Building Societies Act 1975</i> which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision, with whom they must be registered. There are two categories of building society in South Australia – permanent and terminating (Starr–Bowkett) societies. Three Starr–Bowkett societies remain in South Australia and only one is expected to operate after 1995. A permanent building society is an organisation that has not by its rules any fixed date or certain event or result when it is to terminate, is authorised to accept money on deposit, and operates on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from its members and providing finance to its members principally in the form of housing loans. The merger of two of the major permanent building societies to form the Adelaide Bank in 1994 has considerably reduced the proportion of housing finance provided by building societies.
Credit Unions	Credit Unions are registered under the Financial Institutions (South Australia) Code which is administered by the South Australian Office of Financial Supervision. Credit Unions operate on a cooperative basis by borrowing predominantly from and providing finance to their own members. The following table shows details of Credit Unions' assets and liabilities.

Credit Unions

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>
NUMBER			
Societies	15	15	15
Members at end of period	256,853	327,124	332,832
\$'000			
Income:			
Interest on loans to members	118,096	113,651	118,653
Other	29,068	33,150	38,121
<i>Total</i>	<i>147,164</i>	<i>146,801</i>	<i>156,774</i>
Expenditure:			
Interest on deposits	70,800	59,544	53,563
Other	62,295	71,736	81,854
<i>Total</i>	<i>133,095</i>	<i>131,280</i>	<i>135,417</i>
Assets:			
Financial:			
Loan outstandings	815,570	988,281	1,107,621
Cash on hand	4,852	6,942	6,298
Placements, deposits and securities	152,428	195,396	262,323
Other financial	16,315	48,026	47,475
Other	28,236	29,623	35,638
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,017,401</i>	<i>1,268,267</i>	<i>1,459,355</i>
Liabilities:			
Share capital and reserves:			
Paid-up share capital	1,500	(a)750	—
Reserves	57,764	73,663	96,918
Borrowings:			
Deposits	939,335	1,160,063	1,331,976
Other	6,683	12,036	1,043
Other	12,119	21,755	29,418
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,017,401</i>	<i>1,268,267</i>	<i>1,459,355</i>

(a) Changes in accounting treatment has caused a fall in this category.

Finance commitments

Details of personal, commercial and lease finance are provided by banks, insurance companies, finance companies, superannuation funds and other financial corporations registered under the *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth). Details of personal and lease finance are also provided by permanent building societies and credit unions.

Finance companies

Finance companies are incorporated companies mainly engaged in providing to the general public, personal loans, wholesale finance, factoring, other consumer and commercial loans, financial leasing of business plant and equipment and bills of exchange. A company is mainly engaged in providing these credit facilities if 50 per cent or more of its assets consist of balances outstanding with respect to these types of financing, or if 50 per cent or more of its income is derived from such types of financing. Particulars of housing finance for owner occupation are not included in personal, commercial and lease finance; but are included in Part 9.3 Housing Finance.

Personal finance

Personal loans comprise all loans to persons and are used predominantly for the purchase of consumer durables with loans for the purchase of housing excluded. The following table shows finance commitments made

by significant lenders to individuals for their private use. Credit Unions accounted for over two-thirds of 'other lenders' in recent years.

Personal finance commitments
(£ million)

Purpose of commitment	1992-93			1993-94		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Purchase of:						
Motor vehicles	155.5	216.6	128.4	187.3	271.0	136.0
Boats, caravans and trailers	7.6	2.3	4.5	9.9	2.4	4.1
Household and personal goods	22.4	7.4	15.8	20.9	9.1	13.9
Land and dwellings (a)	58.1	5.4	15.2	77.4	5.3	14.8
Travel and holidays	9.0	2.8	9.8	9.7	3.1	9.4
Debt consolidation	34.5	4.3	58.5	56.1	4.7	59.5
Refinancing	143.3	15.0	15.0	159.1	16.9	15.1
Other	112.9	9.7	76.8	101.2	16.0	80.3
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	406.4	32.5	87.1	445.3	27.2	84.8
Total personal finance commitments	949.8	295.9	411.2	1,066.9	355.8	417.9

(a) Includes alterations and additions.

Commercial finance

Commercial finance covers finance commitments made by significant lenders to government, private and public enterprises, non-profit organisations and to individuals for investment and business purposes. Commitments under revolving credit facilities are distinctive in that a borrowing limit is set for a specific period and during that time, any amount may be borrowed up to that limit; any repayments of principal increase the amount of credit available.

Commercial finance commitments
(£ million)

Purpose of commitment	1992-93			1993-94		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Commitments under fixed loan facilities:						
Erection of buildings	62.6	49.8	—	94.0	37.6	—
Purchase of real estate	476.2	40.4	8.4	796.4	29.6	5.8
Rural property	75.8	—	—	101.6	—	—
Wholesale finance	21.0	1.3	118.7	16.4	0.3	205.6
Purchase of plant and equipment	141.5	211.1	13.0	162.4	281.2	36.5
Refinancing	548.8	1.1	—	454.6	0.6	—
Other	551.3	109.5	1.2	473.9	150.3	3.9
Commitments under revolving credit facilities:						
New and increased credit limits	2,328.0	364.6	—	2,062.5	427.2	127.7
Total commercial finance commitments	4,206.4	777.8	139.3	4,161.7	926.8	379.6

Lease finance

A finance lease refers to the leasing of tangible assets under an agreement which transfers from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incident to ownership of the asset without actually transferring legal ownership.

The following table shows lease finance commitments made by significant lenders to private and public enterprises.

Value of goods under new finance lease commitments
(\$ million)

Particulars	1992-93			1993-94		
	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders	Banks	Finance companies	Other lenders
Motor cars	44.4	80.8	6.1	36.9	79.7	10.0
Other motor vehicles	4.2	16.3	3.0	9.4	17.4	0.3
Construction, earthmoving and agricultural equipment	3.3	5.3	5.4	7.8	8.0	12.3
Automatic data processing equipment and office machines	3.4	6.4	26.7	3.8	5.4	24.3
Shop and office furniture and equipment	13.9	3.9	0.1	7.6	5.8	0.6
Other	17.2	9.4	0.5	17.5	13.5	1.4
Total	86.0	121.7	41.7	82.5	129.3	38.8

Merchant banks

Merchant banks operate as intermediaries in the professional sector of the capital market and have been responsible for a number of important changes in the Australian financial system. These include the development of the commercial bill market and expansion of the market for promissory notes and certificates of deposit. They have also enabled the expansion of domestic activities through a more widespread access to overseas funds.

Merchant banks are strongly involved in the short-term money market. Their dealings with the stock exchange include the underwriting of equity issues and the management of investment portfolios. Merchant banks also provide advice relating to mergers and takeovers, financial re-organisations and planning for expansion.

Merchant banks are predominantly regulated and supervised by the State Corporate Affairs Commission. The *Financial Corporations Act 1974* (Cwlth) requires them to be registered as Money Market Corporations. In addition they are required to be licensed under the Securities Industry Code in each State in order to deal in or advise on securities.

New fixed capital expenditure

Estimates of capital expenditure are obtained from a sample of private enterprises other than in the agriculture and community services industries. State dissections are achieved by allocating expenditure to the State where the assets have or will be used.

New fixed capital expenditure refers to expenditure on new fixed tangible assets including major improvements, alterations and additions. Further details are available in the quarterly bulletin *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure* (5646.0).

Private new fixed capital expenditure
(S million)

Period	Selected industry				Type of asset	
	Manufac- turing	Mining	Other selected industries	Total	New building and structures (a)	Other new capital equipment
1991-92	763	193	668	1,625	392	1,233
1992-93	564	218	739	1,522	416	1,105
1993-94	610	97	784	1,491	364	1,127

(a) Includes mine development.

**Further
references**

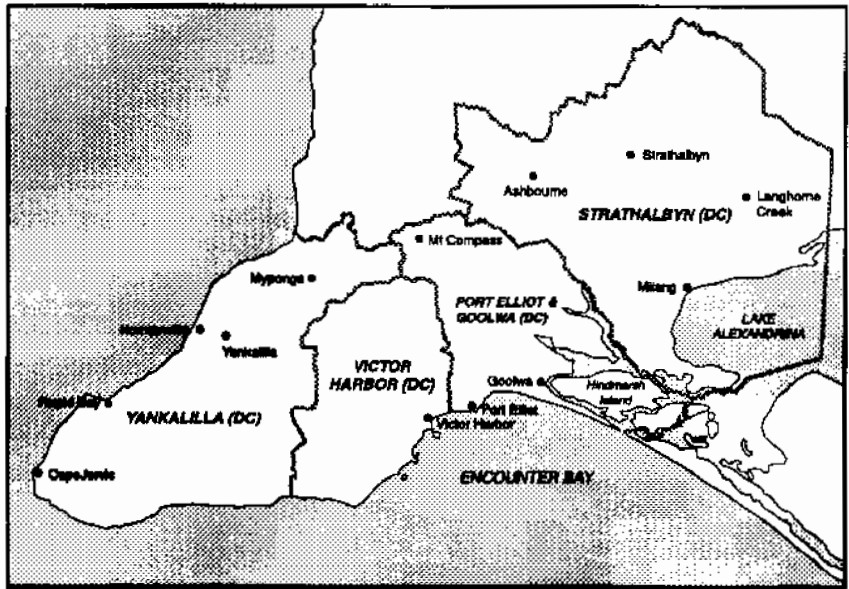
Additional information may be found in the following ABS publications:

- 5609.0 *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia*
- 5625.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia*
- 5626.0 *Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure*
- 5646.0 *State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure*

Regional Study – The Fleurieu Region*

Size and location

The Fleurieu Region comprises the District Councils of Port Elliot & Goolwa, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla and Strathalbyn. The Fleurieu covers a land area of 2,872.95 square kilometres and is located approximately 52 kilometres from Adelaide. The Region is renowned for its picturesque coastline and beaches, and is one of South Australia's prime tourism locations.



Geography

Land forms

The Fleurieu Region has a variety of topographic characteristics. The Mount Lofty Ranges extend through the centre of the Region, which is bordered by scenic coastline, with other important features being undulating plains, lakes and wetlands, and the large water areas of Lake Alexandrina and the Murray Mouth. The greater part of the Fleurieu is a relatively flat plateau about 300–400 metres above sea level, the result of a capping of thin laterite which was produced by weathering during the Middle to Late Tertiary Period.

**Contributed by Veronica Young, Fleurieu Regional Development Corporation*

Geological features

The Fleurieu's geological significance can be found in its rugged coastline interspersed with beaches, dissected tablelands and glacial valleys. Major significant geological features are the 'Selwyn' or 'Glacier' Rock, a Permian glaciated pavement and the earliest observed evidence of glaciation in Australia, the granite outcrops found at Rosetta Head (The Bluff), Granite Island and Port Elliot, and the Kammantoo Group type rock section stretching from Cape Jervis to Victor Harbor. Glacial deposits are also found on the cliffs at Cape Jervis. Another feature is the early Cambrian limestones exposed in road cuts at Sellick Hill and in the quarry at Rapid Bay.

Soils

A wide variety of soils are found in the Fleurieu, ranging from loamy topsoils with clay subsoils found along the spine of the Mount Lofty Ranges to soils with lime in the subsoil or throughout the profile, occurring along the coastline and throughout the eastern edge of the ranges near Strathalbyn. Ironstone and shallow stony soils are found along the ridge of the ranges, with deep sands and sand over clay soils being found in the glacial valleys found on the Peninsula.

Vegetation

The vegetation diversity of the Fleurieu makes it a botanical treasure with a number of plant species endemic only to this part of mainland Australia. Vegetation found on the Strathalbyn plains is significantly different from many other parts of the region and is dominated by a large number of Mallee species.

Coastal vegetation found in the Fleurieu can be divided into that occurring on the south-south eastern slopes and on the north-north western side. The southern area is dominated by small to medium eucalyptus species, with larger eucalyptus species further inland (as seen in the Deep Creek Conservation Park), while the northern area has been badly denuded by extensive clearing. This area was once dominated by large pink gum and sheoak woodland. The higher and wetter areas of the Fleurieu are covered in taller trees (manna gum, blue gum, red gum, pink gum and stringy bark), while the exception to this is found at Mt Compass where peaty swamps and heathlands give rise to stunted brown stringy bark.

Climate

The Fleurieu Peninsula has a Mediterranean type climate with cool wet winters and hot dry summers.

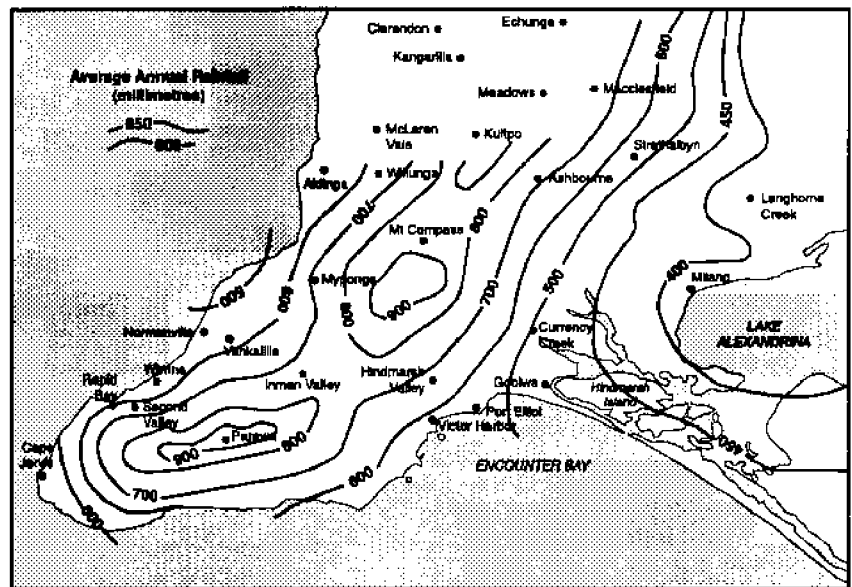
In the summer months, the area south of an imaginary line from Port Elliot through to Yankalilla is milder in temperature and experiences less temperature variation than the northern and eastern parts of the Region (Strathalbyn and Langhorne Creek areas). This southern section is bounded on both sides by the sea and is subject to sea breezes and their effect is illustrated in a comparison of temperatures recorded at Victor Harbor with those of Strathalbyn.

Average temperatures for Victor Harbor in summer range from 11–15°C minimum to 20–25°C maximum, whereas temperatures at inland Strathalbyn and the easterly parts of the Region are approximately 3°C warmer.

Temperatures for winter also differ throughout the Region in that the coastal areas have warmer minimum temperatures. These are approximately 3°C higher than those experienced in the eastern parts of the Fleurieu, because night radiation cooling is much more marked inland. Average temperatures for winter, taken at Victor Harbor, are maximum 15–17°C and minimum 8–9°C.

Fifty per cent of the rain falls in the winter months. Opening rains occur in April/May and the average length of the growing season ranges from between 5½ months in the Langhorne Creek area to eight months in the fertile areas of Mount Compass and Second Valley. Average rainfall over the whole Region is approximately 530 millimetres.

Rainfall varies throughout the Fleurieu with the highest annual rainfall of 997 millimetres being recorded at Parawa (between Cape Jervis and Victor Harbor), compared with the lowest recorded at Strathalbyn with 498 millimetres.



Rainfall recorded in 1994 compared with their averages for major townships in the Region are presented in the following table. The 1994 figures reflect the dry conditions experienced throughout the Region and State.

Rainfall, 1994
(millimetres)

<i>Regional centre</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Average</i>
Port Elliot	405	505
Goolwa	375	466
Mount Compass	616	850
Myponga	520	759
Yankalilla	374	583
Victor Harbor	467	537
Strathalbyn	367	498

Source: Bureau of Meteorology, 1995.

History

The Fleurieu Peninsula was originally named Cape Jervis by the English explorer, Matthew Flinders, when sighted by him from Kangaroo Island in March 1802. Continuing eastward around the coast in the *Investigator*, his famous meeting with Nicholas Baudin, the French explorer in *Le Geographe* took place south east of the Murray Mouth, prompting the naming of Encounter Bay.

In 1803 Nicholas Baudin named the region the Fleurieu Peninsula after the eminent French navigator, Charles Pierre Claret, Comte de Fleurieu. The name was not recognised officially until 1913.

The explorer Charles Sturt navigated the River Murray in 1830 mapping its course to the sea. His reports lured the first British settlers to the colony, including the Congregational Pastor, Ridgeway Newland, who led a party of family and parishioners from Staffordshire in 1839 to Encounter Bay where they began farming operations.

By this time two whaling stations had also been established on Granite Island and at the Bluff, and had provided the first export from the colony – whale oil.

These developments then led to townships being established along the coastline and in southern inland areas of the Region. Victor Harbor had been named by Captain Crozier after his ship, the *HMS Victor*, in 1837. Although Captain Crozier was in favour of the colony's capital being situated there, it was not until the 1860s, when after a number of shipwrecks, the feasibility of Port Elliot continuing as a sea port was questioned. The township of Port Victor was surveyed and declared a port in 1865.

Goolwa was surveyed in 1840, but only came into being after the first paddle steamer had sailed the Murray in 1853. One year later it boasted the first government railway, built to link it with the sea at Port Elliot, and eventually also Port Victor. From 1853 to the late 1880s the Port of Goolwa was a bustling river boat centre and the centre of a significant shipbuilding industry. Goolwa today retains its historic character, a reminder of its busy, prosperous beginnings.

Settlement of the Yankalilla district began in 1842 with the first land grant, and was to become the colony's principle grain growing district. By 1849 flour mills had been established at Second Valley and Normanville, and port facilities were developed to ship grain interstate and overseas. The search for new industries led to the opening of silver and lead mines at Talisker, near Cape Jervis, and at Myponga during the 1860s.

Strathalbyn was founded by the Rankine brothers, Dr John, William and James in 1839, who established flourishing and extensive farms which attracted Scottish immigrants eager to pursue the opportunities the Region offered.

Population

The population of Fleurieu at the 1991 Census was 23,415 persons representing 1.7 per cent of the population of South Australia. The distribution and growth of population throughout the Region is shown in the following table.

Population, Censuses 1981–1991^(a)

Area	1981	1986	1991		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Port Elliot & Goolwa DC	4,001	5,491	3,320	3,396	6,724
Strathalbyn DC (b)	4,235	5,202	3,096	3,145	6,241
Victor Harbor DC	5,641	6,539	3,465	3,759	7,224
Yankalilla DC	2,600	2,981	1,674	1,552	3,226
Fleurieu	16,477	20,213	11,563	11,852	23,415
South Australia	1,285,037	1,345,896	690,879	709,751	1,400,630

(a) Conducted on 30 June 1981, 30 June 1986 and 6 August 1991. (b) Change to boundary on 1 July 1983, gained an estimated 625 persons from Meadows DC.

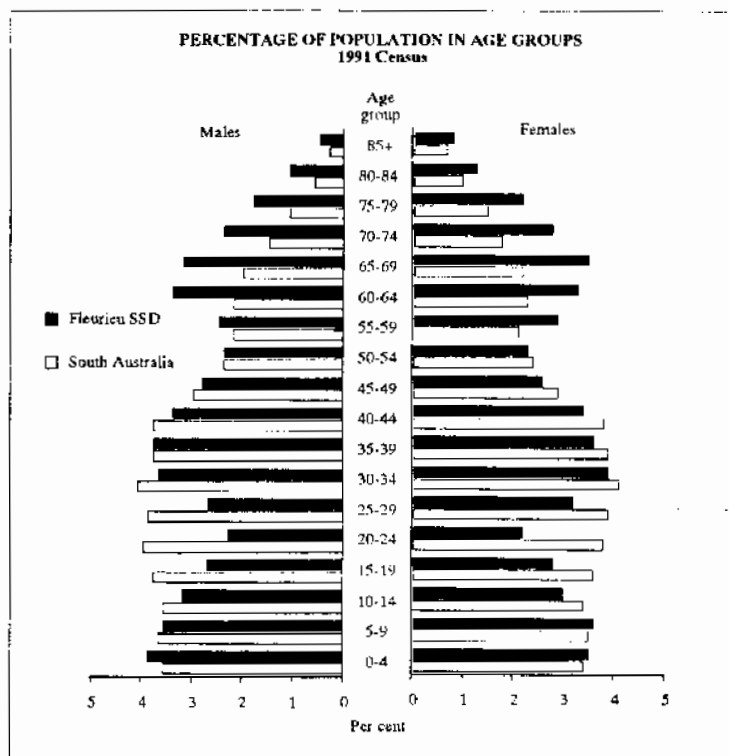
The Region has experienced high rates of population growth. Between the 1981 and 1986 Censuses it grew by 22.7 per cent (compared to State growth of 4.7 per cent) and a further 15.8 per cent between 1986 and 1991 (4.1 per cent for the State).

In the 1981 to 1991 period population increases for local government areas within the Fleurieu were Port Elliot & Goolwa (68.1 per cent), Strathalbyn (47.4 per cent), Victor Harbor (28.1 per cent) and Yankalilla (24.1 per cent). It must be noted however, that a large component of the increase for Strathalbyn was due to an expansion of the local government area boundary, when part of Meadows was allocated to Strathalbyn.

Population age breakdown

The Fleurieu Region population has a higher age profile than the rest of the State with a high percentage of residents being 55 years and over. At the 1991 Census the median age for South Australians was 33 years, whereas in the Fleurieu it was 38 years. Within the Region, Victor Harbor had the median age of 43 years, with Strathalbyn being much closer to the State median of 34 years.

The following age pyramid shows the age distribution of people in the Fleurieu Region in comparison with the South Australian population.



Households and family types

The following table details the household composition within the Fleurieu and comparison with the State.

Household type, 1991 Census

Household type	Port Elliot & Goolwa DC	Strath- albyn DC	Victor Harbor DC	Yanka- lilla DC	Fleurieu	South Australia
One family households:						
One parent families	166	161	201	79	607	46,957
Couples without offspring . . .	1,028	686	1,044	423	3,181	127,785
Two parent families	724	885	754	405	2,768	189,137
Other related individuals	24	24	24	9	81	6,138
Total one family households . .	1,942	1,756	2,023	916	6,637	370,017
Multi-family households	6	—	3	9	18	2,320
Total family households	1,948	1,756	2,026	925	6,655	372,337
Other households:						
Group households	49	54	50	43	196	19,034
Lone person households	608	405	715	244	1,972	110,353
Visitors only (a)	92	27	114	60	293	7,932
Total households	2,697	2,242	2,905	1,272	9,116	509,656

(a) Households containing visitors only e.g. a holiday home.

Almost three-quarters (6,655) of the households in the Fleurieu contain families and although this proportion matches the State percentage the composition of families within the Fleurieu is different.

The largest family type (3,181) in the Fleurieu was the category 'Couples without offspring' (who are either childless or have children who no longer live with them). These comprised 34.9 per cent of total households compared with the State percentage of 25.1 with the highest proportions being in Port Elliot & Goolwa (38.1 per cent) and Victor Harbor (35.9 per cent).

Also compared to the State there were less families with children in the Fleurieu; two parent families (2,768) accounted for 30.4 per cent of total households compared with 37.1 per cent for the State (this category is the most common family type at the State level). The area with the highest proportion of two parent families was Strathalbyn (39.5 per cent). Victor Harbor only had 26 per cent and Port Elliot & Goolwa 26.8 per cent. The only area within the Fleurieu with a family profile similar to the State profile was Strathalbyn.

In 'Other households' the main category is 'Lone person households' and the Fleurieu proportion (21.6 per cent) of all households was similar to the State figure (21.7 per cent). Victor Harbor had the highest proportion (24.6 per cent) within the Fleurieu.

Household income

The 1991 Census distribution of household income and comparison with the State is shown below. The household income (the combined income of all household members) in the Region is less than the State average.

Annual household income, 1991 Census
(Per cent)

Income	Port Elliot & Goolwa DC	Strath- albyn DC	Victor Harbor DC	Yanka- lilla DC	Fleurieu	South Australia
\$0-\$12,000	19.4	15.7	19.0	17.1	18.1	15.2
\$12,001-\$16,000	18.7	13.5	15.6	14.6	15.9	10.2
\$16,001-\$20,000	12.6	9.6	14.0	12.0	12.2	8.0
\$20,001-\$30,000	17.3	16.3	17.8	18.0	17.3	15.6
\$30,001-\$40,000	8.8	10.7	10.1	10.9	10.0	11.6
\$40,001-\$60,000	8.2	14.4	9.3	11.7	10.6	16.6
\$60,001-\$80,000	2.1	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	5.6
Over \$80,000	1.5	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	3.6
Not stated	11.4	12.7	10.5	11.4	11.4	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total households ...	2,720	2,263	2,889	1,254	9,126	509,771

Nearly half of the Fleurieu households (46.2 per cent) had an annual income under \$20,000 compared with 33.4 per cent for the State. Within the Region, Port Elliot & Goolwa (50.7 per cent) and Victor Harbor (46.8 per cent) had the highest proportions of low income households (less than \$20,000).

The Region had 15.1 per cent of households receiving a high income of \$40,000 and over compared with 25.8 per cent for the State. All of the four local government areas had a lower than State proportion of high income households with Port Elliot and Goolwa being the lowest (11.8 per cent). Strathalbyn at 21.4 per cent had the highest proportion of high income households in the Region.

Population migration

During the period 1986 to 1991 more people (6,975) moved into the Region than moved out (3,294) and the Fleurieu is considered as having a high retirement community. However of those migrating to the Region, over 60 per cent were aged under 45 years which suggests that a broader population blend is occurring. The largest number and proportion of people over 60 years who moved into the Region were located in Victor Harbor, which has nearly 40 per cent of its population aged over 55 years.

Estimated resident population

Population estimates at 30 June 1994 indicate that the Outer Adelaide Statistical Division, of which the Fleurieu Region is a part, is the only division outside the metropolitan area experiencing population growth.

The Fleurieu recorded a 12.3 per cent increase in population over the period 1991–1994 (South Australia was 0.2 per cent), with an estimated resident population at 30 June 1994 of 27,510. Estimates by local government area at 30 June 1994 were as follows:

Port Elliot & Goolwa	8,035
Strathalbyn	6,779
Victor Harbor	9,100
Yankalilla	3,596

In the Fleurieu, district council percentage increases for this period were Port Elliot & Goolwa 15.8 per cent, Strathalbyn 5.1 per cent, Victor Harbor 18.0 per cent and Yankalilla 5.7 per cent.

Township growth

There are nine main townships or centres with over 200 persons in the Fleurieu, the largest of these being Victor Harbor (5,930 persons). Normanville (39.0 per cent), Strathalbyn (36.0 per cent) and Middleton (33.9 per cent) were the fastest growing townships between the 1986 and 1991 Censuses. There was also a large variation between the towns in the proportion of dwellings that were occupied on Census night, from just over one-quarter (26.4 per cent) in Carrickalinga to 92.5 per cent in Strathalbyn.

Population growth for these townships between 1986 and 1991 is shown below.

Townships in the Fleurieu Region with population over 200 persons

Township	Persons			Private dwellings, 1991 Census			
	1991 Census	1986 Census	Per cent growth	Occupied	Unoccupied	Total	Per cent occupied
Port Elliot	1,203	1,050	14.6	498	398	896	55.6
Goolwa	3,018	2,359	27.9	1,322	1,150	2,472	53.5
Middleton	395	295	33.9	178	186	364	48.9
Strathalbyn	2,623	1,924	36.3	1,018	83	1,101	92.5
Milang	352	300	17.3	151	168	319	47.3
Victor Harbor	5,930	5,318	11.5	2,487	1,436	3,923	63.4
Yankalilla	408	384	6.3	168	27	195	86.2
Carrickalinga	291	267	9.0	135	376	511	26.4
Normanville	513	369	39.0	220	68	288	76.4

Infrastructure

Electricity Power supplying the Fleurieu comes from the ETSA Corporation substations at Para, Cherry Gardens and Morphett Vale East and is available throughout the whole Region.

Water resources The Fleurieu has substantial water resources. Water supplied to the Victor Harbor, Port Elliot, Goolwa and Middleton areas is supplied from the Hindmarsh Reservoir, River Murray and Hindmarsh Valley Reservoir. Strathalbyn's water supply is taken from the Strathalbyn Reservoir and water for the Yankalilla area is pumped from the Myponga Reservoir.

Sewerage Victor Harbor and Myponga are provided with a sewerage service. Goolwa, Port Elliot and Strathalbyn townships have a Common Effluent Drainage Service.

Transport Infrastructure

Transport services in the Region include:

- Bus – services operate daily between Adelaide and Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor and Goolwa;
- Air – an airport is located near Goolwa for light aircraft to and from Adelaide;
- Ferry – operates daily from Cape Jervis to Kangaroo Island transporting tourists, cars and produce;
- Taxi – local services operate in Strathalbyn and Victor Harbor; and
- Train – Steamranger Tourist Service operates trips at selected times with runs commencing soon between Mount Barker and Victor Harbor. There is also the current 'Cockle Train' sightseeing service between Goolwa and Victor Harbor.

Road distances from Adelaide to the principle centres in the Region are:

Victor Harbor	–	84 kilometres
Yankalilla	–	80 kilometres
Goolwa	–	90 kilometres
Port Elliot	–	85 kilometres
Strathalbyn	–	56 kilometres

Communication The Fleurieu is serviced by a range of radio stations, including 5MU, Encounter FM, Great Southern FM and Tourist Radio 88FM. All commercial television stations are received in the Region except SBS. No regional television station currently exists.

Local newspapers covering the Region include the *Times* (Victor Harbor), the *Argus* (Strathalbyn) and the *South Coast Bulletin*.

Local government Local government services in the Fleurieu are administered by the four District Councils of Port Elliot & Goolwa, Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor and Yankalilla and throughout these council districts many major developments and initiatives are occurring.

Some of the projects under construction are the McCracken Country Club and large industrial and residential developments in Victor Harbor, converting the Old Police Station at Goolwa into a regional arts centre, tourist facilities in the Coorong/Murray Mouth area (being promoted as an eco-tourism destination), expansion of the Wirrina Holiday Resort facilities, and the expansion of vineyards in the Langhorne Creek area.

Initiatives for expanding manufacturing activity in the Region are continuously assumed and recently a new electrical parts factory complete with training facilities was established in Strathalbyn.

Fleurieu Regional Development Corporation The Fleurieu Regional Development Corporation (FRDC) (one of fifteen regional development boards operating in the State), is responsible to deliver programs which foster economic development, create employment and maintain the lifestyle and environment of the Fleurieu's residents and services to the Region. FRDC receives its base funding from the Fleurieu District Councils, the Economic Development Authority and has also obtained substantial Commonwealth Government funding for specific regional projects.

The following are important areas of the FRDC operations.

Tourism development

- Develop and implement a regional tourism strategy.
- Product development, including packages, tours, trails, etc.

Rural development

- Review and assist mainstream agricultural industries.
- Assess alternative land use and diversification of existing farm resources.
- Organise and provide seminars, briefings on important rural issues.

Industry development

- Review and research art/craft and manufacturing initiatives.
- Organise and provide industry training.

FRDC also manages a range of programs on behalf of State and Commonwealth Governments. These include the Business Advice to Rural Areas Program, Rural Counselling Program, NEIS Managing Agency, and the Kickstart Program.

Health services The Fleurieu Region has an extensive range of health services. Three hospitals are located in the Region, one at Strathalbyn and two in Victor Harbor. Regional doctors service the hospitals and specialists from Adelaide visit on a regular basis.

Medical and dental clinics are located in all major townships. Nursing homes, retirement homes and day care centres are also located in most major centres, together with a wide range of health support services and groups. St John Ambulance services have bases in Goolwa, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla and Strathalbyn.

Specialists services including physiotherapy, chiropractors, podiatrists, naturopaths are also provided throughout the Region.

Education

Primary and secondary education

The Fleurieu has a wide range of educational facilities. Government primary schools are located in Ashbourne, Strathalbyn, Milang, Langhorne Creek, Victor Harbor, Port Elliot, Mount Compass, Yankalilla and Myponga and secondary education to matriculation is provided in Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor, Yankalilla and Mount Compass.

Private Christian schools offering primary education are in Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor and Goolwa, and secondary classes will commence at the Goolwa Campus in 1997.

Two Adelaide private schools operate outdoor education centres in Finnis where students experience outdoor activities such as sailing, windsurfing, bushwalking, cycling, kayaking and camping.

*Further
education*

The Fleurieu has a Campus of the Onkaparinga Institute of TAFE in Victor Harbor offering certificate courses in accounting, office skills, clothing and textiles, vocational education, community services and rural office practice. Careerstart traineeships and short courses in fitness and recreation activities are also offered.

A range of vocational courses particularly targeted towards job seekers are offered through the Fleurieu Skillshare at Goolwa. Courses in computing, small business management, wood and finishing trades, building and construction occupations, aged care, and hospitality are provided. Skillshare also provides assistance with specialist training programs including the New Work Opportunities program and traineeships.

Industry

Manufacturing

At 30 June 1992 there were fifty-five manufacturing locations in the Fleurieu (1.7 per cent of all manufacturing locations in South Australia). The number of locations for the Region has increased by five (or 10 per cent) since 1988–89, four of these being located in Strathalbyn. This increase in manufacturing locations contrasts with the State trend where a decline in manufacturing locations has been seen.

The distribution and scale of manufacturing activity throughout the Region is shown in the following table.

Manufacturing locations : summary of operations

<i>Area (a)</i>	<i>Locations at 30 June</i>	<i>Employ- ment at 30 June</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turnover</i>	<i>Turnover at 1989–90 prices (b)</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>
Port Elliot & Goolwa DC					
1988–89	17	154	1,758	14,563	13,726
1990–91	20	133	2,031	16,117	16,718
1991–92	19	151	2,447	22,534	23,670
Strathalbyn DC					
1988–89	10	138	1,829	10,895	10,269
1990–91	14	134	2,301	11,612	12,045
1991–92	14	127	2,213	12,417	13,043
Victor Harbor DC					
1988–89	16	181	1,916	7,265	6,847
1990–91	13	148	2,771	9,455	9,808
1991–92	14	185	2,930	10,923	11,474

Manufacturing locations : summary of operations (continued)

Area (a)	Locations at 30 June	Employment at 30 June	Wages and salaries	Turnover	Turnover at 1989-90 prices (b)
	No.	No.	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Yankalilla DC					
1988-89	7	71	993	2,241	2,112
1990-91	7	82	1,182	2,580	2,676
1991-92	8	89	1,376	9,588	10,071
Fleurieu					
1988-89	50	544	6,496	34,964	32,954
1990-91	54	497	8,285	39,763	41,246
1991-92	55	552	8,967	55,462	58,257
South Australia					
1988-89	3,455	105,063	2,333,117	13,188,611	12,430,265
1990-91	3,231	93,201	2,527,440	15,866,677	16,458,504
1991-92	3,247	86,521	2,475,990	15,505,901	16,287,398

(a) Regional data for South Australia for 1989-90 are not available. (b) Turnover values for all financial years have been converted to 1989-90 prices to enable a dollar value comparison over time.

Although the manufacturing activity in the Region only contributed 0.4 per cent of total State turnover the Regional turnover of \$55.5 million and the \$8.9 million wages and salaries paid were significant contributions to the economy of the Region.

Mining

Mining only occurs on a small scale in the Fleurieu with limestone and general rock quarrying and crushing being the main activities.

Tourism

Tourism is a growth industry in the Region and a major contributor to the Fleurieu economy. Its close proximity to Adelaide, natural beauty, picturesque coastline and variety of attractions, make it one of South Australia's prime tourism destinations. Major attractions in the Region include magnificent beaches, the horse drawn tram journey to Granite Island, the Goolwa-Victor Harbor Steam 'Cockle Train', Greenhills Adventure Park, Urimbirra Wildlife Sanctuary, whale watching in winter, Lake Alexandrina, the Murray Mouth and many sporting facilities.

Recent SA Tourism Commission surveys show that an estimated 327,000 South Australian and interstate visitors and 6,800 international visitors stayed overnight in the Region in 1993-94. When day trips to the Region are included, it is estimated that nearly one million people visit the Fleurieu annually.

The majority of visitors (89 per cent) came from within South Australia, but a significant increase (81 per cent) has been seen recently in interstate visitation, from approximately 21,000 in 1992-93 to 38,000 in 1993-94. Victor Harbor is a popular destination for overseas visitors and it is estimated that 53,600 international tourists visited Victor Harbor in 1994 (21 per cent of international visitors to South Australia).

The Fleurieu offers a wide range of accommodation styles from caravan parks, hotels/motels and holiday flats to bed and breakfast, guesthouse and hostel accommodation. At March 1994 there were 29 hotels, motels and guesthouses providing tourist accommodation. These establishments had 510 rooms available and ranged from having a lowest occupancy rate of 27 per cent in August 1993, to a high 61 per cent in January 1994 (the demand for accommodation is seasonal). A large range of flats, units and holiday houses are also available through local letting agents.

Agriculture

Agriculture is an important sector of the Fleurieu economy. The Fleurieu had 578 rural establishments in the 1993–94 year and the following table provides a breakdown of the number, distribution and area of establishments for the Region and South Australia.

Rural establishments

	Establishments		Area of establishments (hectares)	
	1992–93	1993–94	1992–93	1993–94
Port Elliot & Goolwa DC.....	106	97	27,303	26,413
Strathalbyn DC.....	226	216	77,741	81,173
Victor Harbor DC.....	103	103	28,475	26,729
Yankalilla DC.....	164	162	49,174	47,871
Fleurieu.....	599	578	182,693	182,186
South Australia.....	14,077	13,535	56,554,511	56,558,700

The main agricultural activity is milk production which provides more than 40 per cent of the Region's gross value of agricultural production. The Fleurieu has approximately 26 per cent of the State's milk cows and produces some of the highest quality milk in South Australia.

Sheep, pig and poultry meat production contributes 20 per cent of the Region's value of agricultural production. Abattoirs are located in Strathalbyn and Yankalilla, and a poultry abattoir operates in Strathalbyn.

The bulk of South Australia's late (January) lamb production comes from this Region.

Crops grown include barley, wheat, oats, lucerne, potatoes and vegetables. Lucerne is grown in the Langhorne Creek area. The Ashbourne area is ideal for orchard growing due to its climate, and produces apples and pears. Almonds and strawberries are also grown in the Fleurieu.

When compared to South Australia, this Region produced:

- 0.5% of cereal crops for grain
- 6.3% of cereal crops cut for hay
- 12.5% of vegetables for seed
- 7.4% of potatoes
- 100.0% of South Australia's commercial horseradish
- 31.8% of green peas for fresh market
- 10.0% of total vegetables for human consumption
- 4.4% of almonds
- 6.9% of strawberries
- 2.7% of red grapes, 0.5% of white grapes, 1.3% of total grapes and
- 2.0% of wool.

and carried:

- 26.3% of South Australia's milk cattle
- 2.1% of sheep and lambs
- 3.8% of meat cattle
- 4.8% of pigs
- 6.6% of live meat strain chickens and
- 1.5% of eggs.

and used:

- 2.9% of artificial fertilisers
- 4.3% of soil conditioners.

Although most of the agricultural activities in the Region are traditional there are enterprises operating on a small scale in activities such as deer farming, horses, goats and bee farming.

Forestry

Forestry is a particularly important industry in the Yankalilla area. The Fleurieu has both the Second Valley and Kuitpo Forests, which are planted with *Pinus Radiata* softwoods and hardwoods.

Fishing

Fishing in the Fleurieu occurs in the waters between Normanville and Victor Harbor, and also in the Lake Alexandrina and Coorong areas. Fishermen in the Region fall into three major categories; marine scale, rock lobster and shark fisherman. The rock lobster sells mainly to Japan, while most other fish caught in Fleurieu waters are sold to Adelaide and interstate markets. Abalone fishing also occurs on a small scale in the Region, and excellent salmon are fished from waters near Newland Head.

A number of small yabby and trout aquaculture enterprises also operate on the Fleurieu.

Employment by industry

The most significant change in employment between the 1981 and 1991 Censuses has been the 39.7 per cent decline in agricultural sector employment which formed 30.5 per cent of the work force in 1981, yet by 1991 only 18.4 per cent of total employees were employed in this sector. Other major industry sectors with a high percentage of employment are community services (18.7 per cent) and wholesale and retail trade (18.5).

Most significant percentage increases in employment over the period 1981 to 1991 were recorded in finance, property and business services (56.8 per cent), community services (34.5 per cent), recreation, personal and other services (25.9 per cent) and manufacturing (19.1 per cent).

Fleurieu : proportion of persons employed by industry^(a)
(Per cent)

Industry	1981	1991	% Change
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	30.5	18.4	-39.7
Mining	1.0	0.7	-30.0
Manufacturing	8.9	10.6	+19.1
Electricity, gas and water	2.3	1.4	-39.1
Construction	6.3	7.1	+12.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.2	18.5	+7.5
Transport and storage	2.6	3.0	+15.4
Communication	1.4	1.2	-14.3
Finance, property and business services	4.4	6.9	+56.8
Public administration and defence	3.8	3.7	-2.6
Community services	13.9	18.7	+34.5
Recreation, personal and other services	7.7	9.7	+25.9
Total persons employed who stated industry (No.)	5,842	7,732	n.a.

(a) The figures represent the proportion of employed persons aged 15 or more employed in various industries.

Retail trade

In the 1991-92 Retail Census the Fleurieu Region had 288 shopfront retailing locations employing 1,235 persons. The majority of these (125) were located in Victor Harbor, employing over half (625) of those in the retail sector. The Region accounted for 1.5 per cent of all retail workers in South Australia.

The major retail industry class in the Fleurieu was supermarkets and grocery stores, with a retail turnover of \$39 million and employing 293 people, over three times the number employed by any other retail class. Other significant classes were takeaway food establishments employing 88 people, and cafes and restaurants, 80.

The following table provides details of retail industry classes found in the Fleurieu.

Selected retail classes, Fleurieu, 1991–92

<i>Retail industry class</i>	<i>Locations at 30 June 1992</i>	<i>Persons employed</i>	<i>Wages and salaries</i>	<i>Turn- over</i>	<i>Floor- space</i>	<i>Average weekly trading</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>\$'000</i>	<i>'000 sq. m.</i>	<i>hours</i>
Supermarkets, grocery stores	20	293	3,017	39,219	10.5	64
Fresh meat, fish, poultry . . .	16	63	440	3,378	1.8	47
Bread, cake retailing	12	76	824	3,402	1.7	56
Takeaway food	21	88	373	4,676	3.0	67
Clothing	13	47	443	2,703	2.2	46
Sport, camping equipment . .	6	17	91	1,026	0.7	53
Domestic appliances	7	35	434	4,106	1.4	46
Newspapers, books, stationery	9	40	317	3,490	1.1	52
Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, toiletries	9	48	580	5,974	1.4	47
Antiques, used goods	18	28	54	1,776	2.2	39
Garden equipment	10	33	150	1,351	3.6	53
Cafes, restaurants	20	80	394	2,690	2.8	51
Laundries, dry-cleaners . . .	4	10	50	147	0.4	68

Culture and recreation

Libraries

There are public libraries in Strathalbyn, Victor Harbor, Goolwa and Yankalilla and library depots are located at Port Elliot, Mount Compass, Milang, Langhorne Creek, and Ashbourne.

Art and craft galleries

The Fleurieu has an extensive range of art and craft galleries. Research is currently being undertaken by the Fleurieu Regional Development Corporation into developing art and craft trails, that will allow visitors the opportunity to tour a range of galleries and studios, and to see artists and craftspeople at their work.

Museums and interpretive centres

The Fleurieu has a variety of unique museums and interpretive centres including the Signal Point River Murray Interpretive Centre. This centre in Goolwa, is equipped with audio visual presentation and displays depicting the history of the river, river boat trade, ecological features, and Aboriginal history of this area.

Another significant Interpretive Centre is the South Australian Whale Centre, housed in the 130-year old restored railway goods shed in Victor Harbor. It offers visitors the opportunity to view displays, murals and audio visual presentations on the local history of whales and whaling.

Other museums in the Region are the National Trust Museums at Port Elliot, Goolwa and Strathalbyn, the Milang Railway Museum, Victor Harbor Station Masters Residence Museum, and the Historical Museum in Yankalilla. An external display on the management of the Murray-Darling River system is located at the Goolwa Barrages.

*Conservation
parks and
reserves*

The Fleurieu has a wide selection of parks and reserves which are administered by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Among these, the Deep Creek Conservation Park is the largest area of wildlife habitat remaining on the Fleurieu Peninsula. The park offers a wide range of walking trails including the Heysen Trail. This famous trail winds through the Fleurieu, and continues along the Mount Lofty Ranges to Mount Babbage in the Far North Flinders Ranges. Cottage accommodation and camping facilities are provided in the Fleurieu portion of this trail.

The Newland Head Conservation Park has excellent salmon fishing from both the Waitpinga and Parsons Beaches, is popular with surfers and offers picnic and camping facilities. Newland Head Conservation Park has a variety of flora and fauna, and is home to the rare Southern Pigmy Possum.

The Talisker Conservation Park (near Deep Creek) contains the remains of a silver-lead mine. The mine, opened in 1862, produced almost 900 tonnes of silver. Visitors can take the walking trail in the park, and view the remnants of the mining activity.

Other national parks and reserves include the Waitpinga, Myponga, Spring Mount, Yulte, Nixon-Skinner, Eric Bonython, West Island, Pullen Island, Scott, Cox Scrub, Finnis, Kyeema, Mount Magnificent and Bullock Hill Conservation Parks. All of these parks are designed for conservation of wildlife and provide low impact recreation.

Two game reserves are found in the Fleurieu, the Tolderol Game Reserve and the Currency Creek Game Reserve. Various sections of these reserves allow hunting and the Tolderol Game Reserve is unique as it has seven managed ponds for water birds.

*Recreational
facilities*

The Fleurieu provides excellent opportunities for recreation. The Region has golf courses, boating ramps, sailing clubs, beaches for fishing, swimming and surfing, lakes for water ski-ing, boating and kayaking, conservation parks, Granite Island and beaches for bushwalking. Tennis and netball courts, bowling clubs, swimming pools, recreation centres, and ovals are also located in the Region. Go-carts in Strathalbyn and Port Elliot, together with the Greenhills Adventure Park provide additional recreation activities. A wide range of sporting clubs are active in the Region.

Recreation reserves and parks are found throughout the Region, many with barbecue facilities.

In the next twenty-one pages, a historical summary of some of the more important statistics relating to South Australia is shown. This is intended to present a general picture of the development of the State. Naturally the range of statistics available for the early years of the colony is very limited, and in addition it is not always possible to achieve perfect comparability in presenting details covering a period in excess of 150 years. Generally, all series on each page relate to either financial or calendar years but some financial year series have been included on pages which contain information shown in calendar years.

The first year shown on each page is the earliest for which any series on that page is available. Blanks at the top of some columns indicate that information relating to these particular series either was not collected or is not available for these early years, or is not available on a basis comparable to more recent statistics.

All major breaks in series are covered by footnotes, but minor changes are not so recorded, and the statistics should be interpreted with this in mind. An example can be quoted from the table on deaths from principal causes where comparability is affected somewhat by changes in classification, particularly in 1950, but no footnote to this effect has been included.

The following standard symbols have been used throughout the summary:

- n.a. not collected
- n.y.a. not yet available
- p preliminary figure or series subject to revision
- .. not applicable
- nil or less than half the final digit shown
- break in continuity of figures

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY^(a)

Year	Population estimate at 31 December			Annual population growth			
	Males	Females	Persons	Recorded natural increase (b)	Rate of natural increase (c)	Total increase	Rate of population growth per cent
1836.....	309	237	546			546	
1841.....	8,755	6,730	15,485			855	5.84
1846.....	14,711	11,182	25,893	577	22.29	3,433	15.29
1851.....	37,321	29,217	66,538	1,786	26.85	2,938	4.46
1856.....	56,264	51,622	107,886	3,341	30.97	10,499	10.78
1861.....	67,409	63,403	130,812	3,589	28.00	5,230	4.17
1866.....	88,024	80,883	168,907	4,029	24.39	7,430	4.60
1871.....	97,019	91,625	188,644	4,704	25.21	4,098	2.22
1876.....	116,894	107,666	224,560	4,674	21.51	14,484	6.89
1881.....	162,453	133,518	285,971	6,696	23.81	9,578	3.47
1886.....	160,814	145,896	306,710	6,943	22.54	-2,603	-0.84
1891.....	168,826	155,895	324,721	6,526	20.23	5,774	1.81
1896.....	179,024	173,043	352,067	5,974	16.95	99	0.03
1901.....	(d)180,440	(d)178,890	(d)359,330	(d)5,105	14.29	(d)2,080	0.58
1906.....	184,803	181,710	366,513	5,049	13.90	3,892	1.07
1911.....	214,061	205,331	419,392	7,019	17.05	12,530	3.08
1916 (e).....	212,585	229,253	441,838	6,780	15.35	-4,147	-0.93
1921.....	251,170	250,572	501,742	6,992	14.07	10,736	2.19
1926.....	285,013	275,912	560,925	6,606	11.92	13,877	2.54
1931.....	289,397	287,682	577,079	4,191	7.28	2,612	0.45
1941 (e).....	301,645	304,721	606,366	4,677	7.78	7,310	1.22
1946 (e).....	317,238	323,180	640,418	9,352	14.72	9,536	1.51
1951.....	375,188	368,597	743,785	10,279	14.03	20,942	2.90
1956.....	436,807	425,145	861,952	11,371	13.40	27,291	3.27
1961.....	494,600	484,800	979,400	14,584	15.03	22,400	2.68
1966.....	554,000	549,800	1,103,700	11,017	10.07	20,700	1.92
1971.....	602,000	606,700	1,208,700				
1976.....	637,800	642,300	1,280,200	8,902	6.98	9,500	0.75
1977.....	643,200	649,100	1,292,300	9,406	7.31	12,100	0.94
1978.....	645,400	653,200	1,298,600	8,781	6.78	6,300	0.49
1979.....	648,200	656,400	1,304,600	8,753	6.73	6,000	0.46
1980.....	651,600	661,100	1,312,600	8,861	6.77	8,000	0.61
1981.....	657,000	668,200	1,325,200	9,550	7.24	12,600	0.96
1982.....	663,600	674,100	1,337,800	8,751	6.57	12,600	0.95
1983.....	671,700	681,500	1,353,200	9,961	7.40	15,400	1.15
1984.....	678,000	687,400	1,365,300	9,952	7.32	12,100	0.89
1985.....	684,400	692,400	1,376,800	9,295	6.78	11,500	0.84
1986.....	689,800	697,300	1,387,100	9,413	6.81	10,300	0.75
1987.....	695,000	704,000	1,399,000	8,704	6.25	11,900	0.86
1988.....	701,200	711,200	1,412,300	8,465	6.02	13,300	0.95
1989.....	707,400	718,000	1,425,500	8,262	5.82	13,200	0.93
1990.....	713,900	725,000	1,438,900	8,925	6.23	13,400	0.94
1991.....	720,500	731,400	1,451,900	8,484	5.87	13,000	0.90
1992.....	725,000	735,500	1,460,400	8,406	5.77	8,500	0.59
1993.....	728,000	738,500	1,466,600	8,527	5.83	6,100	0.42
1994p.....	730,700	741,200	1,471,900	7,882	5.36	5,300	0.36

(a) Figures before January 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Figures from 1971 are estimated resident population. (b) Births and deaths of full-blood Aborigines, where identified, have been excluded from natural increase before 1 January 1962. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. From 1971 mean estimated resident population. (d) Includes Northern Territory before 1901. (e) During the 1914-18 War, defence personnel leaving the State were treated as departures, but during the 1939-45 War they were retained in the population, and troops of other States and countries were excluded.

BIRTHS AND SOCIAL

Year	Live births			Adoptions (b)		Marriages		Divorces (c)	
	Number	Rate (a)	Ex-nuptial (%)	Number	Total	Rate (a)	Total	Rate (a)	
1846.....	937	36.2			220	8.5			
1851.....	2,759	41.5			189	2.8			
1856.....	4,488	41.6		57	1,171	10.9			
1861.....	5,551	43.3		49	1,158	9.0			
1866.....	6,782	41.1		43	1,299	7.9			
1871.....	7,082	38.0		67	1,250	6.7			
1876.....	8,224	37.8		93	1,852	8.5			
1881.....	10,708	38.1	2.3	84	2,308	8.2			
1886.....	11,177	36.3	2.4	82	1,976	6.4	10	0.0	
1891.....	10,737	33.4	2.9	63	2,315	7.2	5	0.0	
1896.....	10,012	28.4	3.5	76	2,183	6.2	6	0.0	
1901.....	9,079	25.4	4.0	67	2,304	6.5	6	0.0	
1906.....	8,921	24.6	4.0	85	2,679	7.4	3	0.0	
1911.....	11,057	28.9	4.2	60	4,036	9.8	20	0.0	
1916.....	11,857	26.9	3.8	104	3,602	8.2	14	0.0	
1921.....	11,974	24.1	3.1	111	4,383	8.8	88	0.2	
1926.....	11,483	20.7	3.1	216	4,503	8.1	71	0.1	
1931.....	9,079	15.7	3.3	241	3,069	5.3	138	0.2	
1936.....	8,911	15.2	3.1	297	5,182	8.8	213	0.4	
1941.....	10,965	18.2	2.8	319	6,855	11.4	273	0.5	
1946.....	15,813	24.9	3.2	371	6,700	10.6	654	1.0	
1951.....	17,463	23.8	2.9	399	6,646	9.1	637	0.9	
1956.....	18,964	22.4	3.4	402	6,277	7.4	567	0.7	
1961.....	22,399	23.1	4.6	594	6,804	7.0	718	0.7	
1966(d).....	20,362	18.6	6.8	783	9,051	8.3	1,069	1.0	
1967.....	20,386	18.4	6.7	839	9,434	8.5	929	0.8	
1968.....	21,207	18.9	7.4	780	9,652	8.6	915	0.8	
1969.....	21,977	19.3	6.9	797	10,599	9.3	963	0.8	
1970.....	22,617	19.5	7.6	834	10,864	9.4	939	0.8	
1971.....	22,996	19.4	7.8	879	10,833	9.2	1,264	1.1	
1972.....	21,844	18.2	8.3	776	10,829	9.1	1,235	1.0	
1973.....	20,407	16.8	8.8	649	10,806	9.0	1,582	1.3	
1974.....	20,181	16.3	9.3	558	10,769	8.8	1,561	1.3	
1975.....	19,986	16.0	9.7	551	9,843	8.0	1,812	1.4	
1976.....	18,947	14.9	9.4	549	10,902	8.6	(f)6,142	4.8	
1977.....	19,260	15.0	9.8	658	10,126	7.9	4,419	3.4	
1978.....	18,558	14.3	11.0	506	9,800	7.6	3,805	2.9	
1979.....	18,478	14.2	11.4	415	9,778	7.6	3,794	2.9	
1980.....	18,499	14.1	12.5	475	10,064	7.8	4,203	3.2	
1981.....	19,351	14.7	13.0	505	10,252	7.8	4,132	3.1	
1982.....	19,294	14.5	13.1	396	10,935	8.2	4,526	3.4	
1983.....	(e)19,830	14.8	14.3	424	10,550	7.9	4,431	3.3	
1984.....	20,052	14.8	14.5	438	10,643	7.9	4,114	3.0	
1985.....	19,790	14.5	14.6	222	10,148	7.4	4,216	3.1	
1986.....	19,741	14.4	17.5	347	9,878	7.2	3,776	2.8	
1987.....	19,235	13.8	17.8	346	9,695	7.0	4,050	2.9	
1988.....	19,155	13.6	18.8	244	10,128	7.2	4,031	2.9	
1989.....	19,610	13.8	21.0	229	9,776	6.9	3,740	2.6	
1990.....	19,863	13.9	22.8	147	9,609	6.7	4,066	2.8	
1991.....	19,640	13.6	24.3	108	9,392	6.5	4,215	2.9	
1992.....	19,311	13.3	25.0	116	9,423	6.5	4,074	2.8	
1993.....	20,078	13.7	25.3	116	9,114	6.2	3,939	2.7	

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Year ended 30 June. (c) Until 1945, includes only nullities and judicial separations. From 1945, divorces are defined as decrees made absolute in SA. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration. (f) The Family Law Act 1975 (Cwlth) came into operation throughout Australia in 1976.

DEATHS

Year	Number	Rate (a)	Rates from principal causes (a)		Infant (b)	
			Diseases of the heart	Cancer	Number	Rate (c)
1841.....						
1846.....	360	14.0				
1851.....	973	14.6			539	195.4
1856.....	1,147	10.6		0.1	610	135.9
1861.....	1,962	15.3		0.1	1,064	191.7
1866.....	2,753	16.7		0.2	1,385	204.2
1871.....	2,378	12.7		0.2	851	120.2
1876.....	3,550	16.3		0.4	1,228	149.3
1881.....	4,012	14.3		0.3	1,364	127.4
1886.....	4,234	13.8		0.3	1,409	126.1
1891.....	4,211	13.1		0.5	976	90.8
1896.....	4,038	11.5		0.5	1,015	101.0
1901.....	3,974	11.1		0.6	909	100.1
1906.....	3,872	10.7		0.8	675	75.7
1911.....	4,038	9.8	1.0	0.7	670	60.6
1916.....	5,077	11.5	1.3	0.8	868	73.2
1921.....	4,982	10.0	1.1	0.9	784	65.5
1926.....	4,877	8.8	1.0	1.0	509	44.3
1931.....	4,888	8.5	1.4	1.2	330	36.4
1936.....	5,464	9.3	1.9	1.3	277	31.1
1941.....	6,289	10.5	2.6	1.3	356	32.5
1946.....	6,461	10.2	3.0	1.3	428	27.1
1951.....	7,184	9.8	3.2	1.2	428	24.5
1956.....	7,593	9.0	3.2	1.2	377	19.9
1961.....	7,815	8.1	2.9	1.3	448	20.0
1966(d).....	9,345	8.5	3.2	1.3	364	17.9
1967.....	9,071	8.2	3.1	1.4	346	17.0
1968.....	9,916	8.8	3.3	1.4	345	16.3
1969.....	9,337	8.2	3.0	1.5	347	15.8
1970.....	10,138	8.8	3.2	1.4	367	16.2
1971.....	9,686	8.2	2.9	1.4	366	15.9
1972.....	9,764	8.1	2.9	1.5	367	16.8
1973.....	9,835	8.1	3.0	1.5	276	13.5
1974.....	10,236	8.3	3.0	1.5	312	15.5
1975.....	9,947	7.9	2.9	1.5	222	11.1
1976.....	9,999	7.8	2.9	1.5	276	14.6
1977.....	9,784	7.6	2.8	1.5	221	11.5
1978.....	9,763	7.5	2.8	1.5	227	12.2
1979.....	9,661	7.4	2.8	1.5	166	9.0
1980.....	9,580	7.3	2.6	1.6	187	10.1
1981.....	9,706	7.4	2.6	1.7	157	8.1
1982.....	10,457	7.9	2.8	1.7	221	11.5
1983(e).....	9,869	7.3	2.6	1.7	183	9.2
1984.....	10,099	7.4	2.6	1.8	152	7.6
1985.....	10,496	7.7	2.7	1.8	188	9.5
1986.....	10,328	7.5	2.7	1.8	146	7.4
1987.....	10,531	7.6	2.7	1.8	165	8.6
1988.....	10,690	7.6	2.7	1.9	152	7.9
1989.....	11,348	8.0	2.7	1.9	146	7.4
1990.....	10,938	7.6	2.5	2.0	168	8.5
1991.....	11,176	7.7	2.5	2.0	109	5.5
1992.....	10,926	7.5	2.5	1.9	117	6.1
1993.....	11,528	7.9	2.6	2.4	104	5.2

(a) Rate per 1,000 of mean population. From 1976 mean resident population. (b) Under one year of age from 1871, previously under two years of age. (c) Rate per 1,000 live births registered. (d) Vital events of full-blood Aborigines, where identified in registrations, were excluded before 1966. (e) From 1983 State of usual residence not State of registration.

EDUCATION

Year	Primary and secondary								
	Government schools (a)			Non-government schools			Tertiary students		
	Students			Students			Universities (b)	Colleges of Advanced Education	Technical and Further Education
	No.	Primary	Secondary	No.	Primary	Secondary			
1851.....	115	3,031							
1856.....	147	6,516							
1861.....	219	10,711		236					
1866.....	292	14,690		n.a.					
1871.....	307	15,791		n.a.					
1876.....	281	25,889		326			58		
1881.....	405	36,888		363			74		
1886.....	504	44,405		n.a.			197		
1891.....	552	47,094		285			246		
1896.....	639	59,944		232			320		
1901.....	706	63,183		230			591		
1906.....	708	57,270		215	(c)9,753		626		
1911.....	743	53,494	1,800	179	(c)11,121		641		
1916.....	857	63,935	3,047	(d)218	(d)12,785		491		
1921.....	973	77,111	3,067	171	13,951		1,338		
1926.....	1,019	79,204	6,527	188	16,139		1,575		
1931.....	1,075	81,218	10,503	166	14,310		2,092		
1936.....	1,100	75,411	9,280	174	13,993		2,025		
1941.....	1,006	63,303	10,761	167	13,915		2,211		
1946.....	811	61,242	11,870	145	16,310		3,723		
1951.....	728	81,642	14,106	146	20,677		3,720		
1956.....	699	118,365	22,134	163	29,050		3,828		
1961.....	688	135,274	41,889	165	35,652		6,250		
1966.....	700	154,253	60,834	172	(e)24,188	(e)12,999	9,364		
1971.....	662	166,458	74,982	169	22,669	15,018	10,682	4,242	
1972.....	(f)615	154,886	77,926	163	22,232	15,233	11,124	(g)4,291	78,540
1973.....	614	162,698	79,088	163	21,929	15,806	11,497	6,662	78,214
1974.....	613	152,901	79,578	157	22,399	16,494	12,264	12,163	88,154
1975.....	619	151,975	82,737	151	22,479	16,818	12,876	13,773	91,421
1976.....	625	151,499	82,115	147	22,177	17,122	13,493	14,560	124,305
1977.....	626	152,079	81,131	145	22,361	17,085	13,390	15,168	139,651
1978.....	628	149,964	80,491	151	22,353	17,088	12,904	15,996	137,837
1979.....	632	146,793	77,732	155	22,591	17,381	12,840	16,042	147,329
1980.....	638	142,290	76,392	159	23,347	17,769	12,677	16,976	149,437
1981.....	638	137,860	75,173	163	24,729	18,583	12,811	17,558	163,440
1982.....	(h)716	131,250	75,266	169	25,805	19,952	12,892	17,031	168,007
1983.....	714	127,334	78,183	173	27,183	21,087	13,242	17,158	177,913
1984.....	708	121,615	79,605	174	(i)27,427	21,957	13,584	18,277	169,430
1985.....	708	117,588	78,648	175	28,133	23,113	13,833	18,434	139,129
1986.....	711	115,388	75,686	178	28,729	24,059	13,971	19,742	140,892
1987.....	717	112,311	73,670	177	29,125	24,834	14,407	18,903	140,500
1988.....	715	112,349	71,108	178	29,912	25,333	15,142	20,178	(j)101,246
1989.....	708	117,266	67,259	183	31,127	25,236	16,069	21,836	102,526
1990.....	706	119,490	65,378	185	32,179	25,688	18,274	n.a.	101,016
1991.....	696	122,139	64,675	184	33,925	26,094	(k)43,291		94,304
1992.....	682	124,254	63,302	184	35,123	26,123		44,285	91,397
1993.....	677	124,802	59,818	184	36,481	26,126		44,471	83,628
1994.....	674	124,043	57,597	189	38,037	26,334		45,019	n.y.a.

(a) Net enrolment to 1969, thereafter at census date (at or about 1 August, or 1 July). Includes Northern Territory before 1958.
 (b) Excludes students at Conservatorium of Music not also enrolled for degree or diploma subject. (c) On last school day.
 (d) Non-government schools compulsorily registered, previous years incomplete. From 1916 to 1961 net enrolment including Northern Territory. (e) From 1962 at census date. Excludes Northern Territory. (f) From 1972 includes only primary and secondary, before 1972 included technical institutions. (g) In approved courses at colleges of advanced education. (h) Government junior primary schools counted separate from 1982. (i) From 1984 includes a small number of special students. (j) Data are not comparable to previous years because of reduction of double counting of individuals. (k) Figures are an amalgamation of all campuses of the former SACAE with the University of Adelaide, Flinders University and the recently formed University of South Australia.

HEALTH

Year	Recognised public hospitals		Mental hospitals admissions during year (a)	Medical practitioners registered
	Number of hospitals	Admissions		
1846.....	1		10	22
1851.....	1	413	9	68
1856.....	1	559	69	101
1861.....	1	795	68	111
1866.....	1	1,257	88	85
1871.....	1	1,433	111	77
1876.....	1	2,282	149	94
1881.....	1	2,268	199	113
1886.....	1	2,022	207	152
1891.....	1	2,301	224	177
1896.....	1	2,633	195	279
1901.....	1	3,554	214	341
1906.....	9	4,476	231	242
1911.....	21	8,547	273	299
1916.....	27	12,453	302	326
1921.....	31	15,642	272	360
1926.....	45	22,438	249	445
1931.....	51	26,505	250	457
1936.....	52	34,014	272	477
1941.....	55	40,593	247	814
1946.....	(b)58	(b)46,696	(b)302	947
1951.....	60	57,401	452	1,172
1956.....	65	69,295	553	1,395
1961.....	66	87,386	1,846	1,739
1966.....	67	111,313	2,810	2,175
1967.....	65	117,693	2,866	2,282
1968.....	65	122,835	2,733	2,372
1969.....	65	132,864	2,964	2,474
1970.....	66	135,433	3,378	2,568
1971.....	67	135,927	3,527	2,707
1972.....	68	147,058	3,602	3,054
1973.....	69	158,261	3,225	3,154
1974.....	70	164,797	3,309	3,348
1975.....	71	168,832	3,410	3,767
1976.....	73	179,733	3,665	4,531
1977.....	81	190,806	3,488	4,574
1978.....	81	202,802	3,648	4,783
1979.....	81	216,315	3,971	4,800
1980.....	81	220,138	4,470	5,100
1981.....	81	228,593	6,279	5,500
1982.....	81	222,319	6,790	4,778
1983.....	81	237,625	5,867	4,991
1984.....	81	249,572	6,084	5,200
1985.....	81	241,123	7,026	5,247
1986.....	81	242,709	7,700	5,271
1987.....	81	246,004	6,210	5,318
1988.....	81	251,148	5,456	5,331
1989.....	81	257,665	4,530	5,475
1990.....	81	265,932	4,634	5,651
1991.....	81	270,946	4,447	5,693
1992.....	81	271,587	4,318	5,676
1993.....	81	274,145	4,393	5,263
1994.....	82	284,633	5,033	5,373

(a) From 1959-60 covers all in-patients (certified and voluntary) in institutions. Before this covered only certified patients in two 'long-term' institutions. (b) Year ended 30 June from 1946.

LAW AND ORDER : SOCIAL WELFARE

Year	Courts		Police personnel	Bank-ruptcies	Pensioners (d)	
	Matters proven (a)				Age and invalid	Disability and service
	Higher courts (b)	Lower courts (c)				
1841.....	37			36		
1846.....	40			16		
1851.....	103		127	106		
1856.....	85	2,919	174	88		
1861.....	62	3,025	151	115		
1866.....	107	4,341	208	252		
1871.....	91	4,864	187	247		
1876.....	129	7,905	257	200		
1881.....	213	13,231	371	696		
1886.....	121	6,808	401	535		
1891.....	85	6,918	388	142		
1896.....	110	5,149	347	240		
1901.....	98	4,968	359	165		
1906.....	92	5,249	373	172		
1911.....	74	7,303	423	190		
1916.....	52	7,145	541	324	10,993	794
1921.....	97	8,968	566	155	12,320	14,663
1926.....	174	21,417	633	439	14,098	16,144
1931.....	274	14,760	763	996	20,602	16,653
1936.....	171	14,920	701	551	26,134	15,997
1941.....	177	21,990	707	284	29,642	15,424
1946.....	231	(e)20,585	(e)830	23	29,512	30,687
1951.....	307	28,675	913	53	36,582	51,589
1956.....	362	28,221	1,018	150	47,754	66,535
1961.....	606	62,155	1,376	561	60,483	72,695
1966.....	738	71,694	1,595	648	67,999	68,439
1971.....	(f)931	110,843	1,971	(g)626	88,936	60,406
1976.....	1,080	(h)95,758	2,548	351	130,229	(i)69,536
1977.....	1,075	105,224	2,718	456	136,473	60,492
1978.....	1,258	105,413	2,879	673	141,941	61,642
1979.....	1,281	88,404	3,093	847	146,860	62,505
1980.....	n.a.	n.a.	(j)3,423	1,016	159,599	65,109
1981.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,427	1,012	163,210	67,696
1982.....	1,321	(k)15,384	3,400	860	155,924	69,924
1983.....	1,935	(l)31,102	3,357	962	160,694	73,812
1984.....	2,213	32,526	3,361	817	(m)171,418	76,686
1986.....	2,923	29,455	3,373	706	172,064	77,967
1986.....	2,549	31,918	3,492	922	174,057	78,401
1987.....	3,096	30,235	3,661	1,353	175,795	74,944
1988.....	2,639	n.a.	3,573	1,414	180,973	74,342
1989.....	3,976	n.a.	3,565	1,326	183,330	72,393
1990.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,650	1,322	185,048	71,158
1991.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,756	1,653	190,008	67,016
1992.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,774	2,031	(n)194,941	68,356
1993.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,783	1,804	204,609	66,844
1994.....	n.a.	n.a.	3,813	1,713	213,365	66,002

(a) Each offence counted separately when there are multiple charges against an individual. (b) Distinct persons only. From 1982 includes corporate bodies. (c) Year ended 30 June from 1943 to 1983. (d) Year ended 30 June. (e) Year ended 30 June from 1943. (f) Year ended 30 June from 1971 to 1979. (g) Year ended 30 June from 1971. (h) Excludes juvenile offenders from 1973. (i) From 1974-75, war pensions known as disability pensions. (j) From 1980 includes trainees, cadets and probationary constables. (k) Excludes offences relating to the Road Traffic Act. (l) From 1983 excludes minor traffic offences. (m) Includes carer pensions from 1984. (n) From 1992 Disability Support pension replaced the invalid pension and sheltered employment allowance.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Year	Civilian labour force (a)		Civilian employment (a)		Manufacturing employment (b)		Unemployed (a)		
							Number		Rate (c)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	per cent
1911.....					22.6	5.3			
1916-17.....					20.8	5.2			
1920-21.....					24.6	5.9			
1925-26.....					33.1	6.9			
1930-31.....					19.3	4.6			
1935-36.....					31.4	7.1			
1940-41.....					40.1	10.8			
1945-46.....					49.5	13.7			
1950-51.....					66.8	16.2			
1955-56.....					78.1	16.4			
1956-57.....					75.5	16.4			
1957-58.....					75.9	16.6			
1958-59.....					77.4	16.7			
1959-60.....					81.3	17.7			
1960-61.....					81.9	18.1			
1961-62.....					81.8	17.3			
1962-63.....					86.7	18.6			
1963-64.....					90.9	19.9			
1964-65.....					94.7	21.5			
1965-66.....					96.2	22.1			
1966-67.....	321.9	143.5	316.6	136.5	96.1	22.1	5.3	7.0	2.6
1967-68.....	319.8	144.5	315.0	138.1	98.9	22.5	4.9	6.4	2.4
1968-69.....	328.7	152.1	323.9	146.0	(d)93.3	(d)23.0	4.9	6.2	2.3
1969-70.....	332.7	161.2	329.3	155.8	95.4	24.4	3.4	5.4	1.8
1970-71.....	335.4	168.1	331.4	163.1	n.a.	n.a.	4.0	5.0	1.8
1971-72.....	343.2	170.1	338.0	162.1	96.3	25.4	5.1	7.9	2.5
1972-73.....	348.9	182.2	341.5	172.6	97.8	27.7	7.5	9.6	3.2
1973-74.....	358.3	196.5	352.9	188.0	100.6	30.8	5.3	8.4	2.5
1974-75.....	364.3	200.9	358.5	190.9	(e)91.8	(e)25.6	5.8	10.0	2.8
1975-76.....	366.5	211.3	355.0	194.3	91.0	26.1	11.5	17.0	4.9
1976-77.....	372.0	217.0	361.0	203.2	89.2	24.9	11.0	13.7	4.2
1977-78.....	(f)380.1	(f)223.0	(f)356.0	(f)206.5	82.9	22.9	(f)24.1	(f)16.5	(f)6.7
1978-79.....	376.1	224.0	352.2	203.2	82.8	23.7	23.9	20.8	7.4
1979-80.....	376.2	222.2	349.8	200.4	82.6	23.0	26.4	21.8	8.1
1980-81.....	375.7	229.7	350.7	210.3	80.9	23.1	25.0	19.5	7.3
1981-82.....	374.2	229.5	348.7	208.6	81.0	22.6	25.5	20.8	7.7
1982-83.....	382.1	224.5	338.9	199.7	70.5	19.9	43.1	24.8	11.2
1983-84.....	(g)384.5	(g)236.7	(g)349.9	(g)214.6	70.9	20.8	(g)34.6	(g)22.0	(g)9.1
1984-85.....	390.0	248.1	358.0	226.0	71.3	21.2	32.0	22.1	8.5
1985-86.....	(h)396.5	(h)260.7	(h)365.5	(h)241.2	n.a.	n.a.	(h)31.0	(h)19.5	(h)7.7
1986-87.....	396.2	269.3	362.9	245.9	67.7	22.5	33.2	23.5	8.5
1987-88.....	399.0	279.7	364.8	255.8	71.7	23.5	34.2	23.9	8.6
1988-89.....	406.1	286.2	378.0	265.5	77.3	25.8	28.1	20.7	7.0
1989-90.....	416.9	289.4	389.0	269.2	73.3	23.4	27.9	20.2	6.8
1990-91.....	412.3	299.0	371.9	274.8		93.3	40.4	24.2	9.1
1991-92.....	411.2	297.5	358.1	267.3		86.4	53.1	30.1	11.7
1992-93.....	410.6	299.3	362.0	273.9		82.7	48.6	25.3	10.4
1993-94.....	405.7	305.0	361.1	273.9		n.a.	44.6	31.1	10.6

(a) From the June Labour Force Survey from 1978; August in earlier years. (b) Average employment (including working proprietors), over the year to 1967-68. From 1968-69 employment at 30 June. (c) The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a proportion of the labour force. (d) Direct comparisons with previous years are not possible because of changes in scope. (e) From 1974-75 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons. (f) Labour force before 1977-78 are based on 1976 Census benchmarks. From 1977-78 based on 1981 Census benchmarks. (g) From 1983-84 based on 1986 Census benchmarks. (h) Estimates before April 1986 are based on old definition of employed persons.

WAGES

31 December	State living wage		Basic and minimum wage rates (a)		Minimum weekly wage rates (b)		Award rates of pay indexes (c)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1911.....			5.10					
1916.....	5.40		6.15		5.90	2.48		
1921.....	7.95	3.50	7.95		8.94	4.52		
1926.....	8.55	3.95	8.55		9.57	5.00		
1931.....	6.30	3.15	5.81		7.50	4.39		
1936.....	6.60	3.30	6.90		7.95	4.33		
1941.....	8.70	4.35	8.40		10.58	5.54		
1946.....	9.85	5.50	10.20		12.41	7.60		
1951.....	19.50	14.60	19.50	14.60	23.60	17.02		
1956.....	24.10	18.05	24.10	18.05	29.63	20.92		
1957.....	25.10	18.80	25.10	18.80	20.69	21.95		
1958.....	25.60	19.20	25.60	19.20	31.24	22.38		
1959.....	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	33.99	23.92		
1960.....	27.10	20.30	27.10	20.30	34.22	24.29		
1961.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.46	25.20		
1962.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	35.65	25.23		
1963.....	28.30	21.20	28.30	21.20	36.40	25.52		
1964.....	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	38.69	27.29		
1965.....	30.30	22.70	30.30	22.70	39.48	27.75		
1966.....	32.30	24.20	32.30	24.20	41.75	29.42		
1967.....	33.30	25.20	(a)37.05		43.79	31.32		
1968.....	34.65	26.55	38.40		48.23	33.60		
1969.....	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		50.76	35.94		
1970.....	(d)34.65	(d)26.55	41.90		52.12	37.51		
1971.....	37.85	29.00	45.90		59.38	44.16		
1972.....	39.85	31.00	50.60		65.82	50.50		
1973.....	43.15	34.10	59.60		75.20	62.11		
1974.....	46.50	37.30	67.60	(e)60.80	103.32	91.47		
1975.....	(f)	(f)	82.40		115.13	103.34		
1976.....			100.20		132.20	125.62	104.3	104.4
1977.....			111.80		145.69	139.06	115.1	114.8
1978.....			119.60		158.53	149.15	124.2	123.1
1979.....			123.40		167.12	154.58	131.1	128.0
1980.....			134.40		184.39	172.56	146.2	144.8
1981.....			144.40		215.25	192.63	167.1	160.5
1982.....			144.40		(g)229.10	(g)209.52	186.1	181.2
1983.....			150.60		(h)	(h)	195.8	191.6
1984.....			156.80				204.8	202.9
1985.....			168.50				(i)103.8	(i)103.8
1986.....			172.40				106.3	106.7
1987.....			182.40				111.5	111.9
1988.....			188.40				119.1	119.5
1989.....			204.10				127.3	127.4
1990.....			(j)				132.7	132.4
1991.....							139.1	140.5
1992.....							140.8	142.6
1993.....							142.3	144.4
1994.....							144.3	145.9

(a) Provisions for minimum wages (adult males only) inserted in Commonwealth Awards in July 1966 and basic wages were replaced by the total wage concept in July 1967. (b) Adult rates for all industries excluding rural. (c) Base: weighted average minimum award rate, June 1976 = 100.0. Includes wage and salary earners for all industries except rural, permanent defence forces and private households employing staff. (d) An economic loading of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margin was added to all award rates of pay from December 1969 to January 1971. (e) Between May 1974 and June 1975 the minimum wage for adult males was extended to adult females in three steps. (f) Increased to \$48.20 and \$38.60 for males and females respectively from May 1975 and abolished in September 1975, award rates thereafter being specified as total wages. (g) At 1 August. (h) Discontinued and replaced by award rates of pay indexes. (i) Base: June 1985 = 100.0. (j) Discontinued. Minimum wage rates are now determined for individual State Awards.

PRICES

Year	Retail price indexes: Adelaide						Agricultural produce at principal markets		
	'C' Series (a)			Consumer (b)			Wheat (per tonne) (c)	Barley (per tonne)	Wool (per kg)
	Food and groceries	Rent	All groups	Food	Housing	All groups			
							\$	\$	cents
1901.....	575								
1911.....	570						12.71	16.53	15.59
1921.....	941	819	989				29.39	19.49	24.74
1926.....	1,045	927	1,026				22.82	17.64	27.45
1931.....	789	755	837				8.41	9.92	12.52
1936.....	798	795	839				14.07	9.83	21.89
1941.....	905	893	988				16.42	21.43	21.76
1946.....	1,006	894	1,120				29.47	27.91	24.78
1951.....	1,931	949	1,833	48.2	42.5	54.6	53.76	51.54	237.28
1956.....	2,871	1,358	2,466	76.2	67.6	78.1	49.60	46.74	103.57
1957.....	2,710	1,468	2,463	78.9	72.3	81.2	53.28	48.50	135.63
1958.....	2,768	1,592	2,536	76.9	74.9	81.8	53.50	52.38	103.09
1959.....	2,998	1,674	2,647	80.7	76.7	83.6	51.51	49.43	83.84
1960.....				84.6	78.3	86.2	53.83	44.53	98.88
1961.....				90.9	83.2	89.8	55.37	40.39	88.49
1962.....				87.7	85.9	89.5	55.70	49.43	91.69
1963.....				86.6	86.7	89.1	53.94	48.94	98.92
1964.....				88.8	88.7	90.2	52.65	49.12	119.53
1965.....				93.9	92.1	93.9	51.88	50.84	97.31
1966.....				97.1	95.7	97.0	55.15	51.85	102.98
1967.....				100.0	100.0	100.0	54.67	52.56	99.69
1968.....				104.7	102.1	102.9	58.86	52.47	82.87
1969.....				106.4	104.7	105.3	50.01	41.09	91.76
1970.....				107.1	109.3	108.2	51.88	36.82	75.02
1971.....				109.5	115.9	112.5	52.98	49.21	59.74
1972.....				113.6	124.4	119.2	55.26	40.96	72.21
1973.....		Not calculated		123.1	133.3	126.5	56.09	59.30	178.07
1974.....				148.3	150.6	143.9	103.20	87.59	176.54
1975.....				163.7	185.3	169.7	111.21	106.11	120.12
1976.....				180.6	222.1	190.5	104.46	98.14	134.46
1977.....				(d)34.7	(d)34.3	(d)35.0	90.36	106.52	173.39
1978.....				38.7	37.2	38.5	102.20	88.37	179.03
1979.....				42.7	39.0	41.4	127.83	83.95	193.65
1980.....				48.1	41.8	45.5	153.24	126.84	224.56
1981.....				52.9	45.4	49.7	154.92	144.99	245.55
1982.....				57.6	50.0	54.9	159.61	139.47	262.85
1983.....				62.9	56.0	61.4	177.54	155.35	260.24
1984.....				67.3	61.8	65.8	164.86	153.95	281.10
1985.....				71.2	68.3	68.9	173.72	136.06	281.83
1986.....				77.0	73.4	74.6	170.63	122.58	304.92
1987.....				83.2	76.9	81.5	149.69	115.85	343.44
1988.....				87.6	79.4	87.0	169.07	123.36	493.03
1989.....				95.2	86.9	93.3	215.62	168.65	540.61
1990.....				100.0	100.0	100.0	199.39	167.63	469.60
1991.....				103.8	104.1	106.2	136.03	128.77	347.07
1992.....				106.0	100.4	108.9	201.05	141.40	303.59
1993.....				109.3	94.3	111.2	180.22	133.46	285.69
1994.....				111.7	92.1	113.4	172.19	120.99	255.72

(a) Base: average all groups, six capital cities 1923 to 1927 = 1,000. (b) Base of each group 1966-67 = 100.0. Index numbers are average for year ended 30 June in the year stated. (c) Bulk wheat from 1962, previously bagged. (d) Base of each group 1989-90 = 100.0.

METEOROLOGY, ADELAIDE

Year	Rainfall		Evaporation		Sunshine	Temperature		
	Days of rain	Total	Total	Total	Total	Extreme maximum	Extreme minimum	Mean
	days	mm	mm	hours		°C	°C	°C
1841.....	93	459						
1846.....	114	651						
1851.....	128	786						
1856.....	118	635						
1861.....	147	602				42.8	1.7	17.4
1866.....	121	514				43.1	2.9	17.7
1871.....	125	592	1,345			44.1	3.0	17.8
1876.....	104	344	1,548			45.7	0.3	16.9
1881.....	127	460	1,422			41.0	1.8	16.7
1886.....	118	368	1,421	2,588		44.7	2.0	17.1
1891.....	109	353	1,322	2,753		39.3	2.3	16.8
1896.....	121	386	1,337	2,644		44.0	1.3	17.4
1901.....	119	459	1,494	2,523		43.3	1.8	17.5
1906.....	130	674	1,400	2,366		45.1	2.3	17.6
1911.....	127	408	1,233	2,415		39.3	1.6	17.2
1916.....	142	715	1,411	2,612		41.9	3.5	16.7
1921.....	100	575	1,478	2,658		43.1	2.8	18.2
1926.....	116	429	1,473	2,689		40.1	3.0	17.3
1931.....	146	567	1,517	2,534		45.9	3.1	16.8
1936.....	123	493	1,525	2,431		39.8	2.8	17.1
1941.....	125	575	1,604	2,472		43.3	3.3	16.9
1946.....	135	575	1,385	2,301		41.3	2.0	16.3
1951.....	135	648	1,645	2,339		40.5	2.6	16.9
1956.....	154	692	1,638	2,379		38.3	4.1	16.4
1961.....	122	380	n.a.	2,586		40.8	2.9	17.8
1966.....	123	495	1,612	2,432		40.7	3.3	16.9
1967.....	89	256	1,939	2,841		39.0	3.9	17.3
1968.....	141	656	1,870	2,410		43.1	2.2	17.0
1969.....	112	526	1,783	2,665		41.1	3.9	16.7
1970.....	149	484	1,886	2,658		40.5	2.9	16.6
1971.....	147	674	1,813	2,624		39.6	4.2	17.1
1972.....	106	448	1,947	2,967		39.6	2.3	17.3
1973.....	129	677	1,740	2,686		40.5	3.7	17.7
1974.....	136	638	1,561	2,584		36.9	3.6	17.2
1975.....	142	523	1,635	2,596		41.2	3.8	17.2
1976.....	110	367	1,636	2,831		40.5	3.3	16.7
1977.....	117	400	1,665	2,876		40.3	3.6	17.2
1978 (a).....	127	588	1,533	2,723		39.3	2.2	16.4
1979.....	137	660	1,557	2,702		42.0	3.0	17.2
1980.....	119	527	1,616	2,897		43.3	3.3	17.5
1981.....	119	671	1,542	2,739		43.4	2.4	17.4
1982.....	105	357	1,571	2,878		44.2	-0.4	17.4
1983.....	127	692	1,446	2,745		42.8	0.7	17.0
1984.....	130	518	1,460	2,802		37.7	1.9	16.7
1985.....	123	562	1,421	2,716		41.8	1.5	16.9
1986.....	126	605	1,406	2,705		41.9	1.7	16.5
1987.....	121	575	1,381	2,780		40.7	1.6	16.8
1988.....	126	545	1,458	2,777		40.9	3.0	17.8
1989.....	119	503	1,396	2,650		40.3	1.0	17.2
1990.....	117	482	1,406	n.a.		42.0	2.0	17.0
1991.....	116	508	1,498	2,673		43.3	2.6	17.4
1992.....	152	883	1,267	2,338		39.9	2.7	16.4
1993.....	123	526	1,426	2,717		41.5	2.2	17.3
1994.....	115	371	1,436	2,842		42.9	1.6	16.8

(a) Recorded at Bureau of Meteorology, Kent Town from 1978, previously West Terrace, Adelaide.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Land Cultivation

Year	Rural establish- ments	Area of rural establish- ments	Area under crop (b)		Area of pastures fertilised	Area under irrigation
			Total	Fertilised		
	No.	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1846-47.....			14			
1856-57.....			82			
1861-62.....			162			
1866-67.....			245			
1871-72.....			339			
1876-77.....			497			
1881-82.....			873			
1886-87.....			925			
1891-92.....			780			
1896-97.....			830			
1901-02.....			905	335		
1906-07.....			873	629		
1911-12.....	27,120	47,012	1,200	1,010		
1916-17.....	29,278	52,475	1,468	1,156		
1921-22.....	29,693	54,311	1,387	1,197		9.1
1926-27.....	29,654	54,867	1,572	1,430	66	14.3
1931-32.....	30,648	52,354	2,112	1,705	56	17.3
1936-37.....	31,321	55,433	1,619	1,853	366	17.1
1941-42.....	30,565	58,936	1,609	1,409	427	18.5
1946-47.....	28,040	59,154	1,572	1,366	450	18.7
1951-52.....	28,698	61,425	1,496	1,284	870	23.6
1956-57.....	27,936	60,675	1,610	1,376	1,488	26.7
1961-62.....	28,886	63,494	1,825	1,644	1,450	43.9
1966-67.....	28,957	65,361	2,322	2,073	2,119	56.2
1967-68.....	29,058	65,059	2,270	2,037	2,076	70.1
1968-69.....	29,137	65,603	2,783	2,431	1,728	70.4
1969-70.....	29,035	65,839	2,407	2,138	2,008	75.3
1970-71.....	29,087	65,796	2,141	1,884	1,938	77.3
1971-72.....	29,095	65,146	2,478	2,113	1,822	76.1
1972-73.....	29,001	65,372	2,084	1,864	2,033	83.1
1973-74.....	28,738	64,843	2,451	2,146	2,425	80.2
1974-75.....	28,165	63,825	2,257	1,986	2,138	78.9
1975-76.....	(a)25,143	63,577	2,116	1,821	1,133	77.9
1976-77.....	(a)21,597	63,052	2,036	1,785	1,408	n.a.
1977-78.....	21,909	62,494	2,565	2,309	1,607	n.a.
1978-79.....	22,022	62,655	2,827	2,596	1,614	78.4
1979-80.....	23,155	62,786	2,772	n.a.	1,811	n.a.
1980-81.....	22,249	62,437	2,773	n.a.	1,894	79.5
1981-82.....	21,402	62,897	2,865	2,677	1,782	n.a.
1982-83.....	21,172	60,196	2,856	n.a.	1,610	n.a.
1983-84.....	19,923	62,062	3,108	n.a.	1,631	86.0
1984-85.....	19,915	62,616	2,908	2,633	1,754	n.a.
1985-86 (c).....	14,488	57,854	3,000	2,530	1,551	n.a.
1986-87.....	15,369	59,471	3,066	2,663	1,522	91.8
1987-88.....	14,768	59,956	2,990	2,699	1,722	n.a.
1988-89.....	14,565	58,029	2,961	2,457	2,006	n.a.
1989-90.....	14,636	57,480	3,042	2,491	1,927	98.9
1990-91.....	14,482	56,954	2,933		3,833	110.2
1991-92 (c).....	13,990	56,857	2,920		3,403	104.1
1992-93.....	14,077	56,556	3,073		3,471	117.1
1993-94.....	16,345	57,267	2,940		3,282	224.3

(a) Changes in scope of the Agricultural Census. (b) Excludes pastures grown for crops. (c) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Crop Areas and Yields

Year	Cereals for grain						Hay (a)	Orchards (b)(c)	Vineyards (b)
	Wheat		Barley		Oats				
	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare	Area	Yield per hectare			
	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
1841-42.....	2	1.40	—	1.12	—	1.12			
1851-52.....	22	0.85	2	0.92	1	0.98			0.1
1856-57.....	66	1.68	3	1.19	1	0.90	9	0.4	0.3
1861-62.....	126	0.74	4	0.89	1	0.91	25	0.7	1.6
1866-67.....	186	0.96	5	1.13	2	1.00	45	0.9	2.6
1871-72.....	280	0.39	7	0.53	2	0.49	40	1.1	2.2
1876-77.....	439	0.36	4	0.60	1	0.48	37	1.3	1.8
1881-82.....	716	0.31	5	0.64	1	0.48	135	1.8	1.7
1886-87 (d).....	797	0.37	7	0.73	3	0.56	128	n.a.	2.1
1891-92.....	628	0.28	5	0.52	5	0.29	123	3.6	5.0
1901-02.....	706	0.31	6	0.88	14	0.61	150	6.6	8.4
1906-07.....	683	0.70	11	0.98	23	0.70	121	7.4	9.1
1911-12.....	887	0.62	17	0.97	44	0.56	211	9.4	9.7
1916-17.....	1,124	1.11	42	0.94	61	0.54	196	11.7	11.8
1921-22.....	965	0.70	69	1.08	51	0.46	226	13.1	16.8
1926-27.....	1,120	0.86	104	1.01	62	0.50	201	12.8	20.3
1931-32.....	1,648	0.79	98	1.06	84	0.50	218	11.8	21.2
1936-37.....	1,238	0.63	123	0.78	168	0.26	218	12.0	22.7
1941-42.....	941	0.88	194	1.37	118	0.58	226	12.0	23.5
1946-47.....	1,019	0.75	203	0.94	102	0.49	133	11.4	23.6
1951-52.....	653	1.14	337	1.13	157	0.63	104	11.9	24.8
1956-57.....	582	1.47	494	1.56	173	0.87	121	13.8	23.2
1961-62.....	902	1.02	514	0.94	131	0.61	84	15.6	23.4
1966-67.....	1,198	1.22	448	1.20	206	0.91	195	17.9	23.1
1971-72.....	1,069	1.32	784	1.34	169	0.98	245	17.2	28.8
1973-74.....	1,432	1.25	627	1.26	152	0.93	268	16.9	29.6
1974-75.....	1,220	1.22	701	1.62	135	0.83	190	16.6	30.4
1975-76.....	958	1.19	832	1.32	119	0.90	159	16.5	31.2
1976-77.....	839	0.99	855	1.04	117	0.77	164	15.8	31.2
1977-78.....	1,090	0.47	1,073	0.55	130	0.43	138	15.7	31.5
1978-79.....	1,295	1.61	1,091	1.30	171	1.04	219	15.7	31.3
1979-80.....	1,424	1.65	984	1.55	129	1.12	160	15.7	30.7
1980-81.....	1,445	1.14	989	1.17	105	0.91	161	15.8	30.4
1981-82.....	1,427	1.18	1,032	1.19	127	0.76	194	16.0	30.3
1982-83.....	1,398	0.49	1,005	0.66	124	0.52	152	15.9	29.1
1983-84.....	1,564	1.81	1,104	1.64	153	1.17	258	15.8	27.9
1984-85.....	1,378	1.47	1,122	1.64	128	1.03	161	16.3	27.0
1985-86 (e).....	1,432	1.24	1,153	1.46	107	1.01	143	15.2	24.5
1986-87.....	1,616	1.40	955	1.67	113	1.32	199	15.7	23.1
1987-88.....	1,556	1.16	876	1.44	132	1.02	180	16.0	23.0
1988-89.....	1,520	0.90	837	1.24	156	0.85	195	16.5	23.3
1989-90.....	1,557	1.67	900	1.92	172	1.45	248	16.9	24.6
1990-91.....	1,448	1.40	945	1.59	135	1.10	207	17.1	25.4
1991-92 (e).....	1,297	1.65	999	1.88	129	1.33	221	16.6	25.8
1992-93.....	1,419	1.71	1,023	1.81	123	1.34	184	17.6	26.1
1993-94.....	1,216	1.74	1,115	2.01	102	1.33	169	20.5	27.5

(a) Wheat only to 1906-07, thence all kinds. (b) Bearing and non-bearing. (c) From 1951-52, private orchards and those no longer worked have been omitted. (d) Statistics not collected and particulars estimated. (e) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94.

RURAL PRODUCTION

Livestock and Associated Produce

Year	Livestock numbers				Slaughterings			Wool production (a)	Milk production
	Sheep	Cattle		Pigs	Sheep and lambs	Cattle and calves	Pigs		
		Total	Dairy cows						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000 kg	'000 L
1846-47.....	681	57							
1851-52.....	1,250	100							
1856-57.....	1,962	273		28					
1861-62.....	3,038	265		69				5,971	
1866-67.....	3,912	124		60				8,954	
1871-72.....	4,412	143		96				11,752	
1876-77.....	6,133	219		102				19,253	
1881-82.....	6,804	294		120				22,118	
1886-87.....	6,542	285		140				22,934	
1891-92.....	7,646	399	80	82				26,133	
1901-02.....	5,012	225	75	89				20,209	
1906-07.....	6,625	326	98	111				22,193	
1911-12.....	6,172	394	122	93	1,276	87	88	27,372	127,077
1916-17.....	5,091	289	144	119	686	62	90	17,025	136,174
1921-22.....	6,257	419	166	88	1,208	95	103	26,202	188,199
1926-27.....	7,284	340	127	79	1,091	143	122	32,824	183,817
1931-32.....	6,609	265	128	110	1,379	81	136	30,400	227,309
1936-37.....	7,905	328	170	85	1,697	166	177	34,747	289,581
1941-42.....	10,246	399	179	114	2,070	154	289	47,683	358,687
1946-47.....	7,959	424	187	134	1,662	146	159	42,193	426,878
1951-52.....	11,470	437	176	63	1,547	216	114	61,454	393,237
1956-57.....	14,984	622	195	92	2,329	252	124	85,642	408,694
1961-62.....	16,415	659	183	170	3,140	201	232	93,886	434,152
1966-67.....	17,864	687	170	222	3,358	265	316	107,725	448,699
1971-72.....	17,970	1,495	151	479	5,144	290	436	117,922	457,732
1973-74.....	16,431	1,692	138	385	2,595	359	448	100,131	434,107
1974-75.....	17,621	1,869	142	349	2,984	465	344	107,452	426,371
1975-76.....	17,279	1,891	142	326	3,561	549	342	101,912	397,500
1976-77.....	15,132	1,608	126	317	3,426	656	344	98,442	354,912
1977-78.....	14,073	1,242	117	311	3,240	744	376	87,092	316,681
1978-79.....	14,940	1,086	110	330	2,523	659	402	87,355	321,199
1979-80.....	16,046	1,067	107	398	3,451	502	472	95,459	331,345
1980-81.....	17,056	1,091	104	394	3,549	539	519	105,052	319,438
1981-82.....	16,709	1,013	102	374	3,339	580	528	103,617	305,648
1982-83.....	15,448	828	101	405	4,072	629	540	103,007	340,292
1983-84.....	16,368	813	101	416	2,846	447	551	106,913	381,484
1984-85.....	17,263	846	102	402	3,428	434	589	108,463	371,942
1985-86 (b).....	17,506	854	100	408	3,856	429	588	111,564	364,480
1986-87.....	17,234	912	100	422	4,009	461	643	115,805	373,642
1987-88.....	17,352	947	97	441	4,154	453	602	122,420	377,062
1988-89.....	17,414	943	92	450	3,961	408	659	120,298	369,528
1989-90.....	18,363	969	89	437	4,580	456	621	136,294	355,979
1990-91.....	17,153	990	87	400	4,786	398	599	118,569	366,016
1991-92 (b).....	16,072	1,016	89	420	4,869	405	524	110,850	410,982
1992-93 (b).....	15,702	1,104	92	435	4,832	418	568	115,598	435,580
1993-94.....	14,679	1,202	94	440	5,442	409	562	109,205	456,238

(a) Year ended March. (b) From 1985-86 establishments with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$20,000 or more, \$22,500 or more for 1991-92 and 1992-93 and \$5,000 or more for 1993-94.

GROSS VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION (S'000)

Year	Agricultural			Total crops	Pastoral			Total rural production
	Wheat	Barley	Fruit (including vines)		Wool (a)	Total	Dairying	
1916-17	21,729	599	1,653	27,677	4,274	11,200	2,759	42,909
1921-22	12,577	1,227	3,491	23,221	5,752	8,296	3,678	37,273
1926-27	19,052	1,685	4,082	30,181	8,937	12,140	3,895	48,357
1931-32	17,163	1,363	3,442	25,291	3,843	5,452	3,140	35,444
1936-37	14,955	1,766	4,191	26,044	8,720	12,315	4,310	44,366
1941-42	13,913	4,490	4,725	30,142	10,294	13,875	6,735	53,016
1946-47	27,685	7,598	8,283	51,209	17,092	22,602	10,950	90,106
1951-52	45,288	27,706	20,382	120,507	72,394	86,034	21,145	234,587
1952-53	57,302	42,128	19,161	139,160	97,158	109,154	23,527	279,982
1953-54	43,939	28,804	20,788	115,744	88,866	105,950	24,238	254,537
1954-55	41,591	23,243	17,426	104,914	83,204	101,059	25,037	239,022
1955-56	38,514	25,227	20,335	110,570	79,822	100,882	30,826	250,685
1956-57	44,846	34,022	23,265	129,994	114,578	138,118	29,003	305,365
1957-58	20,970	19,573	24,435	90,089	84,708	111,027	26,384	235,337
1958-59	43,791	39,889	23,984	140,858	67,595	99,135	32,103	280,007
1959-60	16,495	10,999	21,394	71,092	85,382	123,351	29,454	231,751
1960-61	68,001	37,977	24,526	161,437	70,484	94,451	30,306	294,087
1961-62	51,515	22,952	27,051	124,022	85,801	111,850	29,848	273,451
1962-63	56,285	19,152	25,857	128,417	92,514	127,385	31,968	295,043
1963-64	77,660	26,399	29,567	165,634	113,409	150,466	34,267	358,802
1964-65	74,550	30,135	36,200	178,132	94,328	135,916	37,533	360,507
1965-66	59,559	20,234	31,411	144,017	103,635	152,244	39,293	345,015
1966-67	79,612	26,912	36,779	184,090	104,588	169,226	40,303	404,864
1967-68	42,183	12,818	32,423	127,288	79,925	129,504	37,163	306,222
1968-69	112,551	25,657	37,815	221,097	95,054	136,070	39,016	408,842
1969-70	82,332	23,724	43,330	184,284	91,224	148,939	40,834	386,041
1970-71	40,562	34,902	45,991	164,895	65,525	123,858	43,918	347,038
1971-72	76,381	40,295	49,753	213,206	85,701	153,068	47,262	430,704
1972-73	44,588	27,506	54,415	177,768	164,577	261,753	47,808	503,315
1973-74	196,444	68,276	52,347	392,747	173,180	n.a.	(b)27,541	772,523
1974-75	163,922	119,305	77,719	432,455	122,442	n.a.	31,498	705,446
1975-76	118,063	105,865	77,401	373,062	131,865	n.a.	30,170	676,873
1976-77	73,726	93,807	90,318	330,398	153,550	n.a.	30,436	709,603
1977-78	50,349	50,553	99,747	287,931	145,277	n.a.	34,293	696,739
1978-79	265,159	118,303	110,481	607,348	161,985	n.a.	37,407	1,080,204
1979-80	357,058	192,758	120,174	785,848	215,423	n.a.	42,341	1,341,567
1980-81	253,598	165,418	129,307	692,726	246,646	n.a.	48,953	1,321,495
1981-82	269,453	168,727	149,173	759,240	260,548	n.a.	51,912	1,428,587
1982-83	120,849	98,132	132,924	505,432	258,848	n.a.	67,412	1,194,336
1983-84	466,138	273,466	155,067	1,119,546	289,266	n.a.	73,996	1,785,028
1984-85	350,518	249,179	184,522	958,753	297,183	n.a.	70,372	1,634,301
1985-86	327,881	207,314	183,078	916,462	330,150	n.a.	74,529	1,598,917
1986-87 (c)	334,283	182,175	194,946	975,433	389,279	n.a.	80,758	1,816,446
1987-88	301,342	151,162	215,053	937,043	575,348	n.a.	87,496	2,017,035
1988-89	289,677	167,437	289,841	1,064,627	612,190	n.a.	93,542	2,220,652
1989-90	516,195	281,752	284,581	1,442,421	597,296	n.a.	98,860	2,566,927
1990-91	274,893	193,897	250,073	1,040,818	395,816	n.a.	109,979	1,898,690
1991-92	435,544	270,304	332,372	1,418,129	324,343	n.a.	113,179	2,214,574
1992-93	440,046	250,484	307,701	1,382,056	319,866	n.a.	125,771	2,242,642
1993-94	365,226	271,298	344,228	1,411,364	271,773	n.a.	132,472	2,270,618

(a) Shares of profits from sale of wool under war-time disposal schemes excluded. (b) Dairying before 1973-74 included the value of dairy cattle and pigs slaughtered. From 1973-74 dairying consists of milk intake by factories for market milk sales and manufacture. (c) From 1985-86 figures are based on Agricultural Census production except for wool. Before 1985-86 the valuation is adjusted to industry estimates e.g. Wheat Board receipts. Wool valuation is based on industry estimates.

MANUFACTURING

Year	Establish- ments at 30 June	Employ- ment at end of June (a)	Wages and salaries (b)	Value added					All groups
				Food etc.	Basic metal products	Transport equip- ment	Paper etc.		
	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m		\$m
1968-69.....	2,994	116,254	347.6	89.8	64.5	158.2	42.0		643.1
1969-70.....	2,977	119,856	385.8	104.0	79.9	157.2	49.4		714.6
1970-71.....			Census not conducted for 1970-71						
1971-72.....	2,979	121,678	469.3	134.5	80.0	141.3	61.1		803.0
1972-73.....	2,914	125,489	523.2	152.8	93.5	155.1	66.2		896.7
1973-74.....	2,984	131,368	665.3	176.3	134.8	187.1	76.6		1,109.7
1974-75(c).....	2,131	117,394	796.8	216.9	164.8	249.8	88.8		1,335.3
1975-76.....	2,287	117,099	871.6	252.9	135.7	285.4	102.9		1,485.7
1976-77.....	2,242	114,103	981.4	293.8	153.2	249.1	113.3		1,597.0
1977-78.....	2,170	105,932	1,015.2	315.4	148.2	257.3	128.6		1,672.2
1978-79.....	2,119	106,440	1,052.0	332.5	206.9	301.4	136.6		1,851.4
1979-80.....	2,143	105,621	1,185.9	356.0	248.6	447.9	156.5		2,233.0
1980-81.....	2,131	104,086	1,283.0	422.8	246.5	426.6	172.6		2,387.4
1981-82.....	2,219	103,624	1,445.7	486.7	242.9	445.6	197.3		2,620.4
1982-83.....	2,099	90,372	1,502.3	547.4	214.4	651.6	206.9		2,708.6
1983-84.....	2,110	91,698	1,472.2	534.4	270.6	449.7	218.2		2,841.5
1984-85.....	2,196	92,533	1,604.0	528.9	286.7	490.1	279.0		3,095.0
1985-86.....			Census not conducted for 1985-86						
1986-87.....	2,267	90,258	1,809.1	623.5	411.9	625.6	317.8		3,732.5
1987-88.....	2,506	95,168	2,003.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
1988-89.....	2,543	103,096	2,315.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
1989-90 (c).....	2,382	96,702	2,438.7	1,054.4	423.4	2,207.4	406.1		6,952.0
1990-91.....	3,179	93,238	2,528.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.
1991-92.....	3,160	86,388	2,472.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.

(a) Includes working proprietors. (b) Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. (c) From 1974-75 to 1989-90 excludes single establishment enterprises employing fewer than four persons.

NOTE: Comparable details of above industry classifications before 1968-69 are not available. However data on Factories was collected before 1968-69.

MINING PRODUCTION

Year	Principal minerals produced							Value of production (b)
	Copper and concentrate	Iron ore (a)	Coal	Natural gas	Crude oil	Condensates	LPG	
	tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	millions m ³	'000 kilolitres	'000 kilolitres	'000 tonnes	
1846.....	6,565							0.3
1856.....	11,980							0.8
1861.....	11,440							0.9
1866.....	23,661							1.7
1871.....	26,948							1.3
1876.....	28,597							1.2
1881.....	25,871							0.8
1886.....	18,713							0.6
1891.....	16,894	7						0.6
1896.....	5,030	—						0.5
1901.....	8,743	—						1.1
1906.....	8,340	76						1.7
1911.....	6,017	43						0.9
1916.....	7,396	191						2.5
1921.....	1,557	515						2.1
1926.....	235	593						2.9
1931.....	22	293						1.3
1936.....	458	1,918						5.2
1941.....	615	2,276						7.1
1946.....	—	1,847	138					6.1
1951.....	2	2,439	395					9.9
1956.....	12	3,645	489					(c)47.9
1961.....	8	4,065	1,133					58.2
1966.....	143	4,876	2,053					72.3
1967.....	1,470	4,645	2,077					69.3
1968.....	518	5,566	2,112					77.4
1969.....	3,666	7,042	2,246					98.5
1970(d).....	(e)249	7,425	2,155	628				104.2
1971.....	2,287	7,400	1,626	909				112.3
1972.....	2,819	6,301	1,536	964				111.6
1973.....	9,662	6,874	1,571	1,095				134.3
1974.....	8,830	6,065	1,494	1,255				131.4
1975.....	10,037	5,448	1,798	1,263				126.0
1976.....	18,433	4,479	1,819	1,447				131.9
1977.....	16,390	3,450	1,920	2,006				153.1
1978.....	11,975	2,189	1,757	2,516				144.6
1979.....	14,784	2,705	1,514	2,860				174.2
1980.....	14,183	2,701	1,723	3,430				224.0
1981.....	12,955	2,370	1,737	3,870				226.1
1982.....	16,310	2,241	1,425	4,260				259.4
1983.....	16,287	1,337	1,435	4,440	208.9	87.4		404.9
1984.....	15,578	1,469	1,269	4,489	1,047.6	168.8		641.9
1985.....	7,456	1,676	1,757	4,733	1,105.4	741.1	366	971.7
1986.....	10,609	1,876	2,182	4,864	1,441.0	843.5	525	1,099.2
1987.....	—	2,056	2,435	4,792	1,402.8	718.8	464	899.9
1988.....	1,686	1,975	2,557	4,747	1,308.9	860.4	523	949.7
1989.....	17,352	2,348	2,675	4,827	1,650.7	752.3	579	1,080.8
1990.....	48,584	2,439	2,922	4,891	1,492.0	647.8	494	1,221.9
1991.....	50,657	2,313	2,469	4,364	1,325.7	613.5	486	1,370.2
1992.....	66,880	2,264	2,820	4,339	1,298.5	826.3	510	1,371.2
1993.....	76,844	2,514	2,778	4,200	953.0	709.1	451	1,312.2
1994.....	67,327	2,728	2,652	4,550	877.9	581.4	442	1,223.0

(a) Includes jaspilite. (b) Value at site of production. Quarries included from 1916. (c) Comparability affected by revaluation of iron ore. (d) Year ended 30 June from 1970. (e) Metallic content from 1969–70.

Source: South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

TRADE

Overseas Exports

Year	Value of exports				Proportion of total exports: selected countries of destination				
	Total	Wheat and flour	Barley	Wool (b)	Japan	New Zealand	UK	USA	Other countries
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	%
1861.....	1,837	76		1,302		3.42	89.46		7.12
1871.....	3,630	578		1,948		4.00	89.62	n.a.	6.38
1876.....	5,928	2,146		2,884		1.96	89.58	0.07	8.39
1881.....	6,311	1,846		3,496		0.71	82.03	—	17.26
1886.....	5,877	420		3,508		0.69	86.90	0.04	12.37
1891.....	11,197	2,728		3,776	0.01	0.29	80.82	0.90	17.98
1896.....	8,111	222		3,038	1.38	0.48	56.39	0.28	41.47
1901.....	8,866	2,232		2,208	0.07	0.65	51.62	0.10	47.56
1906.....	13,742	4,790		3,360	—	0.26	51.68	0.24	47.82
1911.....	20,350	7,671	2	4,007	0.04	0.17	45.96	0.13	53.70
1915-16.....	12,272	3,511	19	2,824	—	1.01	42.92	21.15	34.92
1920-21.....	35,339	28,675	1,175	6,035	—	1.11	59.40	1.16	38.33
1925-26.....	38,900	14,825	275	8,865	6.88	1.70	51.94	1.16	38.32
1930-31.....	20,123	6,078	685	3,006	2.38	0.81	54.11	0.79	41.91
1935-36.....	30,762	9,020	707	7,561	6.66	2.05	67.44	1.11	22.74
1940-41.....	26,393	8,617	226	6,856	5.29	3.46	50.46	15.48	25.31
1945-46.....	40,307	7,407	718	14,917	—	4.95	25.45	26.43	43.17
1950-51.....	215,348	36,852	14,662	109,900	5.90	2.39	39.58	14.41	37.72
1955-56.....	195,332	26,266	14,069	70,063	6.71	7.47	38.70	10.71	36.41
1960-61.....	198,557	36,598	19,219	64,328	18.11	5.60	27.55	4.71	44.03
1965-66.....	296,276	45,864	7,050	94,486	18.38	5.89	22.81	10.37	42.55
1966-67.....	325,170	55,675	13,056	98,013	20.43	4.69	15.46	8.85	50.57
1967-68.....	282,767	31,432	2,321	77,008	21.81	5.05	18.20	11.03	43.91
1968-69.....	300,934	27,421	11,683	84,747	25.52	4.55	16.46	9.79	43.69
1969-70.....	417,030	59,457	16,133	81,797	19.02	5.68	17.03	9.41	48.96
1970-71.....	393,737	83,629	23,670	62,828	18.07	5.66	13.70	6.39	56.18
1971-72.....	394,064	64,599	35,652	68,189	18.04	7.21	13.83	5.84	54.48
1972-73.....	521,720	48,684	17,250	149,956	23.89	6.41	8.84	7.47	53.39
1973-74.....	662,881	103,168	40,790	153,202	19.47	9.18	7.44	4.23	59.68
1974-75.....	764,410	174,405	99,517	93,273	16.35	6.73	5.71	2.61	68.60
1975-76.....	685,029	109,526	90,290	115,560	19.69	5.41	5.65	3.55	65.70
1976-77.....	789,872	84,884	98,072	172,538	21.31	5.33	5.99	4.17	63.20
1977-78.....	661,887	51,915	39,512	114,517	16.21	6.50	4.10	6.25	66.94
1978-79(a).....	922,754	101,750	71,470	147,010	15.18	5.74	3.45	9.16	66.47
1979-80.....	1,599,199	376,726	191,806	183,745	11.00	4.42	2.01	6.45	76.12
1980-81.....	1,400,028	307,803	153,118	225,336	12.25	5.53	2.27	5.40	74.55
1981-82.....	1,275,938	212,636	105,280	213,237	11.00	5.87	2.11	7.26	73.76
1982-83.....	1,227,125	99,364	64,486	176,830	11.92	6.15	7.62	7.91	66.40
1983-84.....	1,635,825	272,454	229,422	202,681	11.07	5.94	6.61	7.52	68.86
1984-85.....	1,921,413	406,345	215,887	202,160	13.10	6.44	4.45	8.38	67.63
1985-86.....	1,988,233	305,995	236,026	231,253	17.96	5.21	3.66	6.83	66.34
1986-87.....	2,047,147	321,268	181,771	282,040	14.72	6.83	3.56	9.40	65.49
1987-88.....	2,263,360	286,086	102,454	378,065	17.37	7.30	4.15	9.52	61.66
1988-89.....	2,451,372	287,472	132,080	395,125	15.92	9.39	4.43	7.54	62.72
1989-90.....	2,828,091	438,411	243,151	269,184	12.72	10.25	4.29	8.10	65.20
1990-91.....	3,007,137	336,044	205,379	245,921	14.60	5.96	6.20	10.68	62.56
1991-92.....	3,431,139	352,213	168,565	338,272	18.88	6.25	6.41	8.75	59.71
1992-93.....	3,760,602	328,854	194,726	304,939	17.28	7.67	6.32	9.38	59.35
1993-94.....	3,889,721	395,036	n.p.	276,199	16.08	8.02	6.76	10.12	59.02
1994-95.....	3,808,814	222,984	n.p.	281,045	17.84	9.84	6.42	8.54	59.18

(a) From 1978-79 statistics are 'State of Origin', previously 'State of Lodgement of Documents'. (b) From 1983-84 'Wool and other animal hair' (including wool tops).

TRADE

Overseas Imports; Retail Sales and Turnover

Year	Value of imports		Proportion of total imports: selected countries of origin				Retail sales of goods	Turnover of retail establish- ments
	Total	Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (a)	Japan	UK	USA	Other		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%	\$m	\$m
1861.....	2,756	310		80.14	0.32	19.54		
1871.....	2,891	342		81.85	1.45	16.70		
1876.....	6,428	1,084		81.30	1.44	17.26		
1881.....	7,133	1,022		79.06	3.80	17.14		
1886.....	5,003	770	0.01	78.90	6.82	14.27		
1891.....	8,063	1,644	0.02	71.36	7.91	20.71		
1896.....	6,475	1,198	0.18	68.59	7.82	23.41		
1901.....	7,954	1,432	0.38	56.91	14.17	28.54		
1906.....	7,965	2,104	0.64	63.10	10.17	26.09		
1911.....	12,492	4,132	1.31	58.60	12.81	27.28		
1915-16.....	10,304	2,816	3.12	47.68	19.81	29.39		
1920-21.....	24,764	6,558	1.55	42.07	21.25	35.13		
1925-26.....	28,160	10,602	1.13	43.30	27.84	27.73		
1930-31.....	7,833	1,802	1.14	36.96	16.66	45.24		
1935-36.....	10,839	3,616	2.24	38.65	21.16	37.95		
1940-41.....	10,924	3,158	1.56	38.09	12.01	48.34		
1945-46.....	17,556	3,622	-	62.28	10.13	27.59		
1950-51.....	112,002	50,446	1.98	48.31	8.42	41.29		
1955-56.....	125,504	64,656	3.18	49.17	11.70	35.95	347.8	
1960-61.....	142,764	72,570	5.37	32.66	17.61	44.36	448.9	
1965-66.....	198,156	103,032	6.84	23.32	27.25	42.59	602.0	
1966-67.....	196,771	97,861	7.69	21.64	27.72	42.95	627.1	
1967-68.....	215,619	113,215	7.16	17.29	32.71	42.84	663.6	
1968-69.....	231,956	134,222	11.19	19.82	27.35	41.64	706.9	
1969-70.....	201,223	98,204	10.77	21.49	21.50	46.23	762.3	
1970-71.....	198,358	98,358	14.44	25.10	17.32	43.14	818.8	
1971-72.....	189,748	83,083	15.08	22.83	14.48	47.61	890.9	
1972-73.....	199,978	88,271	20.48	17.49	15.08	46.95	1,037.1	
1973-74.....	313,915	142,187	22.57	12.03	16.91	48.49	1,237.3	
1974-75.....	482,077	216,355	19.17	14.20	13.10	53.53	1,503.3	
1975-76.....	501,476	203,407	18.57	11.14	14.84	55.45	1,781.1	
1976-77.....	629,309	259,695	22.23	8.52	13.38	55.87	2,025.4	
1977-78.....	628,568	248,236	21.79	8.85	12.47	56.89	2,162.7	
1978-79.....	865,554	437,704	18.97	6.74	26.75	47.54	2,344.7	
1979-80.....	882,457	300,393	17.25	7.18	13.09	62.48	2,528.3	
1980-81.....	1,072,425	363,735	20.00	5.07	12.55	62.38	2,852.1	
1981-82.....	1,337,301	563,750	21.24	3.69	13.38	61.69	3,181.7	
1982-83.....	1,244,243	515,143	23.36	4.26	15.92	56.46	3,512.3	4,221.4
1983-84.....	1,318,693	504,009	24.32	3.93	16.33	55.42	3,840.0	4,623.7
1984-85.....	1,603,240	722,555	29.86	4.71	16.62	48.81	4,065.6	4,901.3
1985-86.....	1,736,757	953,754	38.62	4.71	15.22	41.44	4,484.8	5,408.2
1986-87.....	1,501,827	761,376	37.96	4.47	13.12	44.45	4,663.2	5,660.7
1987-88.....	1,804,614	959,309	35.99	6.66	12.37	44.98	4,910.8	6,068.1
1988-89.....	1,861,622	961,437	30.62	4.85	17.24	47.29	n.a.	6,532.6
1989-90.....	2,050,024	1,025,654	25.87	5.76	20.65	47.72	n.a.	6,953.1
1990-91.....	2,193,851	1,023,601	22.73	4.53	15.65	57.09	n.a.	7,443.4
1991-92.....	2,396,964	1,110,134	23.44	8.98	15.42	52.16	n.a.	7,640.8
1992-93.....	3,068,122	1,526,850	34.45	6.55	18.88	40.12	n.a.	7,510.8
1993-94.....	2,803,446	1,419,792	35.26	6.10	15.11	43.53	n.a.	7,847.7
1994-95.....	3,097,631	1,658,070	41.07	6.22	17.18	35.53	n.a.	8,553.6

(a) Includes motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION ('000)

Year	Motor vehicles on register			Drivers and riders licences in force	Telephone services in operation (a)
	Passenger vehicles	Other motor vehicles	Total (incl. cycles, scooters)		
1901.....					1,831
1906.....					2,510
1911.....					6,086
1916.....					10,184
1921.....	13.2		21.4		15,984
1926.....	42.5	8.2	62.5	79,659	33,547
1931.....	(b)45.1	(b)12.1	(b)67.3	106,053	39,552
1936.....	53.7	19.4	84.3	92,227	39,911
1941.....	54.6	24.4	86.2	122,280	47,962
1946.....	64.4	31.4	107.2	137,979	53,126
1951.....	108.9	51.2	183.6	215,157	74,457
1956.....	151.4	73.2	257.5	299,158	107,649
1961.....	224.5	82.5	326.2	393,869	144,502
1962.....	238.9	82.5	338.1	397,803	152,785
1963.....	258.8	83.9	358.2	414,656	162,012
1964.....	280.1	86.3	380.5	427,717	173,314
1965.....	298.1	86.4	397.4	447,985	182,249
1966.....	314.0	87.3	413.5	464,778	192,922
1967.....	327.7	87.1	427.6	481,496	203,191
1968.....	342.9	87.6	443.9	491,765	212,842
1969.....	364.7	89.6	468.2	513,687	224,174
1970.....	384.0	90.7	490.1	535,184	239,452
1971.....	400.8	91.5	510.3	550,745	251,330
1972.....	420.4	92.8	536.0	570,562	261,608
1973.....	445.4	97.9	572.4	592,481	278,687
1974.....	468.6	100.6	601.3	612,693	298,300
1975.....	491.5	104.0	628.9	637,248	311,804
1976.....	513.0	112.7	657.9	658,671	334,948
1977.....	528.8	116.9	677.5	690,663	361,334
1978.....	536.5	118.7	685.6	716,991	390,852
1979.....	(c)542.0	(c)117.7	(c)689.3	737,410	420,871
1980.....	(d)554.9	(d)120.0	(d)708.6	751,458	449,724
1981.....	564.9	123.8	725.4	762,372	480,873
1982.....	(c)580.4	(c)126.8	(c)744.0	779,110	507,234
1983.....	593.3	132.6	763.7	797,971	532,107
1984.....	613.9	138.6	790.2	814,046	558,380
1985.....	634.7	144.9	816.9	833,118	591,448
1986.....	651.5	148.2	835.8	845,073	605,272
1987.....	654.2	148.0	834.9	858,931	628,541
1988.....	666.2	149.1	846.3	863,796	646,658
1989.....	680.3	152.1	862.5	882,176	674,037
1990.....	698.9	154.9	883.5	904,388	(e)707,176
1991.....	680.0	147.1	857.8	944,004	740,853
1992.....	719.6	141.8	889.5	941,493	n.a.
1993.....	731.9	145.0	904.6	947,134	n.a.
1994.....	746.4	146.8	920.2	949,318	805,478

(a) At 30 June from 1916; at 31 December in earlier years. (b) Previously all motor vehicles had to be registered but from 1930 only those in actual use on the roads. (c) At Census 30 September. (d) At 30 June from 1980. (e) Figures from 1990 include Northern Territory.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Year	State Government								
	Expenditure			Public debt		Local government revenue			
	Total revenue	From revenue	From loan (net)	Total	Per head	State taxation	From rates	Government grants	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1840-41.....	51	180							
1845-46.....	95	77							
1850-51.....	445	367				202			
1855-56.....	960	1,160		590	5.50	326		54	114
1860-61.....	1,117	966		1,733	13.30	282	46	40	114
1865-66.....	1,900	2,130		1,551	9.20	478	60	60	162
1870-71.....	1,556	1,519		4,335	23.00	498	80	74	194
1875-76.....	2,640	2,647		7,674	34.20	920	118	80	286
1880-81.....	4,344	4,108		22,394	78.30	1,168	188	136	488
1885-86.....	4,558	4,767	2,800	36,680	118.60	1,603	208	108	502
1890-91.....	5,464	5,207	968	43,315	135.80	1,655	276	254	702
1895-96.....	5,043	5,019	886	48,433	137.60	1,600	264	194	652
1900-01.....	5,648	5,693	845	52,129	146.40	1,203	302	222	738
1905-06.....	5,612	5,437	900	60,165	165.80	735	348	198	740
1910-11.....	8,363	7,929	3,752	(a)66,065	136.50	1,092	481	336	1,004
1915-16.....	8,714	9,483	4,371	79,049	179.40	1,403	652	302	1,150
1920-21.....	14,303	15,087	9,351	104,725	210.70	3,244	986	580	1,936
1925-26.....	20,948	20,922	12,860	160,521	290.10	5,428	1,640	942	3,441
1930-31.....	21,452	25,079	6,581	199,055	345.70	6,800	1,672	397	2,612
1935-36.....	22,819	22,521	2,502	211,397	359.70	6,409	1,665	509	2,824
1940-41.....	25,849	26,015	2,548	219,599	365.30	8,683	1,851	577	3,170
1945-46.....	32,687	32,687	3,419	221,498	348.80	(b)4,036	2,040	451	3,474
1950-51.....	67,344	66,885	33,871	296,776	405.20	8,104	3,830	1,963	7,579
1955-56.....	118,805	121,666	42,666	512,179	603.60	16,150	8,162	4,381	16,310
1960-61.....	172,559	170,182	44,739	722,038	743.20	23,425	13,076	(c)3,524	25,034
1965-66.....	236,816	243,650	55,089	955,128	872.30	37,636	20,412	4,106	38,020
1970-71.....	386,859	386,838	71,491	1,256,337	1,070.40	62,745	29,118	4,758	49,589
1975-76.....	1,036,985	1,034,698	160,602	1,394,702	1,094.66	272,760	65,670	33,551	123,287
1976-77.....	1,174,025	1,183,180	175,552	1,495,737	1,163.00	314,280	76,385	34,881	137,364
1977-78.....	1,167,196	1,192,063	171,329	1,605,834	1,243.10	323,502	85,680	38,052	156,074
1978-79.....	1,264,705	1,258,252	161,087	1,702,221	1,310.81	342,307	95,525	34,774	168,771
1979-80.....	1,384,589	1,384,589	149,584	(e)2,242,000	1,713.81	369,490	104,891	38,501	186,925
1980-81.....	1,548,299	1,554,885	149,363	2,414,000	1,830.23	387,453	118,745	45,233	214,213
1981-82.....	1,705,499	1,766,772	84,913	2,633,000	1,978.51	438,152	132,691	52,097	240,507
1982-83.....	1,923,808	2,032,765	85,433	2,977,000	2,212.07(d)537,148	150,923	64,814	288,107	
1983-84.....	2,160,679	2,190,399	143,775	3,317,000	2,438.97	659,427	167,603	82,419	331,803
1984-85.....	2,639,937	2,626,240	173,877	3,459,000	2,523.16	788,143	187,089	100,118	384,267
1985-86.....	2,966,345	2,955,350	253,757	3,734,000	2,701.20	837,600	206,899	103,163	417,693
1986-87.....	3,217,176	3,214,926	363,519	4,077,000	2,927.62	917,800	228,336	97,975	445,853
1987-88.....	4,225,669	4,215,265	295,823	4,207,000	2,994.31	1,076,200	252,148	104,685	488,353
1988-89.....	4,206,418	4,123,056	282,311	4,437,000	3,126.85	1,249,000	279,332	99,457	632,460
1989-90.....	4,554,612	4,483,597	251,494	4,682,000	3,269.10	1,305,000	307,909	100,479	573,373
1990-91.....	4,594,232	4,710,426	242,950	7,155,000	4,947.45	1,472,000	337,979	107,355	613,914
1991-92.....	4,400,744	4,682,684	188,063	8,055,000	5,525.83	1,595,000	364,565	108,993	647,477
1992-93.....	4,357,610	4,526,585	135,817	8,480,000	5,797.10	1,754,000	386,744	146,619	709,871
1993-94.....	4,422,895	4,415,892	-89,072	8,636,000	5,875.63	1,887,000	399,078	129,879	739,904

(a) Debt of Northern Territory and Port Augusta-Oodnadatta railway transferred to Commonwealth Government. (b) Uniform taxation in force from 1941-42. (c) Excludes reimbursement for work done on behalf of Highways Department from 1961. (d) Before 1982-83 excluded taxation paid to Special Funds and statutory authorities. From 1966-67 the coverage of this item does not completely coincide with SA Treasury classifications. (e) Source: State Treasury. From 1979-80 refers to State public sector net indebtedness, previously indebtedness to Commonwealth only.

PRIVATE FINANCE

Year	Banking		Savings banks deposits at 30 June	General insurance revenue (a)	Friendly societies members at 30 June
	Trading banks				
	Advances	Deposits			
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$'000	No.
1856		1	—		
1861	3	1	—		
1866	6	2	—		
1871	6	3	1		
1876	9	7	2		
1881	13	10	2		
1886	19	10	3		
1891	16	16	4		
1896	9	15	6		
1901	9	13	8		
1906	11	16	10		
1911	17	22	15		
1916	20	27	20		65,540
1921	27	44	33	1,305	70,155
1926	32	52	44	2,045	77,791
1931	44	45	43	1,627	(b)
1936	44	52	51	1,859	71,658
1941	40	64	55	2,643	76,357
1946	32	93	132	2,705	80,419
1951	62	207	196	9,298	71,591
1956	109	241	272	20,590	57,216
1961	147	270	333	32,363	51,551
1966	(c)274	(c)365	559	50,121	51,109
1971	411	436	788	76,020	50,488
1972	448	474	874	89,173	50,077
1973	516	620	1,060	98,678	50,664
1974	672	816	1,175	127,473	50,779
1975	749	973	1,395	(d)187,316	49,888
1976	914	1,214	1,617	231,649	48,057
1977	1,147	1,301	1,781	267,640	45,815
1978	1,419	1,302	1,945	(e)266,594	43,051
1979	1,728	1,437	2,138	263,903	41,575
1980	1,938	1,652	2,277	282,288	39,431
1981	2,149	1,813	2,457	307,453	38,061
1982	2,390	1,901	2,596	354,432	36,171
1983	2,562	1,933	2,979	428,695	35,017
1984	2,840	1,977	3,227	n.a.	n.a.
1985	3,430	2,903	3,113	n.a.	n.a.
1986	4,161	3,750	2,971	n.a.	n.a.
1987	4,625	3,784	3,390	n.a.	n.a.
1988	5,433	4,521	3,808	n.a.	n.a.
1989	6,536	5,728	3,594	n.a.	n.a.
1990	(f)13,771	(f)12,074		n.a.	n.a.
1991	15,853	12,709		n.a.	n.a.
1992	16,054	13,050		n.a.	n.a.
1993	17,133	13,988		n.a.	n.a.
1994	18,617	15,046		n.a.	n.a.

(a) Year ended 30 June. (b) Membership at 30 June from 1932; previously 31 December. (c) Until 1961, average of balances at close of business on Wednesdays during June thereafter average of weekly figures for the month of June. (d) From 1974-75 premium income only; details of interest, dividends and rent no longer available. (e) Details of brokers are excluded from 1977-78. (f) From 1990 all banks.

Index

Principal page references are shown in bold type.

	Page		Page
A			
Abalone	223-4	Ambulance services	123
Aboriginal		Amdel Ltd.	150
affairs	134	Aquaculture	223
births	77	Area of South Australia	3
deaths	77-8	Arrivals and departures, overseas	67
Health Council	121	Art galleries	102
heritage	109	Art Gallery of South Australia	102
population	75-8	Artlab Australia	110
Accidents, road traffic	263-5	Arts	
Accommodation, tourist	243-6	performing	100
Adelaide Casino	112-14	visual	102
Adelaide Entertainment Centre	101	Assembly, House of	42-51
Adelaide Festival Centre	99-100	ATSIC	134
Adelaide Festival of Arts	100	Attorney-General's Department	79-80
Adelaide Fringe Festival	100	Australian Barley Board	196
Adelaide Fringe Inc.	100	Australian Broadcasting Corporation	102-3
Adelaide Symphony Orchestra	101	Australian Centre for Medical Laser Technology Inc.	152
Adelaide University	142-3	Australian Dance Theatre	101
Adelaide Zoo	111	Australian Federal Police	86
Adoptions	133, 311	Australian Industrial Relations Commission	158-9
Aerial medical service	121	Australian National Accounts	281-2
Aerodromes	268	Australian Resources Development Bank Limited	283-4
Age pension	130	Australian Stock Exchange Limited	286
Age-specific		Australian Wheat Board	195
birth rates	67-70	Australian Wine Research Institute	149
death rates	71-2	Aviation, civil	267-8
Agricultural Finance Survey	192		
Agricultural Research Institute, Waite	151	B	
Agriculture		Banking	283-8, 329
area sown to crops	192-4, 320	Bankruptcy	84, 315
crops	192-6	Banks	283-5, 288-9, 330
establishments	191-2, 320	Australian Resources Development Bank Limited	284, 285
fertilisers	193-4	BankSA	284-5
products, prices of	204-5, 212, 318	branches and agencies	284-5
research	151	Commonwealth Banking Corporation	283-4
Roseworthy Campus	144	Commonwealth Development Bank	283
value of production	204-6, 323	merchant	289
Aircraft registered	268	Reserve Bank	283, 285
Airports	268-9	Barley	196-7, 321
traffic data	268-9	area and production	197-8, 321
Air services, general	269	Board, Australian	195
Allowances		exports	248, 323
child disability	131	marketing	195
family supplement	131	value of production	204-5, 323
job search	131	varieties	195-9
newstart	131	Beef cattle	209-10
pensions and benefits, Commonwealth	130	Beekeeping	215
rehabilitation	131-2		
sheltered employment	131		
sickness	131		

Benefits	
repatriation	131-2
special	130
unemployment	130
Benefits, allowances and pensions,	
Commonwealth	131-2
Birthplace of the population	64-5
Births	
Aboriginal	77
live	72, 311
masculinity	69
rates	69, 311
rates, age-specific	69-70
registered	69
still births	72
Blood Transfusion Service	122
Bookmakers	113-14
Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium	110-11
Boundaries of South Australia	3
Broadcasting Corporation, Australian	102-3
Building	
activity	182
approvals	182-3
commenced	184-5
control	181
materials, price index	251-2
value of work done	186
Building societies	286
Bus services	259
country	259
interstate	259
private	259
Bushfires	90

C

Cabinet, government	31-2
Cancer deaths	127, 312
Caravan parks	244-5
Carclew Youth Arts Centre	101
Carer's pension	130
Cargo	
handled	266-7
overseas	266
Carrick Hill	106
Casino, Adelaide	112-14
Cattle	
beef	209-10
dairy	209-10, 322
numbers	209-10, 322
prices	212
slaughtered	212, 322
Cement and concrete products	229
Census	
dwellings	181
employment	153
population (see also Population)	59-62
Cereals	194-8, 321
Cerebrovascular disease deaths	127
Cheese production	210
Child, Adolescent and Family Health Service	121
Child health	121
Child protection	132

Children	
adoption of	133, 311
schools for disabled	140
Children's Services Office	135
Citizenship, persons granted Australian	68
Citrus fruit	202-3
Civil aviation, control of	267-8
Civilian employees	154, 316
Climate	
Adelaide	7-9, 319
South Australia	5-9
Coal	234, 236-9, 325
Coastal management	108
Coastline, length of	3
Come Out Festival	100
Commercial finance	288
Commissioner for the Ageing	134
Commonwealth Banking Corporation	283
Commonwealth Development Bank	284
Commonwealth Employment Service	158
Commonwealth grants	274-6
Commonwealth payments	274-6
to local government	274-6
to State government	274-5
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial	
Research Organisation	147-152
Communication	270-2
Community Corrections	89
Community health	120
Community welfare	132-3
Compensation	
workers	129
criminal injuries	92
Conservation parks	107-8
Conservation and heritage	107-10
Consolidated Account, State	273
Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia	32
Constitution of South Australia	38
Consumer Price Index	251-4, 318
Consumer protection	84
Copper	234-5, 237, 325
Coroner	83
Correctional services	88-9
Council, Legislative	43-7
Country Fire Service	90
Court, Courts	
Coroners	83
District	81
Environment, Resources and Development	81-2
Family	74
Magistrates	82
State Industrial	158-9
Supreme	80-1
Youth	82, 131
Credit unions	286-7
Crime and safety	92
Crime prevention	88
Crime, victims of	92
Crops (see also Agriculture, specific crops)	191-5
area fertilised	193-4, 320
area under	192-204, 320
value and prices of	204-5
'C' Series Retail Price Index	318
Cultural venues survey	99
Culture and recreation	99-114
Currency	285

D

- Dairy
 cattle 209-10, 322
 produce prices 255
 production 210
- Deaths
 Aboriginal 77-8
 causes 127, 312
 fetal 72
 infants 72, 312
 neonatal 72
 perinatal 72
 rates 70, 312
 rates, age-specific 71-2
 registered 70
- Defence Science and Technology
 Organisation, Salisbury 148
- Dental services, Government 121
- Deposit Accounts, State 274
- Disability
 allowance, child 131
 pension 130
 support pension 130
- Disabled/handicapped persons 125-6
- Diseases
 infectious, notifications 124
 sexually transmitted 125
- Distances from Adelaide
 to Australian capitals 4
 to overseas ports 266
- Divisions and subdivisions, statistical 177-80
- Divorce
 decrees granted 75, 311
 duration of marriage 75
 ground of decree 75
 legislation 74-5
- Dog fence 206
- Dolomite 234, 236
- Domiciliary care 120-1
- Double orphan pension 131
- Drainage 171-3
- Drivers licences 261, 328
- Drug and Alcohol Services Council 120
- Dwellings
 census data of 181
 completed 186

E

- Earnings 161-2, 317
- Education 135-46, 313
 Aboriginal 140
 day care centres 135-6
 financial assistance 144
 higher 142-3, 313
 Institutes of TAFE 141-2
 multicultural 140
 post-secondary 141-2
 pre-school 135-6
 primary and secondary 136-40, 313
 special 140
 traineeships 141-2

- Educational
 qualifications of the population 65
- Egg
 prices 255
 production 213-14
- Elections
 Commonwealth Parliament 36-8
 South Australian Parliament 48-9
- Electorates
 Australian 33-4, 36-8
 State 43-5, 47, 49-50
- Electrical appliances 230
- Electricity
 distribution 240-1
 fuels 241
 generation 240-1
 supply 240-2
- Electricity Trust of South Australia 238, 240-2
- Emblems, State 51
- Emergency dwellings 188
- Employed persons
 industry 155
 occupation groups 155
 status of worker 154
- Employee associations 159
- Employees, civilian wage and
 salary earners 316
- Employer associations 159-60
- Employment 153-8
 forestry 218
 manufacturing 226-30, 324
 services 158
 status 154
- Energy 238-42
 authorities 238-42
 resources 238-42
- Engineering Construction Survey 187
- Environment
 Resources and Development Court 81-2
- Environmental protection, manufacturing 230
- Equal Opportunity Commission 85
- Evaporation 7, 319
- Executive Council 32, 36
- Executive government
 Commonwealth 31-2, 36
 South Australian 40-2
- Ex-nuptial births 311
- Expectation of life 72, 128
- Exports
 commodities 248-50, 326
 country of destination 249, 326

F

- Family
 allowance 131
 Court 74
 structure of population 65-6
- Fertilisers 193-4
- Fertility 69
- Festival of Arts, Adelaide 100
- Field peas 203-4
- Film Corporation, South Australian 102-3

- Film production, festivals 102-3
- Finance
- commercial 288
 - companies 287
 - for homes 188-90
 - lease 289
 - local government 280-1, 329
 - personal 287-8
 - private 283-90, 330
 - public 273-82, 329
 - receipts and outlay 276-9
 - roads 258
 - State Authority 276-9
- Financial assistance
- to local government 276-6
 - to State Government 274-5
- Financial management
- local government authorities 274
 - public corporations 274
 - State Government 273-4
- Financial relations, inter-government 274-6
- Fire services 89-90
- Fish 219-22
- Fisheries 219-24
- administration and law 220
 - conservation and research 223-4
 - crustaceans 222
 - finfish 220-2
 - marketing 223
 - molluscs 222-3
 - production 220-5
 - research 151, 219
 - value of production 219, 221-3
- Flinders University 142-3, 144
- Flying Doctor Service 122
- Food prices 255
- Foreign trade 246-51
- Forestry 216-19
- administration 216
 - employment 218
 - indigenous forests 216
 - production 217-8
 - protection 219
 - research 151-2, 218-19
- Franchise
- Commonwealth Parliament 35
 - House of Assembly 43, 47
 - Legislative Council 47
 - local government 54
 - South Australian Parliament 47
- Fringe Festival, Adelaide 100
- Fruit
- citrus 202
 - dried 203
 - growing 202-3
 - value of production 204, 323
- G**
- Gambling 112-14
- Gaming machines 83
- Gaols and prisons 88-9
- Gas
- natural 234, 236, 237, 238-9, 325
 - production 234, 236
 - supply 242
- Gas Company, South Australian 242
- Geographical location 3
- Government
- Commonwealth 32-8
 - local 52-4
 - South Australian 38-51
 - system of 31-2
- Governor-General 31-2, 36
- Governors 38-40
- Grants
- capital 274-6, 277
 - Commonwealth Government 274-6, 277
- Grape growing districts 201
- Grapes 200-2
- varieties 201-2
- Grocery prices 255
- Gross State Product 282
- Gypsum 234-5
- H**
- Harbours 265
- Hay 197-9, 321
- Health 114-29
- Aboriginal Council 121
 - administration 114
 - child, adolescent and family 121
 - community 120-1
 - dental 121
 - disabled and handicapped 125-6
 - environmental 123
 - mental 119-20
 - public 123-6
 - radiation protection 123
 - services 115-23
 - survey, national 120
 - work force 114
- Health Commission, South Australian 115
- Heart disease deaths 127, 312
- Heritage
- Aboriginal 109
 - European 109-10
- History and chronology of South Australia 11-30
- History Trust of South Australia 106-7
- Holiday flats 243-5
- Holidays, public 164-5
- Home detention 88
- Home finance 188-90
- Home nursing 122
- Homes, nursing 119
- HomeStart Loan Scheme 190
- Horticultural research 147
- Hospital separations 117-19
- Hospitals
- private 116, 117
 - psychiatric 116, 119-20, 314
 - public 115-16
 - recognised 116, 314
 - repatriation 117
- Hotel licences 83
- Hotels, motels 243-6
- Hours of work 162-3
- House of Assembly 42-51
- House of Representatives 37-8
- House price indexes 254-5
- Household Expenditure Surveys 252-3

Housing finance	188-90
Housing programs, Commonwealth	189
Housing Trust, South Australian	133, 187-8
Human nutrition research	147
Human Services, Commonwealth	133-4

I

immigration (<i>see also</i> Migration)	66-8
Imports	
commodities	250, 327
country of origin	250-1, 327
Indigenous people (<i>see</i> Aboriginal)	
Industrial	
arbitration	158
disputes	160
legislation	158-9
tribunals, State	158-9
Industrial and Commercial Training Commission	141
Industrial Court and Commission, State	158-9
Infant mortality	72, 312
Insurance, third party	260, 261
Interest rates	285
Invalid pension	130
Investigator Science and Technology Centre	146
Iron and steel	229
Iron ore	233, 235, 325
Irrigation	176-7, 320

J

Jam Factory Craft and Design Centre	102
Job Search allowance	130
Job vacancies	157
Jury system	83

K

Kindergartens	135-6
---------------	-------

L

Labour costs	163-4
Labour force	163-6, 316
age group	156
persons not in	153-4
survey	153-6
Lamb and mutton production	212
Lambing	207
Land	
administration	168-9
care	215
leases	168-9
reclamation	176
registration	167-8
tax	278
tenure	167-9
Law and order	79-89
Lease finance	289

Leases, mining	231
Leave	
annual	165
long service	165-6
maternity	166
sick	165
Legal assistance	85-6
Legal Services Commission	85-6
Legislative Council	43-7
Legislature, Commonwealth	35
Legislature, South Australian	42-6
Libraries	104-5
Library, State, of South Australia	104
Licences	
drivers	261, 328
fishermen	219
hotel	83
liquor	83
mining	231
taxi-cabs	260
Life	
expectation	72, 128
saving	91
Limestone	234, 236
Lion Arts Centre	102
Liquid petroleum gas	234, 236, 239, 325
Liquor licences	83
Livestock (<i>see also</i> Cattle, Meat, Pigs and Sheep)	206-11, 322
value of products and slaughtering	212-13
Loan Council borrowings	275-6
Lobster, southern rock	222
Local government authorities	52-4
allowances	54
boundaries	52
electricity undertakings	281
finance	280-1, 329
functions	53
loan receipts	280
outlay	281
revenue	280
Lotteries	112-13
Luminis Pty Ltd	151
Lupins	203-4

M

Malignant neoplasms (cancer) deaths	126-7, 312
Manufacturing	225-30
environmental protection	230
individual industries	227-30
location	225-6
structure of industry	225-7
Manufacturing establishments	
employment	225-30, 324
size of establishment	227
summary of operations	225-7
value added	324
wages and salaries	225-30, 324
Manufacturing technology research	148
Marital status of the population	63
Marriage	
ages	73
legislation	73

marital status	73
median age	73
numbers and rates	73-4, 311
religious and civil	74
Materials used in building, price index of	253-4
Meat	227-8
exports	248-9
marketing	211-12
prices	255
production	211-12
Media	102-3, 271-2
Media Resource Centre	103
Medical	
practitioners	314
research	150
services, aerial	122
Medical and Veterinary Science, Institute of	150
Mental health	119-20
Merchant banks	289
Meteorology	6-9, 319
Metropolitan Fire Service	89-90
Metropolitan	
sewerage	174-5
water supply	173
MFP Australia	149-60
Migration	
entry for residence	66
overseas	67-8
regulation of immigration	66-7
temporary entry	67
Milk	
prices	255
production	210, 322
utilisation	210
Mineral exploration	236-7
Minerals	231-7
Mining	231-7
administration and law	231
employment	233
leases	231-2
licences	231
production	233-6, 325
Ministers, appointment of	32
Mortality	126-8
Motor vehicles	260-2
accidents	263-5
census	262
control of road traffic	260
drivers' licences	261, 328
insurance	261
registration	261-0, 262, 328
tax	278-9
usage	262
Murray-Darling Basin Commission	173, 177
Museum, South Australian	105-6
Museums	105-7

N

National Health Survey	120
National parks, reserves	107-8
National Safety Council	90-1
Native vegetation	108
Natural gas	234, 236, 237, 238-9, 325

Natural Resources Group	107-8
New fixed capital expenditure	289-90
Newspapers	103
Newstart allowance	130
Non-government schools	136-9, 313
Notifiable diseases	124
Nursing homes	119

O

Oats	197-8, 321
Occupational health and safety	90-1, 129
Offences	87-8
Youth Court	82-3
Oil, crude and condensate	234, 239-40, 325
Oil and natural gas	234, 236-9
Oilseeds	203-4
Ombudsman	84-5
Opal	234, 236
Open Access College	140
Orchards	202-3, 321
Overseas arrivals and departures	67
Overseas representation	51, 247
Overseas shipping	
cargo	266-7
vessels	266-7
Overtime	163

P

Parliament	
Commonwealth	32-8
cost of South Australian	46
deadlocks	46
life of	46
South Australian	42-6
Passenger Transport Board	257, 259-60
Pastoral and dairying	205-10, 322-3
Pastoral establishments	191
Pastoral management	108
Pastures	198-9, 320
Payroll tax	278
Pensions	
age and invalid	130, 315
carer	130
disability and service	132, 315
disability support	130
double orphan	131
sole parent	130
widow, wife	130
Pensions and benefits, Commonwealth	129-30
Performing arts	100-01
Perinatal deaths	72
causes	128
Personal finance	287-8
Persons not in labour force	153-4
Petroleum	
exploration	237
resources	239
Physical features	4-5
Pigs	211-12, 322
prices	211

Planning, urban and regional	169-70
Police Force, South Australia	86-8, 315
Population	
Aboriginal	75-8
census	62
characteristics of	63-6
estimates	55-60, 310
geographical distribution	57-9
growth rates	55-7, 310
increase	55-7, 310
natural increase	57, 310
projections	61
rural	59-60
sex distribution	55
statistical divisions	58
statistical local areas	58-9
urban Adelaide	60
urban areas	59-60
Ports	265-7
Ports Corp South Australia	257, 265-7
Postal	
articles handled	270
employment	270
services	270
Poultry	
broiler industry	214
egg industry	213-14
farming	213-14
slaughterings	214
Prawns	222
Pregnancy, termination of	124-5
Premiers	41-2
Press	103
Prices	251-6
agricultural products	204-5, 209, 318
commodity	255
Consumer Price Index	251-3, 318
indexes, building materials	253-4
indexes, house price	254-5
indexes, non-retail	253-5
indexes, retail	250-3, 318
livestock	212
retail food	255
wool	209
Printing and publishing	229
Prisons	88-9
persons sentenced	88
Private bus services	259
Private hospitals	116, 117
Production	
fisheries	220-5
forestry	217-18
mining	233-6, 325
rural	191-5, 321
Psychiatric hospitals	116, 119-20, 314
Public	
health	123
hospitals	115-16
libraries	105
safety	89-92
Public corporations	273
scope	51-2
Public finance	273-82, 329
State accounts	281-2
structure of	273
Public Trustee	86

R

Radio	103, 271
Railways	258
operations	258-9
ownership and control	258-9
Rainfall	
Adelaide	7, 9, 319
South Australia	5-6
Recognised hospitals	116, 314
Recreation and culture	99-114
Recreation and sport	112
Referendums, South Australia	51
Regional arts	101
Registration	
aircraft	267-8
births and deaths	68-70
land	167-8
motor vehicles	260-1, 262, 328
ships	266
Religion of the population	63-4
Religious denomination of marriages	74
Rent Relief Scheme	188
Repatriation	
benefits	131-2
hospitals	117
Representation, overseas	51
Reproduction rates	69-70
Research and development, expenditure on	152
Research organisations	147-52
Reserve Bank of Australia	283, 285
Reservoirs	173
Retail	
census	243
establishments, turnover	243, 327
price indexes	250-3, 318
trade	243, 327
River Murray water entitlement	172
Road accident prevention	263
Road safety	263
Road traffic accidents	263-5
Roads	257-8
finance	258
length	257-8
Roseworthy Campus	143
Royal Life Saving Society	91
Rural (see also Agriculture, Dairying, Pastoral)	191-215
establishments	191-2, 320
irrigation	176-7, 193, 320
land utilisation	192-3
population	59-60
production, value of	204-5, 212-13
Rye	198

S

Safety	
Council, National	90-1
public prevention	89-92
road	263
water	91
Salt	234, 235

Schools	
banking	295
correspondence	140
finance	144-6
for disabled children	140
non-government	136-9, 313
primary and secondary	136-40, 313
students	137-9, 313
Science Park	150
Scientific and research organisations	147-52
Seeds	
oil	203-4
pasture	204
Senate	36-7
Senior Secondary Assessment Board of	
South Australia	139
Service industries	243
Service pension	132
Sewerage	
administration	174
country	175
metropolitan	174-5
Sex ratio	69
Sheep	
breeds	206-7
lambing	207
numbers and distribution	206, 322
prices	212
shearing	207-9
slaughtered	211-12, 322
Shipping	265-7
cargo handled	267
control	265-6
overseas cargo	266-7
overseas vessels	266
registration of ships	266
Shops, retail, turnover	243, 327
Sickness allowance	130
Slaughtering of livestock	211-12, 322
Social security, Commonwealth	130-1
Social welfare	130-4
Soils research	147
Sole parents pension	130
South Australia Police Force	86-8, 315
South Australia, University of	142-3
South Australian Certificate of Education	139
South Australian Country Arts Trust	101
South Australian Film Corporation	102-3
South Australian Health Commission	114
South Australian Housing Trust	133, 187-8
South Australian Museum	105-6
South Australian Research and Development	
Institute (SARDI)	151
South Australian Sports Institute	112
Southern rock lobster	222
Special benefit	130
Special Deposit Accounts, State	274
Sport and recreation	112
Sports Institute, South Australian	112
Stamp duties	278
Starr-Bowkett societies	286
State	
accounts	281-2
emblems	51

gross product	282
industrial tribunals	158-9
taxation	278, 329
State Authority finance	276-9
State Emergency Service	89
State Library of South Australia	104
State Ombudsman	84-5
State Opera of South Australia	101
State Records	105
State Theatre Company	100
Stock Exchange Australia Limited	286
Strikes	160
Sunshine	6, 319
Surf Life Saving South Australia	91
System of government	31-2

T

TAFE, institutes of	141-2
Taxi-cabs	260
Technology Park	150
Telecommunications	271
Telephone services	271, 328
Television	103, 271-2
Temperature	
Adelaide	7-9, 319
South Australia	7
Tenure	
land	167-9
systems of	167-8
Third party insurance	260, 261
Time	3
summer	3
Torres Strait Islander people (see Aboriginal)	
Totalizer Agency Board (TAB)	113
Tourism	243-6
Tourist accommodation	243-6
Trade, foreign	
administration	246-7
exports, commodities	248-50, 326
exports, country of consignment	249, 326
imports, commodities	250, 327
imports, country of origin	250-1, 327
method of recording	247-8
representation abroad	51, 247
Trade, internal	243-6
Trade, retail	243, 327
Trade unions	159-60
Traffic	
accidents, road	263-5
control of road	260
Traineeships	141
Training schemes, employment	141-2
TransAdelaide	289
Transport	257-69
air	267-9
equipment	230
land	257-65
sea	265-7
Trustee, Public	86
Turnover, retail establishments	243, 327

U

- Unemployment 166-7, 316
 - benefit 130
 - labour force surveys 153-7
- Unions
 - membership 159
 - trade 159-60
- Universities
 - research 151
 - students 142-3
- University, Flinders 142-3, 144
- University of Adelaide 142-3
- University of South Australia 142-3, 144
- Uranium 234, 235
- Urban and regional planning 169-70
- Urban centres, population 59-60

V

- VACSWIM 91
- Value added, manufacturing 324
- Value and prices of crops 204-5
- Value of livestock products and slaughterings 212-13
- Vegetables 199-200
- Vegetation, native 108
- Veterans' Affairs, Department of 131-2
- Vice-regal representation 38-40
- Victims of crime 92
- Vineyards 200-2, 321
- Visual arts 102
- Vocational training 142
- Voting at elections
 - Commonwealth 36-8
 - South Australian 48-50
- Voting system, South Australian 42

W

- Wage fixation 161
- Wages
 - average weekly earnings 161-2
 - earnings 161-2, 317
 - rates of pay indexes 317
- Water
 - conservation 171
 - consumption 174

- filtration 171
- for irrigation 176-7
- research 148
- resources 171-4
- safety 91
- supply 170-1
- Weather 5-9
- Welfare
 - community 132-3
 - services, State Government 132
 - social 129-34
- Wheat 194-5, 321
 - area and production 194, 321
 - Board, Australian 195
 - exports 250, 326
 - growing districts 194
 - marketing 195
 - value of production 204-5, 323
 - varieties 194-5
- Wholesale trade 243
- Widow, wife pension 130
- Wildlife research and protection 108
- Wine and brandy 228
- Wine research 149
- Wood 240
- Wood and wood products 228
- Wool
 - clip 207-8
 - exports 249, 250, 326
 - prices 209
 - production 208, 209, 322
 - quality 208
 - value of production 209, 213, 323
- Woomera Range 149
- Workers compensation 129
- Workers Educational Association 141, 146

Y

- Youth Court 82, 131

Z

- Zoo
 - Adelaide 111
 - Monarto Zoological Park 111

List of Special Articles

Following is a list of special articles which have appeared in the *South Australian Year Book*.

<i>Special article</i>	<i>Year of issue</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Aboriginal Culture	1978	27-38
Aboriginal Relics	1969	201-8
Adelaide Festival Centre	1975	245-9
Adoptions	1968	221-4
Aerodromes, Early and Recent Developments	1966	277-8
Archaeology	1977	40-54
Birds of South Australia	1972	28-40
Cameos:		
Adelaide Botanic Garden	1996	93
Carrick Hill	1996	95
Cricket Academy	1996	97
Football Park	1995	141
The Bay Tram	1995	298
Conserving the State's Cultural Materials	1983	32-55
Consumer Protection	1973	167-71
Currency	1968	552-6
Defence Research Centre	1969	184-92
Droughts	1967	7-10
Earthquakes	1970	18-19
Eclipses	1977	5-11
Education, Historical Summary	1969	153-4
Education and Information Services of the South Australian Museum	1984	34-43
Electricity, Early Development	1966	278-80
Environmental Management	1995	13-38
Filling in the Maps	1995	Supp.
First Flight from England to Australia	1969	334-5
Flinders University of South Australia	1967	163-8
Forestry, Historical Development	1970	432-4
Fossils of the Flinders and Mount Lofty Ranges	1974	31-44
Freshwater Fish of South Australia	1971	27-34

<i>Special article</i>	<i>Year of issue</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Geology of South Australia	1970	3-20
Government, Early Constitutional History	1971	60-2
Harbours, Historical Development	1966	270-4
Health Services Usage	1974	278-81
History of Early Settlement	1970	116-17
Insects of South Australian Homes and Gardens	1976	32-42
Integrated Economic Censuses	1971	446-57
Mammals of South Australia	1970	42-9
Manufacturing Establishments, Classification of	1975	492-6
Marine Mammals	1981	31-9
Metric Conversion	1973	612-18
Milk Price Equalisation Scheme	1977	498-500
Minerals of South Australia	1975	21-39
Motor Vehicles, Census of	1975	559-61
Motor Vehicle Usage	1975	561-2
Oenography	1994	Supp.
Overland Telegraph Line	1972	526-31
Passenger Motor Vehicle Industry	1977	537-43
Population Censuses	1968	77-86
	1977	181-95
Rainfall Probability	1966	6-9
Railways, Historical Survey	1966	263-6
Regional Studies:		
Adelaide	1985	553-80
Eyre	1982	583-614
Fleurieu	1996	321-38
Kangaroo Island	1994	313-34
Lower North	1981	587-614
Murray Lands	1992	275-88
Northern	1983	601-44
Outer Adelaide	1984	561-93
South East	1991	281-97
Whyalla	1995	332-51
Yorke Peninsula	1993	265-81
Reptiles of South Australia	1973	32-42
Retail Price Indexes	1970	494-7
Roads, Future Development	1970	319-25
Rundie Mall	1977	114-18

List of Special Articles

<i>Special article</i>	<i>Year of issue</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Snakes in South Australia	1985	32-9
Soils of South Australia	1969	21-31
South Australian Museum and its Collections	1982	31-41
South Australians, 1836-1986	1986	1-88
Spiders and other Arachnids of South Australia	1979	29-43
State Emblems	1970	94-5
Statistical Divisions and Subdivisions	1977	135-43
Sunrise and Sunset	1973	3-5
Time	1973	1-2
Tramway and Omnibus Services, Historical Survey	1970	512-13
University of Adelaide, 1874-1974	1974	198-212
Vegetation	1967	26-37
Vertebrate Fossils of South Australia	1980	31-41
Wage Fixation	1967	253-8
Wage Rates, Male and Female Relativities	1970	290-2
Water and Water Pollution Control Laboratories	1975	314-16
Wine Industry of South Australia	1968	376-95
	1979	421-39
	1994	297-312



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